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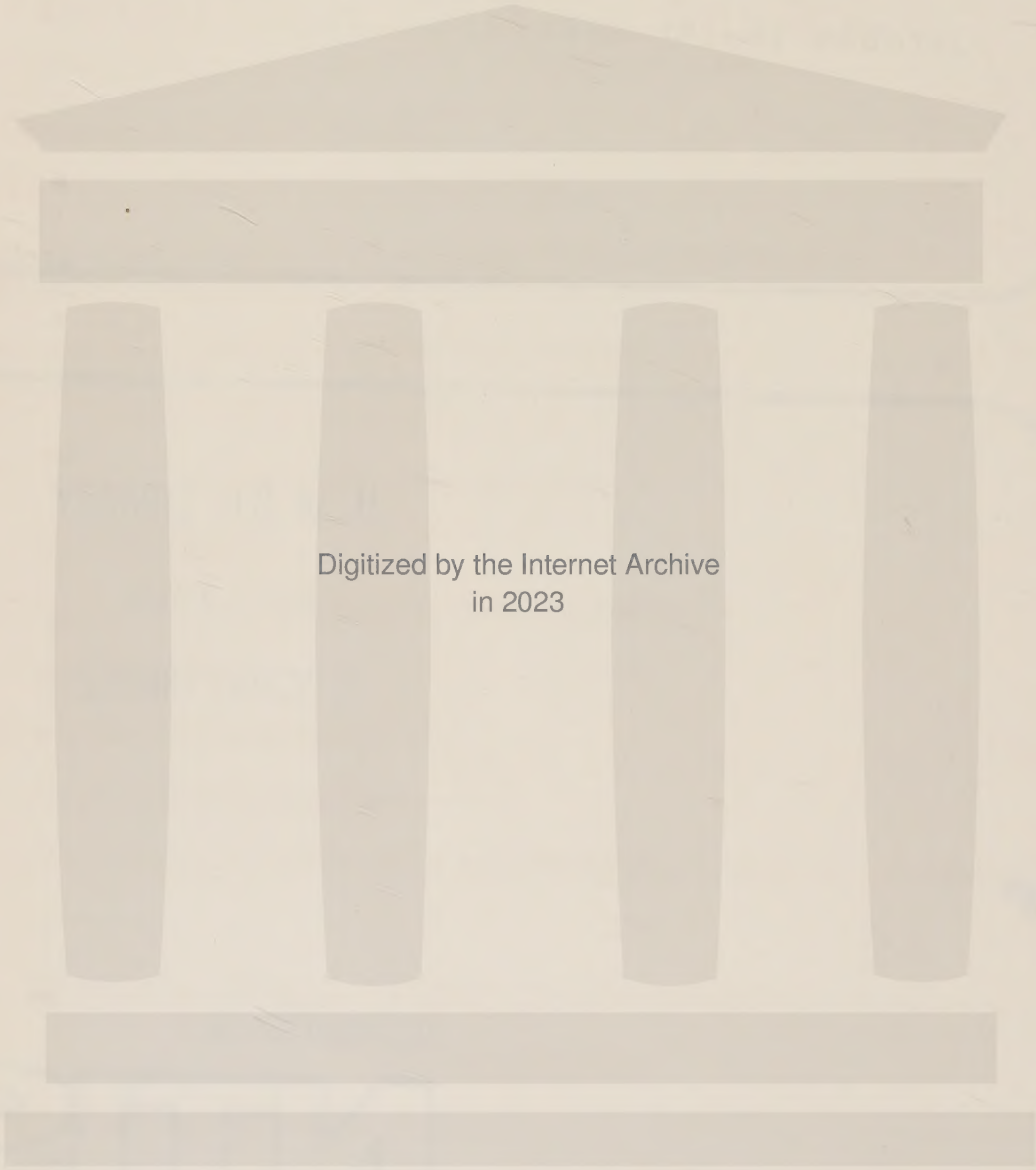

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

Peking Holds the 6th Women's Congress, and Elects the 6th Committee of the Peking Women's Federation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 24, 1973)

(NCNA September 23, 1973) Peking held the 6th Women's Congress between September 15 and 20, and elected the 6th Committee of the Women's Federation of Peking. Inspired by the spirit of the 10th Party Congress, the congress was full of vigor and vitality. The delegates resolved to unite in their struggle and make concerted efforts to fulfill the various fighting tasks set by the 10th Party Congress.

Chang Ch'un-ch'iao (张春桥), Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, Chi Teng-k'uei (纪登奎), member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and Wu Te (吴德), member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and First Secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee, met all the delegates and expressed their warm congratulations to the congress. The delegates excitedly and warmly applauded in their heartfelt gratitude for the cordial solicitude of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

Attending the congress were Wu Chung (吴忠), Huang Tso-chen (黄作珍), Liu Shao-wen (刘绍文), Ting Kuo-yü (丁国钰), Hsieh Ching-i (谢静宜), Wan Li (万里), Liu Hsi-ch'ang (刘锡昌), Wang Lei (王磊), Chia T'ing (贾汀), Yang Shou-shan (杨寿山), Liu Ch'uan-hsin (刘传新), Hsü Yüan-pei (徐运北), Chao Chün-chen (赵俊祯) and Liu Fu (刘福), Party, government and army leaders of Peking municipality.

Comrade Wu Te spoke at the meeting. Fu Yü-fang (傅玉芳), committee member of the CCP Peking Municipal Committee presented, on behalf of the preparatory group of the congress, a work report entitled "All Women

in the City Unite in Struggle for Accomplishing the Various Fighting Tasks of the 10th Party Congress!"

1,201 delegates attended this congress. Among them were model laborers and advanced workers on the fronts of agriculture, finance and trade, workers in the fields of culture, education, health, science and technology, full-time cadres handling women's work, women fighters in the Liberation Army, educated young women sent to the countryside, women residents and family dependents of workers and staff members. There were also representatives of minority nationalities, "children who could be properly educated," returned overseas Chinese, patriots and compatriots from Taiwan province.

During the congress, the delegates conscientiously studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress and writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao concerning the women's movement, they indignantly denounced the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, criticized and repudiated Lin Piao's revisionist line and reviewed the excellent situation of the women's movement in the whole city. Greatly tempered in the struggles to smash the two anti-Party cliques headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line since the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of women in Peking have deeply changed their spiritual outlook and energetically fought on the various fronts. Many women have become trail blazers in class struggle, experts in production and construction and pace-setters in scientific experiments. Women residents and family dependents of workers and staff members also actively take the "May 7" road and participate in collective production and social work. During the struggle, over 18,000 advanced women in the whole city have joined the Chinese Communist Party, more than 120,000 young women have joined the Communist Youth League, a considerable number of outstanding women have been selected and promoted to leading positions at various levels and over 220,000 educated young women have gone to mountain and rural areas to temper themselves and grow up in the broad world of the countryside. The delegates felt elated and inspired at the new development of the women's movement in the whole city, and deeply realized that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding thought for the women's movement, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line the women's movement's lifeline.

After warm discussions, the congress adopted a resolution calling on women's organizations at all levels in the city, under the Party's leadership, to mobilize the broad masses of women to conscientiously study the documents of the 10th Party Congress, insist on the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the basic principle to "practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" put forward by Chairman Mao, and to rally the women from various circles around the Party on the widest scale to win still greater victories. At present the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work should be continuously given top priority. The broad masses of women should be mobilized to seriously study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, penetratingly criticize the revisionist line of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, further heighten the awareness of class struggle

and struggle in line and intensify their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They must firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, attach importance to class struggle in the superstructure and the ideological sphere, and criticize and repudiate revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. The broad masses of women should be mobilized to energetically grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, build up the nation and run households through diligence and thrift, achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and be well prepared against aggressive wars and vigilant against any surprise attack by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

The resolution pointed out that it is necessary to train women cadres, especially young women cadres. Problems of immediate interest to women should be attended to and solved. The policy of equal pay for equal work performed by people of both sexes should be implemented and the exploiting class ideology of male chauvinism opposed. Existing habits and customs should be changed and the broad masses of women should be educated in the proletarian viewpoint on love, marriage, family and education of children. Late marriage and family planning should be advocated and men encouraged to share household chores with women. Protection work for women and children should be strengthened and concern should be shown for educated young people who have settled in the mountains and countryside, in particular the growth of young educated women. The ideological and organizational reconstruction of women's organizations should be strengthened. The broad masses of women should keep the mother country at heart and the world in mind, carry forward the spirit of proletarian internationalism, foster friendship with the people and women of various countries, show concern for and support the revolutionary struggle of women and people in various countries throughout the world.

After full consultations and discussions, the congress elected the 6th Committee of the Women's Federation in Peking in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for the successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. After elections at the 1st plenary session of the committee and the approval of the CCP Peking Municipal Committee, Fu Yu-fang was elected president of the Peking Women's Federation, and Hsü Kuang (徐光), Liu Kuei-ying (刘桂英), Pai Hsien-p'an (白仙畔), Sung Shun-ying (宋舜英), Wang Chih-hua (王志华) and Wang Ching-ju (王静儒) were elected vice presidents.

* * *

Shanghai Holds the 6th Women's Congress, and Elects the 6th Committee of the Shanghai Women's Federation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 24, 1973)

(NCNA Shanghai, September 23, 1973) Shanghai held the 6th Women's Congress between September 17 and 22. The congress conscientiously studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress, summed up the experiences of the women's movement in Shanghai defined future tasks and elected the 6th Committee of the Shanghai Women's Federation. The congress adopted a resolution calling upon the broad masses of women in the whole city to strengthen their revolutionary unity under the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and strive to fulfill the various fighting tasks set forth by the 10th Party Congress.

This congress was convened amidst the wave of enthusiasm of the people of Shanghai in seriously studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress and resolutely implementing the spirit of the Party Congress. From its convocation to its conclusion, the congress was filled with the warm atmosphere of fighting in unity and was full of vigor and vitality. Among the 1,598 delegates from various fronts in the city, 73 percent are workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and other working women. There are also fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, workers in the fields of culture, health, science and technology, family dependents of martyrs and servicemen, retired workers, educated young people who have gone to the mountains and countryside as well as women delegates of minority nationalities, compatriots from Taiwan province, returned overseas Chinese, patriots from various circles and "children who could be properly educated." Many delegates are activists who have come to the fore in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work.

Wang Hung-wen (王洪文), Vice Chairman of the CCP Central Committee, Secretary of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, spoke at the congress. Attending the congress were Ma T'ien-shui (马天水), Chou Ch'un-lin (周纯麟), Hsü Ching-hsien (徐景贤), Wang Hsiu-chen (王秀珍), Chin Tsu-min (金祖敏), Chou Li-ch'in (周丽琴), Yang Fu-chen (杨富珍), Wang Shao-yung (王少庸), Kao Chih-jung (高志荣), Chang I-ai (张宜爱), Chang Ching-piao (张敬标), Huang T'ao (黄涛), Wu Chan-k'uei (武占魁) and Wang I-p'ing (王一平), responsible persons of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in Shanghai.

Comrade Ma T'ien-shui gave a report on behalf of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee at the congress. He noted that the 10th Party Congress called upon all comrades in the Party to attach great importance to the question of the line. The broad masses of women in the whole municipality must conscientiously read and study, enhance their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, and firmly adhere to the Party's basic line, irrespective of what new tricks the class enemy may play, thus enabling the women's movement to move forward forever along the orientation indicated by Chairman Mao.

The report pointed out with special emphasis that the various fighting tasks set forth by the 10th Party Congress for the whole Party, the whole Army and people all over the country are the main tasks of our women's work at the present. It is necessary to conscientiously study the documents of the 10th Party Congress in conjunction with the study of the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the criticism of Lin Piao's revisionist line, and making investigation and study and summing up experiences, resolutely implement the spirit of the 10th Party Congress and accomplish the various fighting tasks set forth by the Party Congress. Party's organizations at all levels must effectively strengthen their leadership over women's work, and more fully develop the active role of the broad masses of women in socialist revolution and construction, in accordance with the spirit of the documents of the 10th Party Congress.

When the congress was in session, the delegates paid respects to the site of the 1st National Congress of the Communist Party of China, reviewed the history of the ten important two-line struggles within the Party, indignantly condemned and criticized the towering crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and talked freely on the excellent situation of women's work in Shanghai under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, the broad masses of women in Shanghai raised high the great banner "It is right to rebel against the reactionaries" together with all the people in the municipality during the great proletarian cultural revolution, heroically rebelled against the bourgeois headquarter headed by Liu Shao-ch'i, and firmly carried out and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In these few years, in response to the great call of Chairman Mao, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," the broad masses of women painstakingly studied the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

By actively throwing themselves into the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style movement, they have been tempered once again in the acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines, and further developed the women's role.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, over 23,000 women in the whole municipality have joined the Chinese Communist Party, nearly 100,000 young educated women have joined the Communist Youth League, and more than 1,200 women cadres have assumed leading positions in the municipality, administrative districts, hsien, bureaux and institutions of higher learning. Over 500,000 educated young women have gone to the mountains and countryside to take the road of integration with workers and peasants and to grow up healthily in the broad world there.

The delegates reviewed the series of instructions given by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on women's work in relation to their own course of development under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They indicated that they would never disappoint the great expectations of the great leader Chairman Mao, and that they certainly would strive to read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship

of the proletariat, unswervingly implement the basic principle of "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspiare," and fight for implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The congress adopted a resolution pointing out that the present fighting tasks of the broad masses of women in Shanghai are: to continue to do a good job in criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work, and criticizing revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook; to conscientiously study writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, strive to transform the world outlook and dare to struggle against all erroneous tides and tendencies; to diligently implement the fighting policy to "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," and "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," grasp revolution, promote production and work, and preparedness against war, and to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. Women's organizations at all levels should be good at discovering and training more women cadres from among workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, and actively assist the Party organizations in training advanced women for admission into the Party. They should attend to and solve problems of immediate interest to women, implement the policy of equal pay for equal work performed by people of both sexes, firmly adhere to the principle of equality between men and women and strengthen the protection for working women and health work for women and children. The broad masses of women should be educated to adopt the proletarian viewpoint and take the correct approach in handling the question of love, marriage, family and education of children, to resist corrosion by bourgeois feudal ideas. Late marriage and family planning should be continuously and vigorously advocated and men should be encouraged to share household chores with women. They should make continued efforts in properly sending educated young people to the mountain and rural areas and show concern for the growth of educated young people in the countryside. The broad masses of women should be educated to carry forward the spirit of proletarian internationalism, show concern for and support the revolutionary struggle of the people and women of various countries in the world.

After repeated consultations and discussions, the congress elected the 6th Committee of the Shanghai Women's Federation, in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for the successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. The committee is composed of 103 committee members, the majority of whom are workers, peasants and working women. After elections at the committee's 1st plenary session and the approval of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, the Shanghai Women's Federation comprises 18 standing committee members, with Wang Hsiang-chün (汪湘君) as president, and Ch'en P'ei-chen (陈佩珍), Ch'iang Ling-ying (强玲英), Weng P'in-fang (翁品芳), Lü Mei-ying (吕美英), Shen Ts'ui-chen (沈粹缜), Yang Ch'iao-ti (杨巧娣) and Li Chun-ch'ing (李俊卿) as vice presidents.

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Adhere to the Correct Orientation of Sending Educated Young People to the Mountains and the Countryside; Criticize Lin Piao's Crime of Sabotaging the Rustication of Educated Youths

by

Educational Unit of the Revolutionary Committee of K'uantien hsien of Liaoning Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 23, 1973)

The training of the younger generation to be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat or heirs to the bourgeoisie remains to be an important aspect of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. On the question of the orientation of the youth movement, the focal point of class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie lies in integration with or alienation from the masses of workers and peasants.

In summing up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the youth movement since the May 4 Movement in our country, our great leader Chairman Mao clearly pointed out 34 years ago: "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can be only one criterion, namely whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice. If he is willing to do so and actually does so,he is a revolutionary, otherwise he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary." This great teaching of Chairman Mao indicates the solely correct orientation for the youth movement in our country.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao issued the call: "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Full of revolutionary heroism and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the broad masses of educated young people have one group after the other rushed to the countryside. Under the Party's leadership, they humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, diligently transform their world outlook and render their contributions to the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. Meanwhile, they have also tempered themselves and are becoming a generation of successors with culture and with socialist awareness to the cause of proletarian revolution.

The excellent situation of the revolution made the class enemies tremble. Out of his reactionary class nature, Lin Piao,bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, cherished implacable hatred against the rustication of educated young people. He maliciously cursed: "The sending of educated young people to the countryside is reform through labor in disguise." He vainly attempted to alter the correct orientation which our Party has set for the youth movement by sabotaging the road of integration of educated youths with workers and peasants. He

contended desperately with the proletariat for the youth in order to serve his criminal aim of restoring capitalism.

In his reactionary fallacy that slandered the rustication of educated youths as "reform through labor in disguise," Lin Piao was singing the same tune as Liu Shao-ch'i. Whether he was saying "get learned in order to become an official" or "go to the countryside so as to acquire merit" or "punishment by labor" or "reform through labor in disguise," he was vainly attempting to lead the youths astray toward engrossing themselves in studies or practicing self-cultivation behind close doors. Taking the stand of the reactionary exploiting classes, his followers described labor as "reform through labor" or regarded it as "punishment." This is really a reproduction of the reactionary viewpoint of the feudal ruling class: "Those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others."

Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were not only the agents of the landlord and bourgeois classes within our Party, but also the agents of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries in our Party. They vainly attempted to translate into action the hope of the bourgeoisie to stage a comeback in China. Haven't the prophets of the bourgeoisie pinned their hope of restoration on the third and fourth generations of the Communist Party of China? Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their followers vigorously opposed the revolutionary road of sending educated youths to the countryside and attempted to train the young people as heirs to the bourgeoisie. In their slavish imitation of the Soviet-revisionist renegade clique in betraying Marxism-Leninism and advocating revisionism, they energetically pulled the youths to the evil road of revisionism. Lin Piao's intentions were extremely vicious.

Although they had one after the other jumped out ferociously, this small group of shameless renegades who aspired to stem the historical tide of revolution could not evade their doom of complete failure. Socialist revolution and the building of socialism are advancing triumphantly. The fact of the healthy growth of millions of successors to the cause of revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line represents the most powerful criticism and repudiation of Lin Piao's crimes in sabotaging the rustication of educated youths.

Our hsien has successively given reception to nearly 10,000 educated young people since 1968. Nursed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and under the solicitude and education of Party organizations at various levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants, they have in these few years conscientiously studied books and writings by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, diligently transformed their world outlook and become trail blazers in class struggle, pace-setters in the struggle for production and vanguards in scientific experiments.

Yang Shou-mou, a rusticated youth in Tachien No. 1 production team of Taip'ingshao commune, was at first ill at ease in the rural areas. The poor and lower-middle peasants conducted for him patient and careful education in ideology and line, and studied together with him Chairman Mao's writings to make him gradually embrace the proletarian ideals and the future outlook. He

resolved to dedicate his whole life to making revolution in the countryside. Subsequently, he turned down several offers of the poor and lower-middle peasants to send him to a factory or university. He said, "Speaking of conditions, the rural areas are poorer than the cities; but in terms of need, I am needed the more in the countryside and I also have a greater need of the rural area. I intend to take root all my life in the countryside, thoroughly remold my world outlook and become a successor to the cause of proletarian revolution."

Under the leadership of old Party member Tung Ch'eng-yeh, 30 rusticated educated youths in Pali No. 11 production team of the Kuanshui commune took the people of Tach'ai as their model and carried forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. They fought hard for three winters and springs and turned more than 70 mow of rocky land into high production fields with a stable yield. The per-mow yield surpassed the "Yangtze River" for two years in succession and they became the advanced models of our hsien in learning from Tach'ai in agriculture. Led by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the educated youths of Changchiang brigade in Shihlitzu commune, struggled for an autumn and winter and built a small power plant capable of generating 48 kilowatts of electricity, thus turning the vast, desolate mountain valley which had been in a deep slumber for a hundred years into a prosperous, new rural community with bright electric lights and rumbling machines.

In the course of transforming the objective world, the broad masses of educated young people also make strenuous efforts to remold the subjective world. Their foothold is gradually moved to the side of workers, peasants and soldiers. They said, "The three great revolutionary struggles in the rural areas are the best classrooms and the poor and lower-middle peasants are the best teachers." "In the vast countryside, our faces have been tanned but our hearts are forged red. We cultivate crops and learn skills to serve the people. We brave the storms and toughen the incorruptible revolutionary spirit. We pick up manure and dig up the pernicious roots of revisionism. We walk on muddy roads and scale the pinnacles of continuation of revolution." In the past few years, 175 people in the whole hsien have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party; over 3,400 people have joined the Communist Youth League; 500 people have been selected for admission into the leading bodies of the hsien, communes, brigades and production teams, more than 1,000 people have been posted as accountants, barefoot doctors, teachers of the masses, electricians and tractor-operators, and they have all constituted a vital force in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the rural community.

Is all this "reform through labor in disguise"? Practice shows that the rustication of educated youths is a great socialist revolution and a complete rupture from the old traditional concepts. It is an important path for training and fostering hundreds of millions of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and an important strategic measure for opposing and guarding against revisionism.

Lin Piao's vilification of the rustication of educated youths as "reform through labor in disguise" has actually bared his reactionary political ambition. He vainly attempted to sow discord in the flesh-and-blood relationship

between the educated young people and the Party, and "borrow" the force of young people to realize his ambition to usurp leadership and seize power in the Party. This was nothing more than a pipe-dream and wishful thinking.

Several million educated young people in our great socialist mother country have at present heroically taken the bright road of integration with workers and peasants. There are also many educated youths who have packed up and are ready to start on the new journey. A new generation of people is growing up healthily in the vast world of sunshine and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary fallacy in audaciously smearing the rustication of educated youths as "reform through labor in disguise" has been trampled in to smithereens by the steel-like footsteps of the masses of educated young people.

* * *

Unswervingly Take the Road of Integration With Workers and Peasants; Criticize the Fallacies of the Lin Piao Anti-Party Clique in Slandering the Sending of Educated Young People to the Mountain and Countryside As "Reform Through Labor in Disguise"

by

Tung Liang-ho (董良翮), Secretary of the Party Committee of Chout'ou Commune of Chin Hsien in Hopei, Party Branch Secretary of Hochiach'ai Brigade, and a rusticated educated youth

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 23, 1973)

In their plan for armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'," the Lin Piao anti-Party clique smeared slanderously the rustication of educated youths as "reform through labor in disguise." This is a malicious attack on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and a tremendous insult to us educated youths in the countryside. In the jubilant celebration of the successful conclusion of the Party's 10th Congress, we have to respond to the call of the Party Congress and further penetratingly criticize the counter-revolutionary crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique.

The rustication of educated youths and their integration with workers and peasants are necessary for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, indispensable to strengthening the economic base of socialism and the superstructure, and vital to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of the restoration of capitalism. It boils down to "practice Marxism and not revisionism."

Early in 1939, Chairman Mao called upon "the young intellectuals and students throughout the country to unite with the broad masses of workers and peasants and become one with them." He further emphasized: "In the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of educated youths went deep among the workers and peasants, shared their livelihood, production and struggle, and gave impetus to the triumphant development of the new democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country.

In December 1968, in accordance with the need for the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao gave out the call that "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Full of revolutionary heroism, the broad masses of educated youths went to the mountain and the rural areas, and in the vast world of the countryside, they braved the wind and rain, faced the world, learned skills, developed their talents and became an active, energetic force in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside.

Numerous facts have proved that the line charted by Chairman Mao for us educated youths is a great road flooded with sunshine and a vital path for fostering and training successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. The smear and attack from the Lin Piao anti-Party clique have not obscured in the least the radiance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and it can only be a negative aspect of encouragement for us to more firmly take the road of integration with workers and peasants.

In response to the great call of Chairman Mao, I came from Peking in May 1969 to join and settle in Hochiach'ai brigade of Chout'ou commune in Chin hsien, Hopei where I was tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiments. Having been under the pernicious influence of the revisionist educational line in school, I was at the initial stage unable to prepare a meal with rice, unable to labor with my hands and unable to distinguish enemies from friends with my eyes. Under the solicitude of the Party and with the assistance of the poor and lower-middle peasants, I have learned not only to do some ordinary farm work and acquire some knowledge of agricultural science in these four years, but also the high degree of awareness of class struggle and struggle in line from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

I remember that on our first arrival in Hochiach'ai, the class enemy incited us to forsake the countryside for the city, saying, "Having been bored here for several days, the modern students from the city will roll up their beddings and leave." With a red heart and sharp eyes, the poor and lower-middle peasants encouraged us, "When tilling land, you must not be afraid of the cry of the mole cricket, and when making revolution, you must never let the enemy sing the praises of you. You must stand firm." With the assistance of the poor and lower-middle peasants, we stemmed the evil wind and smashed the conspiracy of the enemies. We settled down and struck root in the rural community.

The day after my becoming Party branch secretary of the brigade, the former secretary of the Party branch, who was over 60 years old, called on me in person and encouraged me: "You must actively participate in collective productive labor. Only by not divorcing yourself from labor can you avoid alienation from the masses and take Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." Without making deep-going investigation and study, I once erroneously criticized the leader of a production team. After I had admitted my own mistake, the team leader held my hand, saying, "Your burden is so heavy and you have been so busy. Don't bear in mind such a trivial matter. You will be able to do much better from now on by looking at things more carefully, asking more questions, listening more to what others say and thinking more." The poor and lower-middle peasants used their thoughtful language and plain action to tell us how to deal with our enemies, how to treat our comrades, how to handle the cause of revolution and how to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In these four years, I have matured from an ordinary high school graduate into a Communist Party member, and from a common young person with education into a leading cadre of the Party's basic-level unit. All these are the results of the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the solicitude of the Party and the patient education of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Looking back over the course of fighting in the past four years, I deeply realize that the rural community is the best classroom for educated youths, the poor and lower-middle peasants are the best teachers for the young people with education, and the practice of the three great revolutions is the most important fundamental course for educated young people. The audacious smear of the rustication of educated young people as "reform through labor in disguise" and the vain attempt to incite us to leave the rural community, alienate us from the poor and lower-middle peasants and make us depart from the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles fully manifest the aggressive designs of the wolves of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

Out of their nature of the landlord-bourgeois class, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique extremely detested labor. Their theory of "reform through labor in disguise" is actually the reproduction of such reactionary fallacies as "reading books is the noblest of human pursuits" and "those who labor with their minds govern others, those who labor with their strength are governed by others" propagated by the reactionary ruling class throughout the ages. Contrary to this, the proletariat deems that the world is made by labor, history is created by the laboring people and labor is most glorious. Under the correct leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, the broad masses of laboring people in our country have overthrown the rule of imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, founded a new China and are building magnificent socialism.

Braving wind and snow, we educated young people in the countryside, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, have in these four years turned wasteland into cultivated fields, repaired the ditches, sunk wells to conquer drought and implemented scientific farming. A high production has been achieved and the outlook of Hochiach'ai transformed. In 1972, the per-mow grain yield in our brigade increased from 549 catties in the previous year by a big margin to 920 catties. The output of fruit trees also has been raised from 250,000 catties in 1971 to 600,000 catties. Besides fulfilling the requisition of over 70,000 catties of grain in the present year, we have also sold over 80,000 catties of surplus grain. The output of Hochiach'ai has witnessed a fundamental transformation through the hard labor of the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the past we depended on the state for grain and had to incur loans to meet our expenditure. At present, every brigade has reserve grain and each household has surplus grain. We have abundant grain, luxuriant forests and strong livestock and machines are rumbling throughout the countryside. How can we have the socialist new countryside without the hard labor of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants?

The great teacher Lenin said, "Only by integrating with workers and peasants in labor could one become a true communist." After doing four years of labor side by side with the poor and lower-middle peasants, we have not only changed the outlook of the countryside but also transformed the spiritual outlook of us educated youths.

My love for the study of medicine dates back to my school days, and I have learned some acupuncture techniques. I once noticed that a poor woman

peasant named Han was frequently unable to sleep well throughout the night because of her toothache, and volunteered to give her a course of acupunctural treatment. When she heard that I would also have to insert needles into her feet, she said in embarrassment, "My feet are very dirty, so don't bother to do that." I answered, "It doesn't matter." She said, "This toothache has been a burden to me. Once it is cured, I shall not admit that I am old. I am willing to go to the fields to work for several years for building socialism." Looking at the woman's weather-beaten face, I could see the bitter history of her family. When I thought of her giving every consideration to other people and showing constant concern for the high quality of the collective, Chairman Mao's statement, "The workers and peasants were the cleanest people, and even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals," came before my eyes. I resolutely held the woman's dark, wrinkled foot and carefully inserted needles into it. I recalled that in my school days, I would cover up my nose when meeting a worker carrying nightsoil. How I had changed!

The practice of labor has made me embrace the thoughts and feelings of the laboring people and become one with them. The sweat of labor has washed away the bourgeois ideology in my head. Only by participating in labor can successors to the cause of proletarian revolution be tempered and matured.

In slandering the rustication of educated youths as "reform through labor in disguise," the Lin Piao anti-Party clique vainly attempted to sow discord in the relations between the educated young people and the Party, between the educated youths and the masses of workers and peasants, and stem the revolutionary tide of sending young people with education to the mountains and the countryside. Their efforts were of no avail. Our great leader Chairman Mao and the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party are most concerned with and take good care of us educated young people. The great proletarian cultural revolution launched and led in person by Chairman Mao has freed us from the shackles of the revisionist line in education and indicated to us the magnificent road of going to the mountains and the countryside. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and basic-level unit organizations have conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's instruction: "Comrades throughout the countryside should welcome them." Full of profound proletarian feelings, they show concern for the educated young people and attend to their life in the minutest details. In production, they give their patient instructions and in politics their enthusiastic assistance, to enable the broad masses of educated young people to mature healthily. Lin Piao anti-Party clique arbitrarily turned black into white and spread rumors. As a result, they and their rumors could only be submerged by the revolutionary torrent of sending educated youths to the countryside.

The rustication of educated youths is a newborn thing of socialism. It violently pounds against the time-honored traditional concept of the exploiting classes in despising the peasants and labor and enables a new generation to mature and grow strong. It represents a heavy blow to the pipe-dream of imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries who pin their hope of counter-revolutionary restoration on the young generation in our country. Lin Piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer,

renegade, traitor, and his followers were only day-dreaming when they vigorously slandered Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and sabotaged the rustication of educated youths in a vain attempt to turn us into their tool for restoring capitalism and the sprouts of revisionism divorced from labor, alienated from the masses and departed from reality. We, the broad masses of educated young people, will never be fooled. We must take the magnificent road of "integrating ourselves with the broad masses of workers and peasants" charted by Chairman Mao through to the end.

* * *

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Jubilant National Day Celebrations in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese party and state leaders joined hundreds of thousands of people in gala parties held in peking's main parks today in warm celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the celebrations were all the more joyous because they took place shortly after the party's tenth national congress, a congress of historical significance. the chinese people are overjoyed at the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the great achievements scored by china in the socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past 24 years.

the chinese leaders present were tung pi-wu, chu teh, chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng, chang chun-chiao, hua kuo-feng, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, li hsien-nien, yao wen-yuan, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, chen yun, li fu-chun, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang jigme, chou chien-jen, fu tso-yi, teng tai-yuan and hsu teh-heng. wherever they went, they were greeted with warm applause.

giant slogans were seen in all the centres of activity. they read: "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation" "long live the party's tenth national congress, a congress of unity and victory exclamation" "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation"

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and madame sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia; thakin ba thein tin, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma; jusuf adjitorop, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia; le van luong, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party; friends from more than 80 countries of the five continents, diplomatic envoys and officials of various countries in peking, foreign experts who are helping china in its socialist construction, and students and trainees from various countries were among the more than 5,000 foreign guests who attended the festivities. peking citizens expressed heartfelt thanks to the people of all countries for their support to china, hailed the awakening of the third world and its growing strength, and declared that they would continue to strengthen their unity with the people of all countries and support them in the struggle

against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, especially against the hegemony of the superpowers.

a salient feature of today's gala parties was warm celebration of the great victory of the tenth party congress. people presented songs, dances and theatrical skits and recited poems to praise the great victory of the congress, the great victory in smashing the lin piao anti-party clique and the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and to express their determination to greet the fourth national people's congress with new achievements.

the gala parties proceeded from early morning to dusk. jubilant workers, peasants, soldiers, militiamen, students, cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and other sections of the people streamed into the six venues of festivities, including the chungshan park, the working people's palace of culture and the summer palace. they brought with them happy news from various fronts: peking industry outstripped the production plan for the first nine months and the city's outlying areas harvested 40 per cent more grain this summer than last. they exchanged congratulations on the new successes scored under chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

five-star national flags fluttered all over the city. festooned with flowers, bunting, colour ribbons and palace lanterns, the parks looked all the more beautiful. singing and laughter rang out all day long. throughout the city was a happy atmosphere of unity and victory.

members and alternate members of the party central committee elected at the tenth congress and leading cadres at various levels -- old, middle-aged and young -- mixed with the holiday-makers. worker-peasant-soldier students from the graduating as well as the freshmen classes of peking colleges joined their teachers and workers in performing songs and dances they had created in praise of the new achievements in the revolution in education. a bevy of educated girls who had settled in the city's rural outskirts sang a song which depicted their progress in the countryside.

chinese compatriots from taiwan province, hongkong and macao, overseas chinese as well as chinese naturalized in foreign countries were given a warm welcome in the gala parties. many compatriots from taiwan province chatted affectionately with peking residents about the kinship between the people on the island and those on the mainland. enthusiastic applause burst forth when members of the visiting group of chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan mounted the rostrum and sang the song "we must liberate taiwan without fail exclamation" at a gala party in the summer palace.

the gala parties presented a wide variety of theatrical performances. more than 400 amateur and professional art groups entertained the holiday-makers with 1,400 items,

including peking operas, music pieces, dances, ballads and acrobatics. workers from all trades brought along their own items which lively reflect their life and work and were warmly received by the spectators.

members of peking's militia, mainly industrial workers, presented "song of the militia", "on the drilling ground" and other items showing their resolve to sharpen their vigilance, defend the motherland and make every preparation against surprise attacks.

friends of different colours of skin from various parts of the world were accorded a warm welcome wherever they went. in high spirits, they went from one gala party to another, watching performances along with the holiday-makers, having cordial chats with them or presenting their own national songs and dances with great enthusiasm.

lois snow, widow of the late mr. edgar snow who was a friend of china, said that the happy get-together of people of different races from various countries at these gala parties was a manifestation of the profound friendship between the people of china and other countries.

grand celebrations and mass festivities also took place in shanghai, tientsin and other chinese cities today.

Namelist of Chinese Leaders and Department Leading Members at National Day Celebrations in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

following is the namelist of the chinese leaders, leading members of various departments and personages from various circles who joined the people of peking in festivities celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china:

party and state leaders:

tung pi-wu, chu teh, chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng, chang chun-chiao, hua kuo-feng, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, li hsien-nien, yao wen-yuan, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, chen yun, li fu-chun, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang jigme, chou chien-jen, fu tso-yi, teng tai-yuan and hsu teh-heng;

members of the c.p.c. central committee in peking:

ting kuo-yu, ma ning, yu sang, yu hui-yung, wang cheng, wang chen, wang hung-kun, wang chia-hsiang, fang yi, kung chao-nien, ulanfu, feng hsuan, tien wei-hsin, liu wei, liu hsien-chuan, liu hsiang-ping, liu hsi-chang, chu mu-chih, chuang tse-tung, chen shih-chu, chen hsien-jui, chen mu-hua, li ta, li chiang, li ta-chang, li ching-chuan, li shui-ching, ku mu, su ching, chang tsai-chien, chang yun-yi, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang tsung-hsun, chang yi-hsiang, hsiao chin-kuang, yu chiu-li, lin li-yun, lo ching-chang, keng piao, chien chih-kuang, chien cheng-ying, kuo yu-feng, tao lu-chia, chi peng-fei, tsao li-huai, su yu, fu chuan-tso, peng shao-hui, hsieh ching-yi, lu jui-lin, tsai hsiao, tan chen-lin and liao cheng-chih;

alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee in peking:

ma hsiao-liu, yeh fei, shih shao-hua, chiang hua, chiang wei-ching, lu tsun-chieh, liu hsi-yao, hsiang chung-hua, chu kuang-ya, hsiao ke, wu chung, yang chun-sheng, chang ling-pin, chang shih-chung, chang chi-hui, sung shih-lun, yao yi-lin, tang liang, tang wen-sheng, chien hsueh-sen, kao shu-lan, chu hui-fen, kang lin, huang wen-ming, huang tso-chen and liao chih-kao;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress:

ma chun-ku, wang kan-chang, ou tang-liang, pei shih-chang, teng chu-min, lu han, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, chu liang-tsai, hua lo-keng, yen chi-tzu, li yen-lu, wu leng-hsi, chang yun, chen shao-min, wu hsin-yu, mao yi-sheng, lin lan-ying, lin chiao-chih, lo shu-chang, chi fang, chou chun-chuan, meng chi-mao, chao chung-yao, hu tzu-ang, hu chueh-wen, hu yu-chih, hu yao-pang, hsu li-ching, kung yin-ping, tung ti-chou, tseng chih and hsieh fu-min;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference:

yu shu-teh, wang tzu-kang, wang yun-sheng, wang hsueh-wen, wang hsueh-ying, wang chao-hua, liu fei, chu yun-shan, sun hsiao-tsun, su tzu-heng, li kuo-wei, li shu-ying, yang tung-chun, wu yen-yin, chang pang-ying, chang hsiao-chien, chen tzu-sheng, chen kuo-tung, chen wei-chi, lin hsiu-teh, chin ju-po, chou shih-kuan, chou shih-ti, chou pei-yuan, chao pu-chu, chao tsung-yu, jung yi-jen, hu ke-shih, yu ta-fu, chung hui-tan, hou teh-pang, wen chia-szu, kuo hua-jo, yuan jen-yuan, hsu po-hsin, hsu chu-po, kang ke-ching, sa kung-liao, tsao chu-ju, tung chi-wu, cheng tan and chu tu-nan;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee:

chang yao-tzu, yang teh-chung, lung hsu, lai kuei, tsao chuan-fu, yu kuang, liu chien, chen chien, hsiao kuang, hsiung chien, chang chen-liang, hsu yeh-fu, jen yun-chung, shen chien, mao pao-chung, hsiung hsiang-hui, li li-yin, yang yao-nan, cheng ping-nien, li pu-hsin, liu yu-fa, li chin-teh, tung hsiao-peng, hsu chien-sheng, lu ying, wang yi, chang chi-chih, teng kang, kuo chuan-yu, mo ai, shih hai-yun, tai cheng-yuan, chi shu-pei, cheng chang-an, wu pao-hua, yeh chih-hsin, wang hui-teh, chang chung-shih, wang chun-ching, ku ta-chun, li chun-ming, yin chung-wei, lu chin-tung, tsui chung-min, wu chien, li hsin, fan hua-min, yang shih-jung and su chien;

Leading members of departments under the state council:

han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao, yu chan, wang hai-jung, chen teh-ho, chen pin, yuan pao-hua, ku hsiu-lien, chang kuo-chuan, liu jang-teng, lai chi-fa, li jen-lin, tseng wei, chang chi-jui, sha feng, yang li-kung, wen chung-yu, chen shao-kun, yang tien-kuei, chang chen-chiang, kang shih-en, li chien-ping, chang yi-hsin, chou tzu-chien, chang ai-lien, shen hung, li chueh, niu shu-shen, shen wen-chang, hsiao yu-ming, fan ying, peng shang-yu, liu yin, wang tien-fu, li cheng-fang, li yu-tang, pan shu-ying, huang chung-hsueh, pien chiang, wang yi, wang yang, li kuang-chun, peng kuan-ti, chang wen-pi, li hsiu-ying, hsieh hsin-ho, huang hsiao-shan, kuo lu, li hsin, chung fu-hsiang, peng hung-chih, lo shu-chen, yin cheng-chen, yao chin, yang pu-wen, fan tzu-yu, chao fa-sheng, chiao shu-hua, pai hsiang-kuo, lin hai-yun, chen chieh, han tsung-cheng, shih lin, li ke, chen mao, hao liang, liu ching-tang, chih chun, li chi, chou jung-hsin, liu chung-yang, huang shu-tse, chiang hui-lien, yao hsiao-cheng, chao cheng-hung, fang chiang, chiao chih, wu ching-tung, li meng-fu, liu yi, liu ping-ching, chia lu-feng, chiao su-fen, hu sheng, yu chen, tseng han-chou, ho lan-chieh, liu yang-chiao, hsu kuang-hsiao, ma jen-hui, shen chen-tung and lien kuan;

Leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army and the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison:

kuo lin-hsiang, chan hai-ying, lu nan-chiao, kao wei-sung, chai yi-tung, liu tao-sheng, chang ting-fa, cheng chun, tu yu-fu, li hsin, kung tsung-chou, liao cheng-mei, yu ching-shan, yao kuo-min, li chia-yi, li chen, hu chi-tsai, sung wei-shih, lo hua-sheng, chou shih-chung, fan yang-chun, wang hsin-ting, ho kuang-hua, tuan su-chuan, tung chao, teng hai-ching, wan hai-feng, chang nan-sheng, huang chen-tang, liu shao-wen and liu fu;

Leading members of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations:

wan li, wang lei, yang shou-shan, liu chuan-hsin, chia ting, hsu yun-pei, chao chun-chen, tsao hsien-po, li jui-huan, yu chung-hao, keng shih-chung, fu yu-fang and hsu kuang;

comrades hsiung fu, wu liang-ping, li ching-chao, kao yang-wen, chien hsin-chung, wu teh-feng, chen po-chun, liao han-sheng, chang ai-ping, liang pi-yeh, li hsueh-san and li yao;

representatives of worker-peasant-soldier heroes and models, advanced workers and educated young people who have settled in the countryside:

kuo chung-tien, shen chih-hung, kuo ying-fu, han cha-hsien, chang pai-fa, sung su-min, chen yung-hsiang, chu tsung-yi, wang teh-hsiu, yin wei-chen, hsu ching-jung, sung chin-lan and hung hsueh-tuan;

patriotic personages:

sha chien-li, chen li, wang chu-chien, tan chen, hu tzu-ying, yeh sheng-tao, lin li-ju, huang chang-shui, chuang ming-li, liu chung-jung, tien fu-ta, li ming-yang, chien chang-chao, hsieh ping-hsin, cheng tung-kuo, tu yu-ming, hou ching-ju, sung hsi-lien, fan han-chieh, li chun-lung, li cheng, fei hsiao-tung, liu yao-chang, ho szu-yuan, li ping-heng, wang pao-chen, li chun-ching, liu pin-yi, wu wen-tsao, wang yuan-hsing, hsia hsiang, cheng szu-yuan, sung wei-pin, chao ming-che, kuo yu-shou and chiang chung-kuang;

personages of scientific, technical, educational, cultural, art, health and physical culture circles:

yin tsan-hsun, chien san-chiang, chang wen-yu, chien jen-yuan, ku kung-hsu, yang chung-chien, sun ai-ling, teng shu-hui, wang teh-chao, jen chi-yu, lu shu-hsiang, chang kuang-tou, liang shou-pan, chang lien-hua, hsu chieh, ho kuang-chien, tai nien-tzu, ku kang-lo, chin shan-pao, cheng wan-chun, tu hsing-yuan, lu ta, hu chao-sen, shen erh-yen, min en-tse, liu ta-cheng, tsao pen-hsi, wang cheng-shu, yeh teh-tsan, kuo yi-shu, tang chung-wen, jen hsin-min, tu shou-o, huang wei-lu, chang wen-chih, yeh pei-ta, li chin-chuan, chang yung-mei, li ching-teh, tan yuan-shou, ma chang-li, yang chun-hsia, wang shu-yuan, li li-fang, chao wen-kuei, hu kuan-shih, hsueh ching-hua, yu lei-ti, li cheng-hsiang, tu ming-hsin, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, liu shih-kun, yen liang-kun, tsao peng, chu feng-po, min hui-fen, chu chien-ern, hsieh tieh-li, chien chiang, chang tung-liang, wang hsin-kang, chang yueh-nan, ma yu-tao, hao jan, shao yu, li chi, yen wen-ching, huang chia-szu, chu fu-tang, wu chieh-ping, tsai chiao, huang ke-wei, chao hsi-wu, yueh mei-chung, hu chuan-kuei, chiang szu-chang, tuan kuo-sheng, wu huan-hsing, chang yun-lin, chu chang-keng, tien wen-hui, tung shou-yi, hsu ying-chao, hsu yin-sheng, li shu-lan, kongbu, leng kuei-ying, liu chin-mei and wu fu-shan.

Peking National Day Reception for Foreign Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a national day reception in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening for friends and well-known personages from friendly organizations and cultural, art, sports and trade circles of various countries.

attending the reception were chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; li teh-sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china; yao wen-yuan and hua kuo-feng, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chen yun and nieh jung-chen, vice-premiers of the state council; chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, and liao cheng-chih, member of the c.p.c. central committee.

among the nearly six hundred foreign friends who attended the reception were:

the albanian friendship visiting group led by spiro cavo, secretary of the saranda regional committee of the albanian party of labour;

the romanian friendship visiting group led by simion dobrovici, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the vrancea county party committee;

the delegation of the mauritania-china friendship association led by mohamed ould khattry ould segane, member of the national political bureau of the people's party of mauritania, secretary-general of the ministry of fundamental education and religious affairs and president of the mauritania-china friendship association;

lois snow, widow of the well-known american writer edgar snow;

the delegation of the mexican ministry of public education and the oaxaca institute of social investigation and integration led by gloria ruiz de bravo ahaja, director-general of the institute of social investigation and integration of the state of oaxaca and wife of the minister of public education;

friendly personage from canada chester alvin ronning;

friendly personage from chile jose venturelli and his wife;

the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with seimin miyazaki, director-general of the

headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), as its leader, and housei yoshida as its deputy leader; the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association with torao miyagawa, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, as its leader, and norio shirato as its deputy leader and secretary-general; japanese friend yoshimi turui and his party; and seiichi tagawa, member of the lower house of the diet of the japanese liberal democratic party (giminto);

djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association;

frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, and his wife;

new zealand friend in peking rewi alley;

internationally-known film director from the netherlands joris ivens;

french film worker marceline loridan;

prof. paul t.k. lin, director of the centre for east asian studies, mcgill university, canada, and his wife;

the romanian national women's volleyball team led by balita cornel; and

the mexican football delegation led by salvador alaniz.

proposing a toast at the reception, vice-chairman li teh-sheng said: "on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we are very happy that friends from five continents are joining us at this reception in celebrating this great holiday of the chinese people. on behalf of the government and people of china, i hereby extend to you our heart-felt gratitude."

in the course of the reception, which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship, guests and hosts shared their friendly feelings in cordial chats and drank many toasts to the steady growth of friendly contacts and friendship between the people of china and other countries.

also present were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress: ma chun-ku, teng chu-min, wu leng-hsi, mao yi-sheng, lin chiao-chih, lo shu-chang, meng chi-mao and hu tzu-ang;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative

conference: li kuo-wei, yang tung-chun, chang hsiao-chien, chen tzu-sheng, hsu po-hsin and sa kung liao;

leading members of the departments concerned of the c.p.c. central committee and the government, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee: chang hsiang-shan, fu hao, yu hui-yung, shih shao-hua, chai shu-fan, han tsung-cheng, ma yao-chi, huang shu-tse, huang ching-hsi, ting hsi-lin, yang chi, li ching-chuan, hsu yun-pei, ching pu-chun, chiao ling, hao liang, liu ching-tang, chou chiu-yeh, ko po-nien, li hsi-fu, chang cheng-teh, fu yi-cheng, chen liang and yang kung-su; and

personages of various circles: yeh sheng-tao, hu tzu-ying, sung hsi-lien, cheng tung-kuo, sun cheng-pei, kan tzu-sen, huang ting-chen, yen hsin-min and li chun-lung, cheng yin, yuan shih-hai, hsueh ching-hua, chang hsieh-lin, hsu li-yun and wang kang-chin.

Peking Press Features China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

the "people's daily" and all other peking papers today gave frontpage prominence to a big photograph of our great leader chairman mao.

two slogans, printed in red, accompanied the masthead of the papers. they were "long live the people's republic of china exclamation" and "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation"

on the right side of the photograph was a quotation from chairman mao: "socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. we must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. we must heighten our vigilance. we must conduct socialist education. we must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. from now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a marxist-leninist line."

all peking papers also frontpage the joint editorial of the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" under the title in red "study hard and continue to advance" -- in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the "people's daily" carried on the second page the news and photographs of the reception given by the foreign ministry for distinguished guests from various countries, foreign experts and diplomatic envoys in peking, and the reception given by the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party for comrades of marxist-leninist fraternal parties and organizations and foreign friends yesterday evening on the occasion of china's national day.

under the banner headline of "celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china", the "people's daily" printed a message of greetings from romanian party and state leaders, a message of greetings from albanian party and state leaders, a message of greetings from president nguyen huu tho and president huynh tan phat, a letter of greetings from samdech norodom sihanouk and samdech penn nouth, a message of greetings from viet nam party and state leaders, and a message of greetings from korean party and state leaders. the messages and letter were also printed in other peking papers.

People Throughout China Celebrate National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

the people of all nationalities in china celebrated the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china yesterday. whether in town or in countryside, red flags flew and a festive mood prevailed. the people hailed the big strides our great motherland had made under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the new victories on all fronts in the socialist revolution and construction, and pledged to strive for the fulfilment of the fighting tasks set by the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

gala parties took place in cities festooned with decorations. wei kuo-ching, nsu shih-yu and chen hsi-lien, members, and wu kuei-hsien [illegible] saifudin, alternate members, of the political bureau of the party central committee, joined people of various nationalities in gala parties respectively in nanning, nanking, shenyang, sian and urumchi. chen yung-kuei, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, attended a gala

party in lanchow with the delegates to the kansu provincial conference for exchanging experience in learning from the tachai production brigade as well as worker-peasant-soldier masses. leading members of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attended the celebrations. foreign friends also took part on invitation, extending festival greetings to the chinese people.

in shanghai, parks, workers' palaces of culture, children's palaces, stadiums, theatres and cinemas were centres of celebrations. professional and amateur artists put on theatrical performances to acclaim the victory of the tenth party congress. workers in the iron and steel and power industries, harbour, transportation service and commercial departments kept at their posts and fulfilled the day's tasks with flying colours. the shanghai no. 1 steel mill, which overfulfilled the september plans for steel, rolled steel and refractory materials, achieved good results right from the first shift yesterday.

two hundred thousand workers, peasants, soldiers and people from other walks of life in tientsin took part in gala parties held in parks and other centers of activity. workers performed theatrical items that reflected their determination to conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and the documents of the tenth national congress, continue to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and to achieve greater victories.

many factories, villages, army units, government departments and schools in different parts of the country held report meetings and discussions yesterday to sum up their experience in studying the documents of the tenth party congress. the people expressed their resolve to continue to conscientiously study these documents and marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, deepen their understanding of the experience of the struggle between the two lines, especially the struggle in smashing the lin piao anti-party clique, persist in carrying out the party's basic line and the three principles of "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", see more clearly the orientation and tasks in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry out the tasks of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the basic units.

the excellent situation now prevailing on all fronts as a result of the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work was a source of inspiration to the holiday makers. in shenyang, a major industrial city, several hundred thousand people gathered in parks yesterday to celebrate their achievements. the situation in revolution and production is excellent and 80 per cent of the industrial enterprises in the city had topped the january-september production plan by september 25. workers

of the wuhan iron and steel company, where the revolution and production have kept forging ahead since the beginning of the year, remained at their posts on the holiday and overfulfilled the daily quotas for steel, iron and four other major products.

rural peasants were elated by the promising autumn crops following a good summer harvest. members of the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, said that this year's good harvests were a result of the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. they pledged to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of hard work and strive to win new victories. huihsien county in honan province has topped the grain target set in the national programme for agricultural development three years in a row and is expecting another good harvest. people said that they would answer the call of the tenth party congress, go all out, deepen the movement to learn from tachai and expand production so as to win new victories.

the people and armymen on this red-letter day turned their minds to the compatriots in taiwan province. the fukien provincial revolutionary committee gave a reception on the eve of national day for the compatriots from taiwan, hongkong and macao and overseas chinese who were in foochow to attend national day celebrations and see sites. the reception was a reunion of kith and kin. taiwan natives working in kwangchow, kunming, nanning and other places held forums yesterday. the speakers told the forums that they would contribute to the cause of liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland.

people of various nationalities, militiamen and people's liberation armymen in urumchi, huhehot, yinchuan, lanchow and lhasa held celebrations ranging from tens of thousands to several hundred thousand in size. party committee members of the tahcheng military sub-command in sinkiang met on national day to study the national day editorial and the documents of the tenth party congress. some of them had just returned from an inspection tour of frontier outposts on snow-capped mountains. during the study they stressed the need for running the militia well, and strengthening preparedness against war, especially against surprise attacks by social-imperialism. the commanders and fighters guarding the frontiers in heilungkiang province strengthened joint patrols with local militiamen these days. the people and armymen expressed the determination to resolutely answer the tenth party congress' call to strengthen preparations against wars of aggression, maintain high revolutionary vigilance in the excellent situation and, should the enemies dare to invade our country, drown them in the ocean of the people's war resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.

ART EXHIBITIONS

National Photographic Art Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

the 1973 national photographic art exhibition opened in the cultural palace of nationalities here today.

on display are 351 photographs, which were selected from thousands of entries recommended by 29 provinves, municipalities and autonomous regions, the people's liberation army and departments concerned. nearly one third are in colour.

they represent the cream of provincial, municipal and regional photographic exhibitions held earlier this year. a large number of photographers are making their national debut at this exhibition. many rural counties and administrative regions are represented for the first time.

an introduction to the exhibition says that it shows the "new achievements of professional and amateur photographers throughout the country under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. by persisting in the orientation of making literature and art serve workers, peasants and soldiers and by taking a direct part in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they have created works of art that portray the life and struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers."

some members on the sponsoring committee helped organize all the post-liberation national photographic exhibitions. their concensus of opinion is that the 1973 display "surpasses all the national photographic exhibitions held before the cultural revolution in the number of photographers represented, variety of themes and artistry."

the photographs on display are a vivid and truthful reflection of the excellent situation in china's socialist revolution and construction and the heroic spirit of the chinese working people.

prominently displayed in the main hall of the exhibition are ten photographs of the tenth national congress of the chinese communist party. among them is a large photograph of chairman mao presiding over the congress, which imbues the people with strength and confidence.

there are photographs showing how the chinese people are assiduously studying marxism and engaging in education in ideology and political line during the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. such newly emerging things in the cultural revolution as

worker-peasant-soldier students entering college, educated young people settling in the countryside in large numbers and cadres working in may 7 schools find lively expression in the exhibition.

"recruiting new blood", by the well-known chinese photographer shih shao-hua, shows with strong feeling and bright colour five peasants taking oath on joining the chinese communist party. "solicitude", by the young anhwei photographer wang yang-chun, catches the affectionate glances exchanged between a peasant granny and a young girl from the city who has settled in the village, when the former is mending the girl's worn-out clothe over her shoulder. a feeling of close kinship dominates the picture.

under the general caption "in industry, learn from taching", a group of six photographs shows the taching oilfield in its full magnificence at dawn and at night, introduces its new contributions to building the country independently and relying on the people's own strength, and portrays the oil drillers' joy when crude oil gushes from new oil wells, and the vigour and vitality of young taching workers.

also coming under that caption is the photo "battle in front of the furnace", by shuai cheng-kuo, an amateur of the capital iron and steel company. it shows three steel makers in action, silhouetted against the dazzling sparks of molten steel. the picture reveals the photographer's profound knowledge of the subject and his skill.

"in agriculture, learn from tachai", is the general caption for a series of eight pictures tracing the progress made by the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, during the past year. they show large tracts of farmland created by levelling hills and filling in gullies, green paddy fields on the once barren hill tops and huge stacks of maize reaped in a drought year. the golden autumn harvest scenes lend the whole series a tone of joy and triumph.

many pictures make use of back and side light to bring the subjects into relief.

the heroism of chinese peasants in taming of the haiho river, once a scourge of north china, and building reservoirs in northwest china deserts in the movement to learn from tachai is recorded with great vividness. other photos show the peasants busily engaged in transporting and garnering grain in response to chairman mao's call: "store grain everywhere".

"spring in the fields", by lu hou-chun of kiangsu province, reproduces a typical scene south of the yangtze -- a vast expanse of yellow rape flowers in neat rows with small boats flying red flags sailing on the river that

flows across the fields. through the beautiful landscape, the artist creates a strong feeling of the industriousness and prosperity of the commune peasants and shows a real sense of the times.

a strong back light effect is produced in "commune's geese", by li tzu-lin of hunan province, which seizes the moment when a flock come ashore and spread their wings. "lassoing a horse", by chia pei-teh, catches the instant when the slipknot falls on a wild, racing horse, to show the ingenuity and bravery of inner mongolia's herdsmen.

the life and training of p.l.a. men and the activities of the militia in "digging tunnels deep" are shown under the general caption "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland". pictures on army-people relations breath with warmth that reminds one of the p.l.a.'s revolutionary tradition of cherishing the people.

"joint army-civilian defence along the frontier", from inner mongolia, shows the alertness of p.l.a. men and mongolian militia standing sentry shoulder to shoulder. "back from post", from kirin, vividly records the friendship of p.l.a. frontier guards and local children of minority nationalities.

colour photos of the new revolutionary peking operas "battle on plains" and "tuchuan mountain" are featured in the section on literature and art. there are also photographs reflecting china's achievements in education, sports, medicine and public health.

among the landscapes, "craggy cliffs of huangshan" recreates the effect of a traditional chinese landscape painting through the skillful handling of changeful clouds and mists over the famous huangshan mountain.

FARM MACHINES

China Produces More Farm Machines

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

china produced 24 per cent more tractors, 43 per cent more hand tractors, 40 per cent more internal combustion engines and 49 per cent more pumps in the first eight months of this year than in the same 1972 period.

this is advancing farm production and mechanization of farms. the machine-building workers follow the general policy for the development of the national economy "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm is high in the deep-going movement to criticize lin piao and rectify style of work.

the fengshou tractor plant in shanghai in the past few years has increased output and hit all-time high last year. through the criticism of the idealist apriorism spread by lin piao and company, the workers showed greater initiative in grasping revolution and promoting production. as a result, the plant fulfilled the state plans for the first eight months of this year ahead of time.

many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attach great importance to the production of accessories for farm machines. increases in the first eight months of this year, compared with the same 1972 period, ranged between 33 and 54 per cent for accessories for tractors, internal combustion engines and output of machinery for plant protection, combine harvesters trailers and tractor-drawn ploughs.

to meet the needs in building more irrigation projects in northern china, farm machinery plants between last october and august of this year turned out engines and pumps for 280,000 wells.

KWANGSI AUTONOMOUS REGION

South China Autonomous Region Makes Steady Progress in Expanding Economy

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 1, 1973)

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china has made steady progress in developing agriculture and industry since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party in 1969.

guided by the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy, the autonomous region has put emphasis on developing agriculture and seen to it that local industries serve farm production. the commune members have undertaken large-scale farmland improvement and construction of water control projects by self-reliance and hard work. the region's total grain output achieved an annual rate of increase of 5.8 per cent from 1966 to 1972. the annual increase for the 1969-1972 period was 8.1 per cent. the region produced 48.9 per cent more grain in 1972 than in 1965, the year prior to the cultural revolution. despite the population growth, each person had an average of 55 kilogrammes more grain last year than in 1965.

during the 1965-1972 period, the increases in output of peanuts, sugar cane, tobacco, ambary hemp, jute and pigs ranged between 30 and 300 per cent.

the rapid growth of the region's farm production is due to the mass criticism of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao and of their crimes in sabotaging the collective economy. this mass criticism raised the socialist enthusiasm of the commune members and cadres and heightened the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter, in expanding farm production by self-reliance and hard struggle. by 1972, 23 of the region's 80 counties had outstripped the six-ton per hectare target for grain output set in the national programme for agricultural development for areas south of the yangtze river, while 117 people's communes harvested more than 7.5 tons per hectare.

kwangsi is hilly for the most part. its people began right after liberation to deal with drought, which had been its traditional scourge as a result of the complete neglect of water control projects by the reactionary governments before liberation. after people's communes were set up in 1958, with state assistance, the region built 17 reservoirs, each with a storage capacity of at least 100 million cubic metres.

the people's communes and their sub-divisions have concentrated during the cultural revolution on building small projects to supplement the big ones. two or three million men and women have taken part every winter since 1966.

the regional government gives water control projects priority for material and equipment. it allocates 100 million yuan annually for the cost. the region has since 1966 built a total of 240,000 water control projects of various sizes, which enabled the region to double the acreage under irrigation and add more than 233,000 hectares of farmland.

one third of kwangsi's rice crop was lost in 1963 when the region was hit by a severe drought. there was a still longer dry spell last year, but there was no loss in the rice crop and the region's total grain output was six per cent up, compared with 1971, the previous peak year.

the region's total industrial output value last year was 2.7 times that of 1965.

the regional party committee has encouraged the local industrial enterprises to meet the needs of farm production. working in cooperation, 57 factories turned out complete sets of synthetic ammonia equipment with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons. chemical fertilizer plants have gone up in 19 counties and are under construction in five other counties. the region's 1972 output of chemical fertilizer and the amount applied to every hectare increased three fold compared with 1965. since 1966, 112 small cement plants have been set up by 80 counties or cities.

the region's machine-building departments in 1972 turned out 16 times as many tractors as in 1965. the region now has 10,000 tractors, 130,000 rice transplanters, 220,000 threshers and 13,000 fodder crushers. thanks to help from state-owned factories, all the counties have their own farm machinery plants and 70 per cent of the communes have repair shops.

the region's light industry has benefited from the growth of farm production which provides more material. the annual increase in total value of light industry output from 1969 to 1972 was 14.1 per cent.

these advances in turn promoted the development of iron and steel, coal, power, machine building and other basic industries. the region's 1972 output of rolled steel was 31 times that of 1969. output of coal and electricity increased three and 3.8 times, respectively, during the same period.

TIBET

Pebala Gelieh-Namje on Changes in Tibet Since Democratic Reform

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 1, 1973)

tremendous changes have taken place in tibet since the democratic reform in 1959, said pebala gelieh-namje, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, in an interview with hsinhua.

he said, "old tibet under the rule of serfdom was a hell for the labouring people and a 'paradise' for the three estate-holders (nobles, monasteries and the reactionary local government)." before the democratic reform, he recalled, the three estate-holders headed by dalai lama cruelly exploited and oppressed the labouring people and built a "paradise" for themselves on the sweat and blood of the labouring people.

but now the situation is entirely different, he said. the million serfs, who were deprived of their freedom in the old days, have not only gained freedom but have become masters of the country and participated in discussing and managing affairs of state, thanks to chairman mao's policy toward minority nationalities. large numbers of tibetan cadres and technicians have matured. many emancipated serfs attended the national congresses of the communist party of china, the national people's congresses and important national conferences, as do the other nationalities of china.

socialist construction in tibet has developed rapidly under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, he went on. factories and mines have been built in all parts of the region. they include power stations, coal mines, farm machinery plants, cement works and enterprises producing matches, woolen cloth and paper. before liberation, even a match, a bowl or a ladle had to be brought in from outside the region. the first generation of tibetan workers has grown up. many of them have become crack hands and some are in leading positions. firmly following the socialist road, most of the animal husbandry and farming areas have set up people's communes. production has kept increasing.

in culture and education, pebala said, all the children of the labouring people now have the opportunity to get an education, a right they were deprived of in the old days. there are now more than 2,000 primary schools, a number of middle schools and teachers' schools, an institute for nationalities and many evening schools in the region.

he spoke of the miserable life of the labouring people in the old days, when they suffered helplessly from diseases. the only clinic then in operation served solely the estate-holders. he said that medical care is now free for the labouring people, thanks to the attention of the party and the people's government. many hospitals have been set up and large numbers of medical workers and barefoot doctors have been trained. as a result, the health of the labouring people has improved greatly. more and more people are going in for sports. basketball, football and other games are becoming increasingly popular with the tibetans, things they never dreamed of enjoying in the old days. the tibetan sports team does very well in national competitions, especially in archery. the tibetan population in the autonomous region has increased from 1.2 million at the time of the democratic reform to more than 1.4 million.

"in old lhasa, there were beggars everywhere. today, the living standards of the labouring people have improved greatly. they are well-fed and well-clad. they thank the communist party and chairman mao from the bottom of their hearts," pebala said.

he expressed confidence that with the great enthusiasm engendered by the party's tenth national congress, the tibetan labouring people would build a more beautiful socialist tibet under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Football Team Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 1, 1973)

the chinese football b team led by tsao szu-hui arrived here for a friendly visit to albania today.

it was met at the airport by azis tahiri, vice-chairman of the physical training and sports committee of albania, and others.

the physical training and sports committee gave a banquet on the same evening for the chinese football team.

Spahiu Receives Chinese Athletic Team

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 1, 1973)

xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania, received here today the chinese athletic team with chu chih-chuan as leader and ni chih-chin as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs of albania, and veiz lelo, chairman of the physical training and sports ccmmittee.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

President Boumedienne Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

houari boumedienne, president of the council of revolution and prime minister of algeria, has sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, expressing warmest greetings on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the honour and pleasure, in the name of the council of revolution, the government and people of algeria, to extend our warmest greetings to the great, friendly chinese people. the founding of the people's republic of china, her development, her successive great victories and her constant support for the noble ideals of peace and justice have contributed to the decline of imperialism and the triumph of the just causes. we are convinced that the nations of the third world can always count on the active assistance and sympathy of the chinese revolution in their efforts to achieve effective liberation and total recovery of their dignity. we are of the firm conviction that the close ties uniting our two countries forged in the common struggle for peace and freedom will certainly be further strengthened in the search for ever more fruitful cooperation.

high consideration,

houari boumedienne

president of the council of revolution
and prime minister of the democratic
people's republic of algeria

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Ambassador to Australia Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Canberra, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to australia wang kuo-chuan held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 500 guests were deputy prime minister and minister for defence of australia lance barnard, minister for the capital territory and minister for the northern territory keppel enderby, as well as other government officials and members of parliament.

also present were chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist) edward f. hill, national president of the australia-china society geoffrey stillwell and many prominent figures of various circles in australia and overseas chinese.

present also were diplomatic envoys of many countries in australia.

members of the chinese kwang chow acrobatic troupe which is touring australia gave performances at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Australian Paper Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Melbourne, Oct. 1, 1973)

the australian paper "vanguard" marked the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china in an editorial on september 27.

the editorial said: "october 1, 1973, marks another anniversary of that historic and world-shaking event (china's liberation). all the australian revolutionaries and progressive people extend their warmest congratulations and greetings to chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china and the chinese people on this historic day."

the editorial said: "the paris commune, the october revolution and china's liberation are days of tremendous joy to all the proletarians. they mark the breach of capitalism by socialism.

"the paris commune was drowned in blood, the october revolution was basely betrayed but nothing can arrest the final victory of the workers -- china's liberation and socialist revolution lives on. it goes from triumph to triumphs."

the editorial pointed out that "under socialism class struggle persists." the great chinese proletarian cultural revolution showed that "it represented the defeat of the capitalist attempts to bring about the internal defeat of socialism in china. so, too, the recent defeat of the lin piao conspiracy."

the editorial continued: "the tenth congress of the communist party of china summed up and developed china's experiences in the struggle to build socialism and in the struggle against the superpowers. all the workers and working people found it very satisfying indeed.

"we hail people's china on the liberation day and wish her still greater success."

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Ambassador to Britain Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 800 guests present at the reception were: john davis, chancellor of the duchy of lancaster; viscount eccles, paymaster general and concurrently minister responsible for arts; julian amery, minister of state at the foreign and commonwealth office; anthony royle, parliamentary under-secretary of state at the foreign and commonwealth office; michael wilford, assistant under-secretary of state; antony buck, parliamentary under-secretary of state for the royal navy; b.e. bellamy, under-secretary of the department of trade and industry; arthur wicks, chairman of the great london council as well as other senior government officials and public figures.

present also were leading members of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), responsible members of a number of friendly organizations.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to britain were also present.

chinese unearthed relics exhibition delegation with wang yeh-chiu as leader and hsia nai as deputy leader, and representatives of overseas chinese also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Ambassador to Bulgaria Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Sophia, Oct. 1, 1973)

chao chin, chinese ambassador to bulgaria, gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were lyubomir petrov, vice-minister of foreign affairs of bulgaria, ianko chibukov, vice-minister of foreign trade, and stoyan syulemezov, chairman of the central co-operative union and chairman of the bulgarian group of the bulgarian-chinese committee for scientific and technical co-operation.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to bulgaria were present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chairman Ne Win Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the union of burma, sent a message on september 29 to acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, heartily greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

"on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have great pleasure in extending to your excellencies and through you to the government and peoople of china heartfelt felicitations of the government and people of tne union of burma and of my own.

i wish to convey also our sincere good wishes for the health and happiness of your excellencies and for the progress and prosperity of the chinese people."

Chinese Ambassador Holds National Day Reception in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to burma yeh cheng-chang held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

over 460 guests at the reception included burmese foreign minister u kyaw soe, deputy minister for finance and planning u chit maung and deputy minister for agriculture u ye goung.

diplomatic envoys from various countries also attended.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

president michel micombero of burundi in a message to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai on september 29, warmly greeted the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

peking

his excellency chairman mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

his excellency tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

on the occasion of the celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the great pleasure to extend, in the name of the burundi people, their party -- the party of unity and national progress, and their government and in my own name, our warm and fraternal felicitations to your excellencies, to the heroic fraternal chinese people, to the chinese communist party and government. in this historic circumstance the burundi people join the chinese people in rejoicing over the successes won in all fields since the memorable date of october 1, 1949. the people of burundi and myself are convinced that under the dynamic and clairvoyant leadership of their prestigious and beloved leader chairman mao tsetung and thanks to his teachings, the chinese people will win ever more outstanding successes in the struggle against imperialism and for independent development and the building of the socialist fatherland. we extend our best wishes for the happiness of your excellencies, for the health of their families and for the well-being and prosperity of the fraternal chinese people.

highest fraternal consideration,

colonel michel micombero
general secretary of the party of
unity and national progress,
president of the republic of burundi
september 29, 1973
bujumbura

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sent a letter on september 29 to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai extending warmest congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the letter reads:

his excellency mr. chairman mao tsetung,

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

october 1, 1949, date of the founding of the people's republic of china, constitutes an event of great significance for the great and valiant chinese people and the whole mankind, it will be engraved for ever in the history, because it not only marks the glorious results of the chinese revolution, which under the leadership of the most respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, sounded the death knell of the rule of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and reactionaries in china, but also is one of the most important victories scored by the people of the world in their struggle against evil forces. at present, from asia to africa and latin america, the triumphant salvoes of the chinese revolution never cease to resound and give new impetus to the victorious struggle of all the oppressed peoples.

on the occasion of the celebration of the 24th anniversary of this great event, we are happy and proud to extend, on behalf of the cambodian people, the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the people's national liberation armed forces and in our own names, the most cordial and warmest congratulations to your excellencies, the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the great and fraternal chinese people.

in the past 24 years, the heroic chinese people, entirely master of their own destiny, have won innumerable and very brilliant victories in their

persistent and selfless struggle for building and defending their motherland and constructing socialism under the long-tested, correct and clear-sighted leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung, their leader with very high prestige and the closest, the most respected and the most esteemed friend of the cambodian people. the people's republic of china now has become a very powerful and prosperous socialist country, whose brilliant future is no longer doubted by anybody. the material, cultural and social level of the chinese people is rising continuously and very rapidly. china is equipped with a powerful modern industry, highly developed agriculture and possesses an advanced and flourishing science and technique, especially in the nuclear and space fields, as well as a powerful and invincible national defence.

all these great victories scored in the socialist construction for the happiness of the great chinese people have greatly raised the international prestige of the people's republic of china. the year 1971 saw the further heightening of this prestige with the triumphant entry of the people's republic of china into the united nations organization. all the numerous friends of china have expressed their rejoice at and extended their warm congratulations on this historical event which marks a turning point in the history of international relations. in the present world, the people's republic of china has set a model example of international relations among countries, big or small, relations based on strict respect of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and impregnated with genuine and consistent internationalism with regard to all the peoples and countries fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

the splendid victory scored recently by the communist party of china on the occasion of its tenth congress has once more proved that the tremendous achievements obtained in all fields by the chinese government and the chinese people guided by their great party and their outstanding leader chairman mao tsetung are the results of a correct political line and correct leadership.

the cambodian people who have, since many centuries, maintained excellent and friendly relations with the chinese people, are happy and proud of all the brilliant victories scored by the p.r.c. and regard these victories as their own, and as a great encouragement for their persistent and fierce struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and the phnompenh traitorous clique. in this just and lofty struggle for national salvation, the cambodian people, the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have always obtained from your excellencies, the communist party of china, the p.r.c. government and the beloved fraternal chinese people a powerful and resolute support and immense, invaluable and multi-form aid. every victory

won by the cambodian people on all military, political and diplomatic fronts are inseparable from the indestructible militant solidarity and fraternal friendship of the glorious chinese people. on behalf of the cambodian people, the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f. and in our own names, we once more express to the p.r.c. government, the valiant fraternal chinese people, the communist party of china and your respected excellencies our profound and sincere thanks for the encouragement, support and multi-form aid we have constantly received.

the cambodian people, determined to wage a struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till the realization of the objects defined by the five-point statement of march 23, 1970, of the head of state of cambodia, are resolved to preserve, like the apple of their eyes, and further strengthen and develop the close ties and examplary fraternal militant solidarity and friendship with the valiant chinese people.

we are deeply convinced that thanks to the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the glorious communist party of china led by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung the valiant chinese people will continue to win many great successes in various aspects of socialist construction, in the struggle for recovering taiwan, the sacred and inalienable territory of the people's republic of china and in the multi-form activities in the international arena, which have contributed effectively to the common struggle of all the people in the world against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

may the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the kingdom of cambodia and the people's republic of china, between the cambodian people and the chinese people be eternal exclamation

norodom sihanouk
head of state of cambodia and chairman
of the national united front of cambodia

penn nouth
chairman of the political bureau
of the central committee of the national
united front of cambodia and prime
minister of the royal government of
national union of cambodia

september 29, 1973

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth, Special Envoy Ieng Sary Join Chinese National Day Celebrations in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth, special envoy of the interior ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests today joined the people of peking in festivities celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and were accorded a warm welcome.

when the distinguished cambodian guests this afternoon arrived at chungshan park which was festively decorated, they were warmly greeted by chou en-lai, premier of the state council, wang hung-wen and yeh chien-ying, vice-chairmen of the central committee of the communist party of china, teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier, and hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. a prolonged, thunderous applause burst out in the music hall as they appeared in the company of the chinese party and state leaders. five girls presented bouquets to samdech and mme. sihanouk, samdech and mme. penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary.

the distinguished cambodian guests and the chinese party and state leaders joined the holiday makers in seeing a performance given by the propaganda teams of the shenyang, sinkiang and tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. song and dance emsemble and the p.l.a. band.

chao hsing-chuan, a tenor, sang "salute the khmer people", a song for which he wrote the words. he had sung it for samdech and mme. sihanouk when they were in tsinan for a visit in august 1972. on the programme were also songs composed by samdech sihanouk "remembrance of china", "long live people's china exclamation long live chairman mao exclamation" and "long live the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces exclamation" the performance proceeded in an atmosphere of profound friendship between the chinese and cambodian peoples.

other distinguished cambodian guests attending today's festivities included ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and his wife, keat chhon and his wife, and thiounn prasith; vice-minister van piny and his wife; princess norodom keth kanya, madame pemme peang, madame kou roun, prince norodom yuvaneath and his wife, princess norodom roeungsy and her husband, and prince norodom sihamoni, as well as cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife.

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accompanying the distinguished cambodian guests at the gala party were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including han nien-lung, lin chia-mei, huang chieh, ting kuo-yu and hsieh ching-yi, as well as chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

samdech and mme. penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests watched an ice-hockey exhibition match this evening.

Samdech Sihanouk's Daughter Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

princess norodom botum botha, daughter of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, and her children arrived here by air today from phnom penh via paris.

they were greeted at the airport by prince norodom yuvaneath, prince norodom sihamoni, princess norodom roeungsy, madame kou roun, vice-minister van piny and his wife, cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife, and captain so photra.

present was yang ling, wife of the chinese ambassador to cambodia.

AKI Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

the news agency of kampuchea in an article yesterday warmly greeted the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the article pointed out that the founding of the people's republic of china "is a great victory of historic importance for the chinese people as well as for the peoples of asia, africa and latin america, victims of oppression by imperialism and old and new-colonialism".

dealing with the great achievements in political, military, economic, cultural, social, scientific and technological

fields scored by new china, the article pointed out: "the factor that enables new china to achieve such grand victories is that the entire 800 million chinese people unite as one around the sole political, ideological and organizational line under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, great and brilliant leader of the chinese people. this is a factor rarely known in the history of a country whose population accounts for quarter of the world population."

the article said: "in the international arena, the chinese people and the people's republic of china have also scored great successes. the people's republic of china sides with the oppressed and exploited nations and peoples, especially with the nations and peoples in asia, africa and latin america as she always does."

the article pointed out: "the chinese people and the people's republic of china has adopted a clear stand on the question of aid and support to the national liberation movement in the world. the most brilliant example is their support to the just struggle of the cambodian nation and people against u.s. imperialism and its valets -- the traitors lon nol, sirik matak, son ngoc thanh, in tam, cheng heng and sosthene fernandez who launched a coup d'etat on march 18, 1970 to overthrow the independent, neutral and peaceful cambodia."

it said: "from the very beginning, the chinese people have rendered under any circumstances various kinds of support and assistance, moral, political and material, to the cambodian people, the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia."

the article concluded: "on the occasion of october 1, a day of great victory, the entire c.p.n.l.a.f., n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the entire cambodian nation and people, under the banner of the n.u.f.c. with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, as the chairman, extend warm greetings to the brotherly chinese people, the government of the friendly people's republic of china and most warmly wish them still greater victories in all fields, and wish chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai and all other leaders of the chinese people good health, long life and victories."

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

cameroonian president ahmadou ahidjo in a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai on september 28 warmly greet the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

peking

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the celebration of the national day of your country on october 1, 1973, i have the honour to extend to you, in the name of the cameroonian people and government and in my own name, my warm congratulations. may the ties of unity and solidarity that unite our two countries in the same ideal of peace and justice be further consolidated. may the friendly relations between the people's republic of china and the united republic of cameroon be strengthened.

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo

president of the united republic of cameroon

yaounde, september 28, 1973

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CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomey President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

dahomey president mathieu kerekou sent a message of greetings on september 29 to chairman mao tsetung on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. mao tsetung, chairman of the communist party of china,

peking,

it is very pleasant for the dahomey people, their revolutionary military government and for myself to extend to the chinese people and their venerable and wise leader our wishes for the good health and continuous success on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china. the existence and the political engagements of your great country constitute the sources of comfort and encouragement to the peoples fighting against the forces of evil. we warmly wish for the further development and strengthening of the relations between our two countries in the future for the well-being of our peoples and mankind.

the highest and fraternal consideration.

lieutenant colonel
mathieu kerekou,
president of the republic of dahomey

september 29, 1973
cotonou

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min held a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among some 500 guests attending the reception were egyptian presidential advisor on national security mohamed hafez ismail, presidential press advisor ashraf ghorbal, minister of health mahmoud mohamed mahfouz, minister of tourism ismail fahmy, and chairman of the egypt-china friendship association ibrahim el tahawi.

member of the p.l.o. executive committee abu lutof and representatives of african liberation movements in cairo were present.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to egypt were also present.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

egyptian president sadat sent chamberlain of the presidency mohamed ali el hegazi to meet chinese ambassador chai tse-min in the chinese embassy the same day and convey his warm congratulations on the chinese national day.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Ambassador to Ethiopia Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen held a reception here on the evening of september 28 to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 200 guests attending the reception were ethiopian prime minister aklilou habte wold, crown councillor abebe retta, minister of agriculture kassa wolde mariam, minister of information tesfaye gebre-egzy, minister of education and fine arts seifu mahteme selassie, minister of state and chief commissioner of the planning commission tekaligne gedamu, minister of state of tourism habte selassie tafesse, vice-minister of foreign affairs kebede asfaw and deputy commander of the ground force haile baykedagn as well as other high-ranking officials and friends of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to ethiopia and representatives of some international organizations in addis ababa were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

president sekou toure of guinea has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china:

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the honour to extend to you, in the name of the people, the democratic party and the government of guinea, our sincere and militant felicitations. the numerous successes in all domains registered by the great chinese people in the 24 years is an encouragement to the struggle against all forces of domination and oppression. the guinean people most sincerely rejoice over the excellent friendship and cooperation between our two countries and parties. please accept our ardent wish of good health and longevity for your excellency as well as progress and prosperity for the friendly chinese people.

highest and militant consideration,

(signed) ahmed sekou toure
general secretary
democratic party of guinea, and
president of guinea

Guinean Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

guinean prime minister lansana beavogui sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30 warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

premier chou en-lai:

on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend to you, in the name of the government of the republic of guinea and in my own name, my warm greetings. we are happy to see that in the 24 years the chinese people under

the wise leadership of the communist party and chairman mao tsetung have achieved tremendous successful and democratic transformations in socialist construction. i wish your excellency good health and longevity and the great chinese people progress and prosperity.

highest consideration,

(signed) dr. lansana beavogui

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Ambassador to Guyana Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan gave a reception here this evening to mark the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were president of the cooperative republic of guyana raymond arthur chung and mrs. chung; prime minister and mrs. forbes burnham; acting foreign minister and minister of communications and public works desmond hoyte; minister of cooperatives and national mobilisation hamilton green; minister of housing steve naraine; minister of information and culture shirley field-ridley; minister of education cecilline baird; minister of health oliver harper; minister of state oscar clark; madame shridath ramphal, wife of the minister of foreign affairs and justice; commander of the guyana defence force ulric pilgrim; gdf chief-of-staff clarence price; speaker of the national assembly sase narain, other high officials and prominent personages.

also present was guyanese ambassador to china david singh.

also present were members of the diplomatic corps in guyana.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Ambassador to Iran Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Tehran, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen held a reception here this evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 400 guests present were senate president jaafar sharif emami, majlis president abdollah riazi, acting foreign minister ahmad mir-fendereski, grand master of ceremonies of his imperial majesty the shahanshah hormoz gharib, mayor of tehran gholam reza nikpay, assistant to the prime minister and president of the iranian physical education organization lieutenant general hojjat kashani, deputy commander of the iranian air force general ezazi, commander of the imperial guard lieutenant general mohsen hasheminejad, other senior officials and officers as well as prominent figures of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to iran were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to iraq hu cheng-fang held a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 200 guests attending the reception were iraqi acting foreign minister and minister of health izzat mustapha, minister of state amer abdulla, minister of irrigation mukarram and other officials and officers as well as prominent figures.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of palestinian guerrilla organizations here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Ambassador in Tokyo Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 1,600 people present on the occasion were japanese transport minister torasaburo shintani, posts and telecommunications minister chuji kuno, director general of the economic planning agency zentaro kosaka, president of the house of councillors kenzo kono, deputy speaker of the house of representatives daisuke akita, secretary general of the liberal democratic party tomisaburo hashimoto, chairman of the japan socialist party tomomi narita, deputy general secretary of the komei party chusuke matsumoto, leading members of various organizations aiichiro fujiyama, hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, kinkazu saionji, bon shiraishi, kaheita okazaki, makoto ichikawa, tetsu katayama, shunichi matsumoto, tokumtsu sakamoto, teiji hagiwara, ichizo kimura, tomitaro kaneda, michio iwamura, saburo endo, shigeru fujita, shoji kunimitsu, shosaku itai, kunisuke iioka, and friendly personages from the political, economic and financial, education, press, sports, art and literary, and religious circles.

present also were li gye baek, vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, kan wen-fang, chairman, and wu pu-wen vice-chairman, of the tokyo association of chinese residents, overseas chinese students from taiwan province and patriotic chinese residents in japan.

present on the occasion were the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation led by liu hsi-wen, members of other delegations and seamen of the chinese ocean-going freighter "fenglei" calling at yokohama.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan gave a reception at the okryu hall here this evening to warmly celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were kim il, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the administration council; general o jin u, member of the political committee of the wpk central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the wpk central committee; ho dam, vice-premier of the administration council and foreign minister; kim yong nam, director of the international department of the wpk central committee; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; kim duk ran, general secretary of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union; as well as leading functionaries of departments concerned and officers of the korean people's army.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to korea were also present.

present also were members of the delegation of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, chinese comrades working and studying in korea, the chinese friendly visiting group and representatives of chinese residents in korea.

ambassador li yun-chuan and general o jin u spoke at the reception.

in his speech, general o jin u, in the name of the wpk central committee, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people, extended warmest congratulations and fraternal regards to the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese government and people.

general o jin u said: "following the line of unity and victory of the 9th national congress of the communist party of china, the fraternal chinese people in the last few years vigorously unfolded the campaign of criticizing lin piao and rectifying style of work, consolidated the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and further strengthened the political and ideological unity of the whole party and the entire people."

he said: "recently, the 10th national congress of the communist party of china summed up and reaffirmed the correctness of the line of the party's 9th national congress and pointed out the path of advance of the communist party of china and the chinese people."

he went on: "the 10th national congress of the communist party of china is a great event of important significance in the political life of the chinese people. it is indeed a congress of unity and victory which has reinforced the communist party of china and made it an invincible militant force.

"our party and our people heartily rejoice at the success of the 10th national congress of the communist party of china and warmly hail it.

"we express the wholehearted wish that the fraternal chinese people will carry out outstandingly the political line and militant tasks put forth by the 10th national congress of the communist party of china and win greater victories in the sacred struggle of enhancing the overall strength of the country and liberating taiwan."

general o jin u then expressed deep thanks to the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people for their consistent, active support to the korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

ambassador li yun-chuan pointed out in his speech that in the past 24 years, the chinese people under the correct leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china won great achievements in various fronts of socialist revolution and construction. in recent years, they smashed the lin piao anti-party clique. the line of the 9th national congress of the party has won great victory. he said: "at present our people are working vigorously for implementing the various tasks put forth by the party's 10th national congress."

after praising the korean people's remarkable achievements in socialist revolution and construction, the ambassador said: "at present, the korean people are engaged vigorously in ideological, technical and cultural revolutions with the momentum of chollima along the orientation pointed out by the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea and are advancing courageously to accomplish ahead of schedule the six-year plan of the national economy. the international prestige of the democratic people's republic of korea is rising every day. the chinese people rejoice over all the achievements of the korean people and whole-heartedly wish the heroic korean people new and greater victories in the future."

he said: "the workers' party of korea and the dprk government have made unremitting efforts for the independent

and peaceful reunification of korea. the chinese people will resolutely side with the korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. we firmly support the five-point programme for correct solution of the korean question put forth by president kim il sung on june 23, and strongly denounce the intrigue of the pak jung hi clique to create 'two koreas'. we resolutely support the just stand of the korean people in making a strong demand the dissolution of the 'u.n. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' and the complete withdrawal of the u.s. troops from south korea. we firmly believe that the korean people's sacred cause of striving for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland will win a final victory."

the speeches of ambassador li yun-chuan and general o jin u were punctuated with stormy applause.

at the reception, chinese and korean comrades-in-arms talked about the excellent international situation and the revolutionary friendship of the chinese and korean people and jointly wish good health and a long life to chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of warm friendship.

"Rodong Sinmun" Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 1, 1973)

the korean paper "rodong sinmun" today published an editorial warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial said: "the people's republic of china has traversed a proud path of struggle replete with victory and glory in the past 24 years." "the 10th national congress of the communist party of china held recently smashed the lin piao anti-party group and more firmly rallied the entire party members and people around comrade mao tsetung, thus further consolidating and developing the communist party of china, an invincible militant unit."

the editorial said: "today, the chinese people, full of hope, are vigorously unfolding the campaign of criticizing lin piao and rectifying style of work in accordance with the decision of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china and are creating a new upsurge in all fields of revolution and construction by

further bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of independence and initiative and self-reliance. the chinese people are struggling for the liberation of their sacred territory taiwan province and for their territorial integrity."

the editorial said: "the people's republic of china is brilliantly implementing a revolutionary diplomatic line. her international status and prestige have been greatly enhanced. the policy of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys to isolate and blockade china has been smashed and the people's republic of china is playing an increasingly important role in the united nations and other fields of international life." "as a powerful anti-imperialist force, the people's republic of china is giving resolute support to the just cause of all revolutionary peoples of asia and the world."

the editorial said: "the korean people always rejoice over all the successes scored by the fraternal chinese people as their own and warmly hail them".

it continued: "the militant friendship and unity and comradely cooperation between the peoples of korea and china personally founded and cultivated by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, have withstood the trials of history and nothing can break them."

"the great friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese people, a brilliant model of proletarian internationalism, will be everlasting."

referring to the international situation at the present, the editorial said: "the u.s. imperialists and the south korean authorities are now recklessly trying to fix and perpetuate the division of our country through the realization of the ,simultaneous admission of 'two koreas' to the u.n."

"we will never tolerate the 'two koreas' plot of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys but resolutely struggle to smash it."

the editorial stressed in conclusion: "our people, beneath the uplifted banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner, will valiantly struggle as ever for the victory of our common cause, firmly uniting forever with the chinese people."

CHINA AND LAOS

Prince Souphanouvong Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, yesterday extending warmest greetings on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

your excellency mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the
communist party of china,

your excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

your excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

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peking,

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the entire lao people, the lao patriotic front, and in my own name, extend to you and through you to the communist party of china, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people our warmest greetings.

24 years ago, after an arduous, protracted and intricate struggle of the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by great chairman mao tsetung, the people's republic of china came into being. it is an important event and, at the same time, a very great victory, contributing to tipping the balance of forces in the world in favour of the socialist camp and the movement for national independence, peace and democracy and dealing a thunder blow at world capitalism.

during the past 24 years, developing their tradition of indomitable and valiant struggle and spirit of industry and self-reliance, and under the leadership the glorious communist party of china, the chinese people have overcome many difficulties and trials and recorded big achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, transforming the old backward china into a powerful socialist country having comprehensive and modern industry.

developed agriculture, strong national defence and advanced culture, science and technology, thus steadily increasing the strength of the country. the chinese people's victories constitute vigorous encouragement to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress of the peoples all over the world, especially in asia, africa and latin america.

in their revolutionary struggle for national liberation, in the past as well as at present, the lao people have always enjoyed great and effective sympathy, support and assistance from the communist party, the government and the people of china. i avail myself of this opportunity to express our most sincere and deepest gratitude for this support and assistance. the lao people are now struggling for the serious implementation of the agreement on february 21, 1973 on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos and its protocol signed on september 14, 1973 in order to meet the aspirations of the lao people and the interests of peace in indochina, southeast asia and the rest of the world. we are firmly convinced that in this struggle we will continue to receive wholehearted support and assistance from the party, government and people of china,

the time-honoured friendship between the lao and chinese peoples has stood the test of time in the revolutionary struggle of our two nations. the lao people pledge themselves to do their utmost to consolidate and develop the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two peoples, making it unbreakable and everlasting.

i wish the chinese people many more and yet greater successes in carrying out the 4th 5-year plan by developing the victory of the 10th congress of the communist party of china, enabling the people's republic of china to take great strides on the forward road of victory and development.

may the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the lao people and the chinese people last for ever.

i wish chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, good health and a long life.

prince souphanouvong,
chairman of the central committee of
lao patriotic front

sam neua, september 30, 1973

Lao Paper Warmly Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

the lao paper "lao haksat" in an editorial today warmly greeted the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial says: the founding of the people's republic of china "is a great victory of the chinese revolutionary struggle under the clear-sighted leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung against japanese fascism, u.s. imperialism and the chiang kai-shek clique of traitors".

the editorial goes on: "in the past 24 years, the chinese people have gained great achievements in their socialist construction. china has become a powerful socialist country endowed with a modern industry and national defence, and an advanced agriculture, science and technology."

the editorial says: the lao people greatly rejoice over the tremendous victories of the brotherly chinese people and consider them as their own.

it continues: the people's republic of china has become a firm rear area for the lao people's just struggles against colonialism and u.s. imperialism. the chinese people have given wholehearted support and assistance to the lao people. the lao people regard this as important contribution to the victories they have recorded.

"the lao people wish to express their deep gratitude to the fraternal chinese people for their precious support. they pledge to do everything possible to enhance their friendship and militant solidarity with the great chinese people," the editorial concluded.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Chinese Ambassador to Lebanon Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Beirut, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to lebanon hsu ming held a reception in the chinese embassy here this evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 650 guests present at the reception were lebanese prime minister takieddine solh, minister of defence nasri maalouf, minister of public health osman dana, minister of housing and cooperatives michel sassine, minister of information fehmi chahin, minister of state ali el khalil, minister of tourism souren khan amirian, commander-in-chief of the lebanese army iskandar ghanem, chief of staff of the lebanese army saed nasrila, as well as governors and other high-ranking officials and officers, national assembly members, noted personalities and friends of various circles.

members of the palestine liberation organization here were present on the occasion.

diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg-China Friendship Association Gives Banquet in Celebration of Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Brussels, Oct. 1, 1973)

the luxembourg-china friendship association gave a banquet at noon today in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from luxembourg.

president adolphe franck and secretary-general jean heisbourg of the association as well as some one hundred luxembourg friends attended the banquet.

councillor wang hao of the chinese embassy to belgium was also present on invitation.

speaking at the banquet, heisbourg warmly praised the success achieved by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party.

wang hao in his speech expressed sincere desire for the continuous development of the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

a documentary film depicting the celebration of the international labour day in china was shown after the banquet.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Badminton Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Malaysia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

the chinese badminton delegation headed by sun lan rounded up its friendly visit to malaysia and left kuala lumpur by plane for home yesterday, according to a kuala lumpur report.

since its arrival in kuala lumpur on september 18 at the invitation of the badminton association of malaysia, the delegation visited malacca and penang besides the malaysian capital. the chinese badminton players played seven friendly matches with malaysian players. the chinese won six matches and lost one.

on september 21, malaysian minister of culture, youth and sports ali ahmad received the chinese badminton delegation and gave a party in its honour in the same evening.

the malaysian people warmly welcomed the chinese delegation wherever it went. on september 23, when the delegation arrived in malacca, thousands of local people who had waited for a time under the tropical sun lined the streets and welcomed the guests with applause. chairman of the badminton association of malacca tan cheng swee held a banquet for the delegation. a friendly match was played in the same evening. the stadium which can house more than 2,000 people was fully packed. when the chinese and malaysian sportsmen entered into the playing ground, they were given a standing ovation by the spectators. the chinese delegation was also warmly received in penang. during their stay in malacca and penang, the chinese guests visited factories and scenery and historic spots.

the chinese delegation held on the evening of september 28 a farewell banquet which was attended by chen wing sum, president of the table tennis association of malaysia, ahmad sabki, deputy secretary-general of the ministry of culture, youth and sports of malaysia, and gan chin huat, vice-chairman of the badminton association of malaysia.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang gave a reception here this evening to mark the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 500 guests present at the reception were mexican under-secretary of health and welfare carlos campillo sainz, chief director of the ministry of foreign affairs alfonso de rosenzweig-diaz, director of protocol of the foreign ministry joaquin bernal, and other officials.

the wife of ex-president lazaro cardenas and the wife of ex-president lopez mateos also attended the reception.

also present was juan larios tolentino, president of the mexico-china friendship association.

also present were diplomatic envoys of many countries to mexico as well as the writer han suyin who is visiting mexico.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Oct. 1, 1973)

hsu wen-yi, chinese ambassador to mongolia, gave a reception at the embassy here today to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

mongolian officials present at the reception were dugersuren erdembileg, vice-minister of foreign affairs, natsagasambu, vice-minister of foreign trade, n. banzragch, vice-chairman of the mongolian-chinese friendship association, and lkhamzhab purebdorzh, vice-chairman of the state committee for labour and wages.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to mongolia were also present.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador Holds National Day Reception in Kathmandu

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of king birendra bir bikram shah deva, his royal highness prince dhirendra bir bikram shah deva accompanied by her royal highness princess prekshya rajya laxmi devi attended the reception.

among the more than 400 guests present were prime minister nagendra prasad rijal, chief justice of the supreme court ratna bahadur bista, minister of communications chaturbbuj prasad singh, minister of works and transport prayag raj singh suwal, minister of home and panchayat affairs hom bahadur shrestha, minister of law and justice lal bahadur khadayat, minister of education krishna raj aryal, chairman of the standing committee of the state council beda nanda jha, former prime ministers kirti nidhi bista and tanka prasad acharya and former chairman of the council of ministers and political aide to the king tulsi giri, other high-ranking government officials and military

officers, members of the standing committee of the state council and the national panchayat as well as prominent figures of various circles.

diplomatic envoys from various countries here and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working in nepal and overseas chinese in nepal were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Wellington, Oct. 1, 1973)

pei tsien-chang, chinese ambassador to new zealand held a reception here this evening celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the three hundred fifty guests were new zealand justice minister martyn finlay, social welfare minister norman king, mines and immigration minister fraser colman, chief justice sir richard wild, as well as other high-ranking officials and officers and members of parliament.

also attending the reception were roys evans, national president of the new zealand-china society, personages from various circles and representatives of overseas chinese.

diplomatic envoys from many countries were also present.

nearly one hundred photos reflecting the socialist revolution and socialist construction in china were displayed at the reception.

the reception was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Head of State Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

general gowon, head of state of nigeria, sent two messages of the same content on september 29 respectively to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

"on this occasion of your national day, i send your excellency my warm congratulations and the best wishes of the government and people of nigeria, for the continued well-being of the chinese people and the progress and prosperity of your great nation. we all appreciate the strong ties of friendship and co-operation between our two countries and peoples and heartily wish for the good health and long life of your great and wise leader his excellency chairman mao tsetung.

"please accept, your excellency, my best wishes for your personal well-being and for the happiness of your people.

(general yaubu gowon)
head of the federal military government
commander-in-chief of the armed forces
of the federal republic of nigeria

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Ambassador Holds National Day Reception in Rawalpindi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were president chaudhry fazle ilahi and prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan.

among the civil and military leading members and noted personages attending were raja tridiv roy, minister of minorities affairs and tourism; general tikka khan, chief of the staff of the pakistan army; mahmud ali, minister of state for national affairs; ashraf

khatoon abbasi, deputy speaker of the national assembly; feroze kaiser, special assistant to the prime minister for economy.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to pakistan attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

miao chiu-jui, chinese consul general in karachi, also gave a national day reception in karachi this evening.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 1, 1973)

li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were i. verdet, member of the executive committee and the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers, and d. popescu, member of the executive committee and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee.

among the over 350 guests were also stoica chivu, chairman of the central auditing commission of the r.c.p. and chairman of the romanian-chinese friendship association, s. andrei, secretary of the r.c.p. central committee, g. necula, member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the grand national assembly, g. macovescu, minister of foreign affairs, i. avram, minister of heavy machine-building industry, n. agachi, minister of metallurgical industry, m. florescu, minister of chemical industry, i. cracium, minister of light industry, n. nicolae, minister secretary of state of the ministry of foreign trade, m. suder, minister secretary of state of the ministry of forest economy and building industry, colonel general gheorghe ion, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of the general staff of the armed forces, other leading members of the party and government as well as mass organizations, personages from the circles of science and culture of bucharest, generals and officers of the armed forces, and representatives of the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural co-operative.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to romania were also present.

at the reception, hosts and guests chatted cordially. they repeatedly proposed toasts to the steady development of the friendly relations and militant unity between the chinese and romanian parties, the two countries and the two peoples, and to the health and long life of chairman mao tsetung and president ceausescu.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

Romanian Paper Warmly Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 1, 1973)

"scinteia" carries an article of its editorial department today warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the article refers to the remarkable successes in socialist construction achieved by the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao in the past 24 years.

it says: "because of the great changes in the political, economic and social life of the country and thanks to the selfless work of the people, the people's republic of china has become a powerful socialist state with a tremendous influence on international life and has enhanced the prestige and appeal of socialism in the world.

today, it continues, the chinese people are working tensely and creatively to carry out various resolutions and measures adopted by the tenth national congress of the chinese communist party -- an event of major significance in the life of the party and the people."

it notes: "the working people of romania highly appraise the tremendous contribution made by the chinese people in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the victory of the cause of world peace, freedom and socialism." they also highly appraise the comradely relationship of all-round cooperation and mutual assistance between the two communist parties, countries and peoples of romania and china, based on the principles of marxism-leninism and socialist internationalism.

the visit to china in summer, 1971 of the romanian party and government delegation led by nicolae ceausescu made an important contribution to the development and reinforcement of the relations of friendship, unity and cooperation between our two peoples, parties and countries and to the strengthening of the solidarity of the socialist forces and the anti-imperialist forces as a whole, it notes.

the romanian people are convinced that the fraternal relations between romania and china will achieve greater and greater development in the future, the article says in conclusion.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on september 30, extending warmest congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

h.e. mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it is my great pleasure to convey to you on behalf of the supreme revolutionary council, government, people of the somali democratic republic and on my own behalf our warmest congratulations together with our best wishes for your personal health and for the progress, prosperity and happiness of the chinese people. i would like to congratulate you on the great achievements scored by the chinese people during the past 24 years. please accept, your excellency, renewed assurances of our comradely and highest consideration.

major general mohamed siad barre,
president of the supreme revolutionary
council of the somali democratic republic

mogadishu september 30, 1973

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Union Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Moscow, Oct. 1, 1973)

liu hsin-chuan, chinese ambassador to the soviet union, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were l.f. ilyichev, head of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question, l. zorin, vice-minister of foreign trade, and a.n. komarovsky, vice-minister of national defence.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to the soviet union were also present.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to the republic of sri lanka huang ming ta held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

prime minister mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike of sri lanka attended the reception and expressed congratulations to the chinese ambassador. she also asked the chinese ambassador to convey her greetings and best wishes to chairman mao and premier chou.

also present at the reception were t.s. fernando, president of sri lanka court of appeal; stanley tillekeratna, speaker of the national state assembly; maithripala senanayake, irrigation minister; tikiri banda illangaratne, foreign and internal trade minister; badiuddin mahmud, education minister; punchi bandagunatilaka g. kalugalla, shipping minister; t.b. subasinghe, industries minister; n. martin perera, finance minister; leslie simon goonewardene, communications minister; colvin reginald de silva, plantation industry minister; rajakaruna banda kobbekaduwa, agriculture minister; pieter g.b. keuneman, housing minister; r.s. perera, information minister; semage salman kulatilake, cultural affairs minister; kiri banda ratnayake, parliamentary affairs minister; neal de alwis, acting minister of public affairs;

major general d.s. attygalla; commodore d.b. goonesekera, navy commander; commodore p.h. mendis, air force commander; stanley senanayake, inspector general of police; as well as many deputy ministers, members of state assembly and other government officials.

present also were walpita, president of sri lanka-china friendship association, and representatives of overseas chinese.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

chinese ambassador huang ming ta held a national day reception for some 300 overseas chinese in sri lanka on the evening of september 28.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Ambassador to Sudan Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to the sudan yang shou-cheng held a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 320 guests present at the reception were sudanese minister of agriculture, food and natural resources wadie habashi, minister of construction and public works mubarak osman sinada, deputy minister of culture and information omer salih eisa, chief of staff of the sudanese people's armed forces lieutenant general awad khalafalla, deputy chief of staff major general mohamed osman hashim, deputy chief of staff major general fatih mohamed bushara, commander of the armoured corps major general bashir mohamed ali and other high ranking officials and officers as well as sudanese friends.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to the sudan were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 1, 1973)

wang lu-ming, chinese ambassador to sweden, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the about 600 guests present at the reception were lennart geijer, swedish minister of justice; camilla odhnoff, minister without portfolio; lieutenant general c. almgren, commander of the army; sverker astrom, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs; ivan eckersten, state secretary of the ministry of agriculture; hjalmar mehr, governor of stockholm province; and ewald johannesson, chairman of the municipal council of stockholm.

christer leopold, chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association, and roland pettersson, secretary of the central committee of the communist party of sweden, attended the reception.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to sweden and friends from various circles in sweden.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Switzerland Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Berne, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang gave a reception in the embassy here on the evening of september 28 to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 500 guests present at the reception were ernesto thalmann, secretary general of the swiss federal political department, and carl weidenmann, deputy chief of general staff for intelligence and security of switzerland.

also present were max petitpierre and willy spuhler, former heads of the swiss federal political department.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in switzerland were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

syrian president hafez al-assad sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai yesterday, extending the warmest congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the friendly chinese people's celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am pleased to extend to you, on behalf of the syrian arab people and on my own behalf, the warmest congratulations and the best wishes for health, happiness and success. on this occasion, i have the pleasure also to express my confidence in the continuous consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries and our two peoples for their common interest and in the interest of strengthening our common struggle. i wish the friendly chinese people further progress and achievements in all fields.

hafez al-assad

september 30, 1973

damascus

CHINA AND TANZANIA

President Nyerere Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

tanzanian president julius nyerere sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on september 29, most warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

h.e. chairman mao tsetung,
chairman of the communist party of the people's republic of china,

on this auspicious occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, may i avail myself of the opportunity to convey, on behalf of the tanzanian government and people and on my own behalf my warmest congratulations and salutations to yourself and through you to the friendly chinese people.

during these twenty-four years, the friendly chinese people under your wise leadership have scored splendid successes in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in defending world peace thus making significant contributions to the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the world. the tanzanian people join me in wishing the friendly chinese people new still greater victories in the years to come and the people's republic of china even greater prosperity.

may the friendly relations happily existing between our two countries consolidate and develop with every passing day for the mutual benefit of our two peoples.

i avail myself of the occasion to wish your excellency a long life and good health.

j.k. nyerere
president of the united republic of tanzania

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 450 guests present at the reception were tanzanian minister for communications and works j. lusinde, minister for water development and power i. elinawinga, commander of the tanzanian people's defence forces major general s.h.f. sarakikya, other high-ranking government officials and leaders of mass organizations.

diplomatic envoys to tanzania and representatives of african liberation movements were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

chinese consul in zanzibar chen chiang gave a film reception this evening to mark the chinese national day. about 180 guests attended the reception. among them were nadhra a. jumbe, wife of tanzania's first vice-president and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council, and other senior officials.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

togolese president etienne eyadema on september 29 warmly congratulated chairman mao tsetung on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. his congratulatory message reads as follows:

your excellency mr. chairman mao tsetung,

peking, people's republic of china,

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it gives me particular pleasure to express to you, on behalf of the togolese people and government and in my own name, warm greetings and sincere wishes for your personal

happiness and for increasingly greater prosperity for your great people. may the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries be further strengthened in the interest of the economic and social development of our populations. with my highest esteem

general etienne eyadema,
president of republic of togo,
lome, september 29, 1973

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

habib bourguiba, president of the republic of tunisia, has in a message to chairman mao tsetung extended the sincerest wishes on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china:

at a time when the chinese people are going to celebrate their national day, it gives me special pleasure to extend to you, in my own name and in the name of the tunisian government and people, my sincerest wishes for your happiness and for the prosperity of the chinese people.

i am convinced that the relations between our two countries founded on mutual respect, friendship and cooperation will be further strengthened in the interest of our two peoples.

habib bourguiba

president of the republic
of tunisia

Tunisian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia has sent a message to premier chou en-lai extending the warmest greetings on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have the great pleasure to present to your excellency, in the name of the tunisian government and in my own name, my warmest greetings and best wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the chinese people.

hedi nouira
prime minister of the
republic of tunisia

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Ambassador to Uganda Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to uganda ke pu-hai held a reception at the chinese embassy in kampala on the evening of september 29 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the ugandan capital.

among the 350 guests at the reception were uganda's acting foreign minister p. etiang, acting minister of works and housing karugonjo, other senior officials and officers as well as representatives of overseas chinese.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to uganda were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and chairman of the d.r.v.n. national assembly standing committee, pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n., general vo nguyen giap, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, vice-premier and minister of national defence, nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs, le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier, hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, nguyen van tran, secretary of the party central committee and secretary of the hanoi city committee of the v.n.w.p., do muoi, vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, and other leading comrades of the vietnamese party and government.

present also were hoang quoc viet, member of the party central committee, and of the presidium of the viet nam fatherland front's central committee, and president of the viet nam-china friendship association, the heads and deputy heads of departments of the party central committee and ministers and vice-ministers of the government, leading comrades of the armed services of the viet nam people's army, and leading members of various democratic parties and mass organizations.

nguyen van tien, head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n., was also present.

present also were members of diplomatic envoys of various countries to viet nam.

premier pham van dong made a toast at the reception. on behalf of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the d.r.v.n. government and the vietnamese people, he extended best regards to the fraternal chinese people, the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

he wished the chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by the beloved chairman mao tsetung, still greater victory in socialist construction.

and in increasing the strength of the people's republic of china in all aspects and positive contributions to the world people's revolutionary cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

he said: "on this occasion, the vietnamese people once again extend sincere and profound thanks to the chinese people for the great and precious support and assistance they have rendered to the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in socialist construction in the past and the staunch and sure-to-be victorious revolutionary struggle at the present stage."

he said: "the vietnamese people have consistently done their utmost to strengthen the great unbreakable friendship and militant unity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples. as the esteemed president ho chi minh had put it, it is the friendship of both comrades and brothers."

in his toast at the reception, ambassador wang yu-ping said: "i wish to express warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to all the distinguished guests for bringing us honour and encouragement in attending our reception, as the chinese people are jubilantly celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china."

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of close friendship and militant solidarity.

GPA Warmly Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 1, 1973)

"the south vietnamese people warmly greet the splendid historic festival and congratulate the chinese people on their great progress in the past 24 years," says the south viet nam giai phong press agency in an editorial greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial points out that the great progress china has made in such a short period of time "is the result of the industrious, courageous and creative labour of the heroic chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao." "the vietnamese and the chinese people are brothers linked by the same mountains and rivers. the vietnamese people regard the achievements of the chinese people as the source of great impetus and encouragement to their own revolutionary cause.

we are very proud to see that there are great support and assistance of the fraternal chinese people in the victory we won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. viet nam and china were closely related in the past two wars of resistance and are even more closely related in peace today.

"this sincere and lofty feeling was reiterated in the telegram of greetings of chinese leaders on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the r.s.v.n.: 'the chinese and vietnamese peoples are of the same family. in the protracted revolutionary struggle, we always supported and helped each other. in the days to come, the chinese people will unite with the fraternal vietnamese people as before and continue to support their just cause till complete victory is won'."

the editorial expressed heartfelt thanks of the south vietnamese people, the n.f.l. and the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n. for china's support, and wish daily strengthening and developmen of the close friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of south viet nam and china.

Hanoi Papers Mark Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 1, 1973)

"nhan dan" in an editorial today warmly greets the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial says, "the success of the chinese revolution and the coming into being of the new china 24 years ago constituted a great victory of the chinese people's protracted and valiant struggle under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by esteemed chairman mao tsetung.

"this was a most important victory in the history of the world revolution after the great victory of the russian october socialist revolution. this was also a great victory of the forces of socialist, national liberation, peace and democracy in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and international reactionary."

the editorial says, "over the past 24 years, the chinese people, unceasingly bringing into full play their spirit of revolution, self-reliance and hard struggle, has obtained great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the people's republic of china is now a mighty socialist country of modern industry, developed agriculture, powerful national defence and advanced culture, science and technology."

after dealing with the successes gained by the chinese people in the fields of industry, agriculture, science and technology and in the international arena, the editorial says that the vietnamese people warmly congratulate the fraternal chinese people on their tremendous achievements which have made important contributions to the growth of the forces of socialism, national independence, peace and democracy in the world.

it says, "our people are very pleased with the continuous and fine development of the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the peoples of viet nam and china. they fully support the socialist construction of the chinese people and give total backing to the chinese people's struggle to recover taiwan province, an integral part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the vietnamese people will be for ever grateful to the communist party of china headed by esteemed chairman mao tsetung and the government and the people of china for their vigorous support, and great and efficacious assistance accorded them in their war of resistance against the french colonialists in the past and in the current socialist construction of north viet nam, as well as in the years of resistance to u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

the editorial says that the u.s. imperialists have suffered bitter defeats in their war of aggression in viet nam. yet, they stubbornly persist in their interventionist design. so, the revolutionary struggle of the vietnamese people must be continued. in the joint communique on the viet nam party and government delegation's visit to china last june, the chinese people reaffirmed their firm support and assistance to the fraternal vietnamese people in their struggle to safeguard and consolidate peace, build socialism in the north, achieve independence and democracy in the south and proceed to achieve the peaceful reunification of their fatherland and bring about a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic and prosperous viet nam.

the editorial says in conclusion: "on the occasion of the 24th national day of the people's republic of china, the vietnamese people convey to the fraternal chinese people their most cordial and warmest congratulations.

"may the chinese people, inspired by the 10th congress of the communist party of china, make still greater achievements in socialist construction. may the viet nam-china friendship and militant solidarity consolidate and flourish with every passing day".

the army paper "quan doi nhan dan" also carries an editorial today entitled "warmly greet the glorious historic festival of the fraternal chinese people".

CHINA AND YEMEN

Chairman of Democratic Yemen Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china:

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the friendly people's republic of china i have the pleasure to extend to you, on behalf of the people and government of the people's democratic republic of yemen and in my own name, our best wishes. we send you greetings on this great festival. we reaffirm the continuance of the common struggle against exploitation and aggression of all forms. i wish your excellency good health and happiness and the chinese people further progress and prosperity.

salem robaya ali
chairman of the presidential council
of the people's democratic republic of
yemen

september 30, 1973

Democratic Yemeni Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

ali nasser mohamed, prime minister of the people's democratic republic of yemen, sent a message to premier chou en-lai today, warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai,
prime minister of the people's republic of china,

peking,

on the occasion of 24th anniversary of founding of people's republic of china allow me on behalf of the government and people of democratic yemen to extend warm greetings to the friendly chinese people. i seize this happy opportunity to wish our friendly relations and mutual cooperation further promotions and wish you all good health and the chinese people prosperity and progress.

ali nasser mohamed
prime minister of the people's democratic republic of yemen

aden, october 1, 1973

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav President Tito Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

josip broz tito, president of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai yesterday, extending most cordial congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency
tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china
his excellency
chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china
peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am particularly pleased to convey to you and to the people of your country on behalf of the peoples of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and in my own name, most cordial congratulations and warm wishes for the progress of the people's republic of china and for your personal happiness. i am convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will continue to strengthen to the benefit of our peoples, as well as to the benefit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and peace in the world.

josip broz tito

beograd, sept. 30, 1973

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Oct. 1, 1973)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 400 guests attending the reception were augustin papic and dragi stamenkovic, members of the presidential council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, emil ludviger, member of the federal executive council and federal secretary for foreign trade, blagoja popov, member of the federal executive council and federal secretary for communications, milenko bojanic, president of the executive council of the socialist republic of serbia, jaksa petric, federal under-secretary for foreign affairs, and other government and military officials as well as well-known figures from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to yugoslavia were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairean President's Message of Greetings to Chairman Mao on Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung today, most warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

his excellency mao tsetung, chairman of the chinese communist party,

peking

at the moment when the friendly chinese people celebrate the 24th anniversary of the chinese revolution, i've the great pleasure of extending to your excellency, in the name of the zairean people, their party -- the

popular revolutionary movement, the national executive council and in my own name the most profound and warmest felicitations. the zairean people and i myself still remember the warm reception i was accorded during my official visit in your great and beautiful country as well as the active participation of china in the 3rd international fair of kinshasa. we are convinced that the cooperation established in all fields between our two countries will help further strengthen our ties of friendship for the well-being of our respective peoples.. the highest considerations.

lieutenant-general mobutu sese seko,
president of the republic of zaire

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 16, 1973 No. 5475

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* NATIONAL *
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MILITIA

Party Committee of Peking Lumber Plant Firmly Grasps Education in Ideology and Political Line, Runs the Militia Regiment All the Better

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 25, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, September 21, 1973) In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the Party committee of the Peking Lumber Plant adopted more active and effective measures to further strengthen the education of militia cadres in ideology and political line. Under the leadership of the Party committee of the plant, the militia cadres at various levels in the plant conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's thoughts on people's war and the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. They criticized the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in sabotaging militia and constantly heightened their awareness of class struggle and struggle in line, thus giving impetus to the continuous improvement in the administration of the militia regiment of the plant.

This plant is a factory that has done a better job in militia work. In the plant there is a militia regiment with fifteen militia companies under it. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "Cadres are a decisive factor once the political line is determined," the Party committee of the plant insisted on grasping the proper education of militia cadres in ideology and the political line as an important link in strengthening militia building. Its members energetically organized the militia cadres to read and study seriously. Every time the plant ran a reading class for cadres or a class to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, they tried to enlist the participation of as many militia cadres as possible. They constantly organized the militia company and platoon cadres to undergo short-term, spare-time collective training, to study Chairman Mao's brilliant thoughts on people's war, to criticze the towering crimes of Lin Piao anti-Party clique in conjunction with the realities of the struggle between the two lines in militia building and to consistently raise

their awareness of class struggle and struggle in line. They also availed themselves of the opportunity of the two meetings of the militia company commanders convened each month to organize everybody to seriously study the instructions of the higher level on militia work, sum up and exchange experiences in such work and give impetus to the better promotion and forward development of militia work.

Ch'i Chao-tung (祁兆东), militia company commander of the equipment section, has been a veteran militia company commander for over ten years. In the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, through reading and studying and criticism of the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, his revolutionary combat spirit was all the more aroused. He actively led the whole company of militiamen to make unflagging efforts for the implementation of the Party's line and policies. In the various tasks of grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, the role of the militia as a shock force was brought into full play. Better results were achieved and this militia company was turned into a comparatively advanced unit in the whole plant.

The majority of the militia cadres of this plant constitute a newborn force that has come to the fore in the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution. They are young and enthusiastic, vigorous and high in spirits, but inexperienced. To assist them to meet the demand of work as soon as possible, in the course of strengthening their training and carrying out education in line, the Party committee systematically implemented the pairing of the old with the new in the allocation of cadres, properly taught, helped and led them, and boldly let the young, new cadres take up heavy loads, so as to enable them to accumulate experience in struggle and develop their abilities through practice. Because some new militia cadres were inexperienced in war preparation duties, the Party committee organized old cadres to acquaint them with the tradition, pass on their experiences and teach them the methods. Spare-time study classes in war preparations duties were conducted to enable them to participate in study, teach by turns, and gradually improve themselves. Because some new militia cadres were not skilled in organizing military and political training for the militia, the Party committee let them take up the major task of leading and training the militia in camping, swimming, shooting and grenade throwing, with the assistance of experienced cadres, so that they could learn to lead training in the process of organizing training.

Han Hsi-fan, a female militia company commander of the power workship, was promoted as a new cadre not long ago. The Party branch sent an old cadre to give her concrete assistance and let her organize the whole company of militiamen to carry out military and political training. She courageously shouldered the heavy responsibility, learned while she worked, and quickly forged herself into a commander of a militia company, capable of doing work, giving instructions and directing operations.

Through attaching importance to the training and education of militia cadres, the Party committee of the plant has given impetus to the rapid development of militia work in the whole plant. The awareness of class struggle and struggle in line of militia cadres at all levels is further raised and their concept of preparedness against war is constantly strengthened, thus invigorating more and more the militia activities.

* * *

Encouraged By the Spirit of the 10th Party Congress, the Militia of the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Plant Carries Forward Better the Glorious Tradition of Integration of Labor with Military Training

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 25, 1973)

(NCNA Shanghai) The militia of the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Plant conscientiously studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress, thoroughly criticized the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and further brought into full play the glorious tradition of integrating labor with military training. They refined steel while they drilled troops, and were resolved to render new contributions to defending and building the mother country.

The militia of the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Plant is a team of outstanding armed industrial workers in Shanghai. Encouraged by the good tidings of the successful convocation of the 10th Party Congress, the militia of the whole plant, taking the same course as the masses of workers, repeatedly studied the various documents of the Party congress, indignantly criticized the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in sabotaging militia building, and whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for grasping revolution, promoting production and other work, and preparedness against war.

Simultaneously with insuring the overfulfillment of state production plans, the militia of the No. 1 Steel Sheet Workshop underwent hard training in gunnery for defending the mother country, and achieved good results in each ball firing.

After studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress, the militia and workers of the open-hearth furnace workshop made redoubled efforts and repeatedly created new results in production. They said, "We have to refine more steel for our mother country, do a good job in refining steel and in actually making material preparations against wars of invasion."

In the course of studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress, the militia of the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Plant closely observed the tendency of class struggle at home and abroad, and were vigilant against the conspiracy and sabotage activities of class enemies, to guarantee the successful promotion of socialist revolution and cosicliast construction. The militiamen of the platoon who stood guard in defense of the plant zone round the year actively strengthened plant defense work and military training activities. They expressed that they certainly must undergo rigorous training, impose strict demands on themselves and be prepared at all times to fight together with the broad masses of militia in the whole country and in coordination with the People's Liberation Army to thoroughly bury any enemy who dares to come and invade us.

* * *

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Chinese Institutions of Higher Learning Enroll More Than 150,000 Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students with Practical Experience This Year

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 25, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, September 24, 1973) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study," Chinese institutions of higher learning have again enrolled more than 153,000 college students from among the workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience this year. At present, student enrollment work has already been victoriously concluded, and the newly enrolled worker-peasant-soldier college students have one after another entered full of vigor into new-type socialist colleges.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, the practice of selecting college students from among the workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience is a major reform in the system of education in China. This is of far-reaching significance to the building of an immense army of intellectuals of the working class and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and is warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. This year, institutions of higher learning everywhere have, in accordance with the moral intellectual and physical requirements, continued to select outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers with more than two years of practical experience for sending to college. Apart from this, they have also accepted workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres with more than eight years of practical experience or with inventions or innovations to their credit for college courses.

The method of enrollment still adheres to the principle of "voluntary registration, recommendation by the masses, approval by the leadership and re-examination by the college concerned." Party organizations everywhere have conscientiously strengthened their leadership, fully mobilized the masses and relied on them to properly enroll students for institutions of higher learning. All nominating units have directly made public the conditions and methods of student enrollment and the number of openings available, and made use of the process of student enrollment to give the masses another course of education in ideology and political line. The broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Chairman Mao has entrusted us with the task of selecting college students. We must select fine young people, who can satisfy the conditions, for college."

Ho Chin-yin, a young person recommended by the workers of the casting workshop of the Capital Iron and Steel Company, is a Party member with high political awareness and rich practical experience. He joined the factory upon his graduation from primary school. A person fond of studying and scrutinizing things thoroughly, he studied middle-school language, algebra and mechanical drawing in the spare-time school run by the factory and also served as a worker quality inspector of the production group. Ordinarily,

when the castings were made in the group, he was always asked to calculate the weight. When inferior products were turned out, he was always asked to analyze the cause and study how to improve the operation. When a more complicated drawing was encountered, he was always asked to go over it. Just before he was about to take his cultural examination, he was still busily engaged in casting making parts for the general overhaul of a tube casting machine. The workers said, "This is the kind of young people we should send to college." When they finally learned that Ho Chin-hua was accepted by Tsinghua University, everybody said happily: "The casting workers have produced a university student!" Old worker Wang Chih-hsien, who had completed his apprentice ship in the old society at Santiaoshih, Tientsin, could hardly suppress his heartfelt gladness and he said: "In the past people looked down on us casting workers as sand mold makers, and people with a bit of education will not work in this line. Now, even a sand mold maker can enter the highest institution of learning."

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Kouch'üan production brigade, belonging to Loyü commune in Ch'angwu hsien, Shensi Province, recommended the sending of young commune member Mi Yung-chih to the Northwest Agricultural College. Mi Yung-chih is an expert in scientific farming. In 1967 he selected for breeding a new wheat strain called the "Kouch'üan variety" that gave a per-mow yield two and a half times higher than the former local variety. The deed of his delving into the study of science for the revolution was praised by the people, and he was elected a model Communist Youth League member of Hsienyang district. At the meeting for recommending Mi Yung-chih, the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Sending Yung-chih to college is an honor for us." Everybody said something to Mi Yung-chih and bade him to comply with Chairman Mao's teachings, study diligently, train himself up to be a red and expert person, and eventually return to the poor and lower-middle peasants.

About Cheng Pi-lan, an educated young woman who came from the city to the Hsihsia commune in Shu hsien, Fukien Province, the poor and lower-middle peasants said that after she joined the production brigade more than two years ago; she was contented to take root in the countryside and tempered herself diligently. Such a fine young woman is needed by the state, the people and the Party. The masses unanimously recommended her for college.

This year, institutions of higher learning everywhere pay special attention to enrolling students from among the educated young people sent to the mountain and rural areas. The number of students enrolled in the mountain and rural areas where there are more educated young people is also proportionately higher. They also pay attention to enrolling minority nationality and returned overseas Chinese youths for college. This year, the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region has enrolled 1,280 college students from 13 minority nationalities including the Chuang, the Yao, the Miao and the T'ung. The Tzuchin commune situated in the mountainous region of Kueip'ing hsien, is the home of a community of Yao. This year, for the first time, they selected and sent Chao Te-ming, a Yao nationality youth, to college. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Yao nationality said emotionally: "The sending of Ming-te to college is due to the concern of the Party and Chairman for us Yao nationality people in the mountain region."

When the glad tidings of the selection of Wang Shun-ying, a young returned overseas Chinese girl, by the Overseas Chinese Farm in Ying-te hsien, Kwangtung, for sending to the Kwangtung Teachers' College arrived, her father told everybody of how in his youth, because he was unable to stand the ruthless exploitation and oppression of the Kuomintang reactionaries, he left his home and went oversea to work as a coolie. He bade Shun-ying to always remember the happiness brought to us by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. Wang Shun-ying in tears replied: "This time I go to college, I shall never disappoint the expectation of the motherland and the people. I certainly must learn skills well for the revolution so that I could serve the people better."

Based on the different nature of their courses, all institutions of higher learning have taken in a specific proportion of woman students this year. This year, the Peking Teachers' College has taken in more than 800 students, of whom 54 percent are women students.

The practice of student enrollment work this year has once again proved that the sending of which kind of students to college is a question of line. Under the situation of the great victory scored in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work in the whole country, Party organizations everywhere have taken the line as the key link and closely combined student enrollment work with criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work. In enthusiastic support of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in education, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers select and send outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers as well as educated young people with practical experience to college. They also resolutely oppose the mistaken tendency to choose people according to examination marks in student enrollment work and the incorrect style of "entering through the back door."

Not long ago, newspapers everywhere carried the letter from Chang T'ieh-sheng, an educated youth sent to the countryside, and the "editor's note" added by the Jen-min Jih-pao on the publication of this letter. This led to strong repercussions throughout the country. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and student enrollment personnel were of the opinion that the letter had brought out an important question in the struggle between the two lines and the two kinds of ideology on the educational front. They warmly praised the revolutionary spirit of educated youth Chang T'ieh-sheng for daring to go against the tide, developed a vigorous debate on the question of what kind of people should be selected for college, and gave a vigorous impetus to this year's student enrollment work. Party organizations everywhere seriously studied and firmly implemented Chairman Mao's directive on the revolution in education, re-examined this year's student enrollment work, and by summing up experience, further carried out struggle-criticism-transformation properly on the educational front.

In the past few years, thousands upon thousands of workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience have gone to college and become the fresh troops of the working class for occupying and transforming the educational front in China. Following the unremitting deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the situation of the revolution in education

in China's institutions of higher learning has become better and better. Under the leadership of the Party, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, together with the revolutionary teachers, have in the past few years scored very great achievements in reforming the schooling system, running schools with open doors, setting up the new system of "three-in-one" combination of teaching scientific research and productive labor, compiling new teaching materials, and reforming the method of teaching. New things keep on appearing on the educational front. This year, after the newly enrolled worker-peasant-soldier students have gone to school, they will bring a new and more vigorous atmosphere to the various institutions of higher learning.

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Give Priority to Selecting Educated Young People with Practical Experience for College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 25, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA report from Shanghai, September 24, 1973) This year, in the course of enrolling students for institutions of higher learning, the Party committee of the Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant, in compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience," and by working in active coordination with the enrolling departments, has selected a number of outstanding workers for college.

The Party committee of this plant is of the opinion that in order to select students for socialist colleges, it is necessary to persist in placing proletarian politics in command, put political quality above all else, and pay full attention to the significance of practical experience. Only by conducting suitable cultural examinations under this logical premise could there be no deviation in orientation. Because of this, the former system of holding entrance examination is entirely scrapped and a lively and vigorous method in conducting cultural examinations is adopted with emphasis laid on finding out the practical experience of the candidates recommended and their ability to apply fundamental knowledge in analyzing and solving problems.

This year, 64 young workers of the Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant take part in the cultural examinations for enrolling college students. All of them have registered voluntarily and been recommended by the masses. A small group comprising leadership cadres, veteran workers, technicians and teachers of schools run by the plant is responsible for conducting cultural examination in the plant. When conducting examinations, they do not set up formidable barriers or adopt the surprise-attack method of examination. Instead, the candidates recommended are divided according to their different categories of work into a number of small groups for conducting discussions in forums.

The candidates are permitted to bring books and reference materials with them and are permitted to look through them at any time. When conducting discussion in a forum, the examination group does not examine the contents of how many books the candidates recommended are able to recite by rote, but put forward questions for them to answer in connection with actual production. For example, it questions the lathe worker on the theory used to calculate the circumference of a circle and asks him to explain the problem in the calculation and choice of speed for cutting. It asks the milling machine worker the question of how to apply the knowledge of plane geometry to calculate the length of the sides of a hexagonal part. When giving the answer, other people may also express their views, and when differences of opinion arise, they could also argue with each other. The comrades of the examination group also add their views to inspire them to further ponder over the problem.

The young workers taking part in the cultural examination are happy and at ease. They may talk about the application of the cultural knowledge they have acquired in production practice, or their experiences and lessons acquired

and learned in connection with their participation in technical innovations, or their own comprehension, some practical and some theoretical, in unremittingly deepening and enriching their own fundamental knowledge. The whole cultural examination is conducted in an enthusiastic as well as lively and vigorous atmosphere.

Some of the young people taking part in this cultural examination remembered only book knowledge and had not carried out enough study in connection with practice. Therefore, they could recite with ease every formula, but when replying to questions, their answers were dull and void of content. On the other hand, although some of the young people, who normally used to pay more attention to applying theory in production practice, could not answer all the questions in the examination, their answers to a number of questions were very good and imaginative. The cultural examination group of the plant naturally affirmed the latter and not the former.

The cultural examination group of the Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant also asked the candidates recommended to write an essay. A unified subject was not set, and the candidates were permitted to choose any subject they thought fit. Some wrote article criticizing swindlers of the Lin Piao type. Some wrote about their gains in receiving re-education from the working class since entering the plant. Some also wrote about their own comprehension in carrying out technical innovations in production practice. Many of the articles were strong in ideological nature, smoothly written and ringing with revolutionary enthusiasm. The cultural examination group read over every article carefully and added comments. It also posted the better written articles on the blackboard bulletins to encourage the young workers to become politically red and vocationally proficient.

On the premise of putting political quality above all else, the Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant gave priority to the selection of young workers with practical experience for college, much to the welcome of the broad masses of workers. Everybody was also taught another profound course of education on the struggle between the two lines and the two kinds of ideology in the sphere of education.

Liu Te-ming, an old worker who had been an apprentice in the former society since the age of 15, has this time been selected by the masses as a member of the examination group. He said with deep feeling: "In the former society, the working people were deprived of the right to study culture by the reactionary ruling class. Now, in accordance with the demand of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, students for college are selected from among the workers, peasants and soldiers. This is a revolution in the history of education. Letting the workers take part in the work of enrolling students means handing the right of enrolling students for college to us workers. This is an important gain brought about by the great proletarian cultural revolution." This old worker is very serious and responsible toward the cultural examination and plays a positive part in making the examination work a success.

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TRAINING OF YOUNG CADRES

Adhere to the Correct Line and Boldly Train Young Cadres

by

the Party branch of the Tachai brigade of Hsiyang hsien

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 24, 1973)

Chairman Mao teaches us, "In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." Training successors to the cause of proletarian revolution is a great plan covering a hundred years, a thousand years and even ten thousand years. At all times, the Party branch of our Tachai brigade puts the training of young cadres as an important item on the agenda and keeps a firm and proper grip on it. Because of this, group after group of young cadres are growing luxuriantly and healthily under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the life-giving sunshine, rain and dew of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

With one group after another of young cadres growing up, our Tachai brigade has set up leading bodies based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, with relative stability maintained among cadres. At present in all lines and trades of the whole brigade, there are in all 24 cadres, with 13 young cadres making up 54 percent of the total. Of the nine Party branch committee members, there are two old cadres of over 50 years of age, three middle-aged cadres of around 40 and four young cadres under 25. Among the Party branch committee members, there are three female cadres who make up one-third of the total number of leading members. Young cadres were found among the financial workers and bookkeepers, scientific experiment groups, afforestation groups and in the farm machine management sector and other fields.

For many years, in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian cadres line and policies, the Party branch of our Tachai brigade have boldly trained new cadres and basically achieved the aim of training everyone to become what he is trained to be. After over 20 years of tempering and testing, Liang Pieh-liang, Sung Li-ying and other young cadres, who were formerly trained in the "Group of the Old and the Young" have now become the mainstay of the leading body of Tachai and taken up the heavy revolutionary burden in leading the building of new Tachai. Young cadres like Kuo Feng-lien, Chia T'sun-so and Chia Ch'ang-so trained after the great proletarian cultural revolution are growing healthily and have started to work for the revolutionary cause. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai said, "Before the revolutionary predecessors get old, a new generation is coming up."

Training young cadres is of great strategic significance. It is dictated by the need to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and to carry on the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. It bears on the question of whether there are successors to the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary cause initiated by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and on the

question of whether our descendants can continuously advance along the correct Marxist-Leninist road. We poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai say, "To have the red banner fluttering for 10,000 generations, the most important thing is to train the next generation." As regards what kind of ba banner is lifted and what road is taken in the training of the next generation and from whom they should take over, here lies the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. In conformity with Chairman Mao's proletarian line and policies for the training of young cadres, we must insist on holding high the Marxist banner, following the socialist road and succeeding to the proletarian cause.

However, the Liu Shao-ch'i renegade clique and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique vehemently pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, peddled bourgeois ideas and corrupted and wooed young cadres in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. In the face of this struggle, the Party branch of our Tachai brigade at all times adheres to the correct line, braves the storms, goes forward to meet difficulties and is resolved to grasp properly the important matter of training young cadres.

Looking back over the past twenty years and more, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, what kind of understanding has the Party branch of our brigade acquired in the struggle for the training of young cadres?

Adhere to five requirements set for the selection and promotion of young cadres. The five requirements set by Chairman Mao must be carried out to the letter one by one. This is a yardstick for the selection and promotion of cadres. However, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique peddled the "three sinister principles" and also advertise so-called "genius" and "super genius" in an attempt to interfere with and undermine our effort in training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Under the influence of the revisionist fallacies, there could often be heard remarks like: "Pupil so-and-so is clever and capable, but pupil so-and-so is not that kind of stuff." This was a reflection of transcendentalism.

When the Party branch of our Tachai brigade first trained Liang Pien-liang, we ran into problems of this sort. After liberation, Tachai set up the "Group of the Old and the Young" headed by Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei. The poor and lower-middle peasants wanted to select Liang Pien-liang as deputy head. At the time, Liang Pien-liang was only 16 years old and was not high in stature. He had just laid down his alms-begging club. Many people felt alarmed at his appointment as cadre. The class enemies maliciously attacked him saying: "How can that young fellow born to be pauper hold the big banner?" In an analysis, Ch'en Yung-kuei noted that Pien-liang was full of painful memories and bitter hatred, had the right roots, and ardently loved the Party and Chairman Mao. So long as the old took pains to help him the little pauper surely could lift up the big banner. From then on, Pien-liang stepped into his new post. With Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei's personal help and through tempering in practice, he grew up very fast. Later, he served as the first-term secretary of the League branch of Tachai. At present, he is deputy secretary to the Party branch of the Tachai brigade. He exercises a firm grip on study, is serious and responsible in his work and takes the lead in doing labor. The masses say

of him, "Advanced in thinking and correct in style, he devotes himself heart and soul to the revolution." The course of growth of Liang Pien-liang is an effective refutation to the "theory of genius."

In the process of selecting and promoting cadres, such a problem was also constantly encountered: Some people went for those persons "articulate and vocal, fawning and flattering." They opined, "The honest type is like the dumplings cooked in a teapot that cannot be poured out." The Party branch of Tachai did not think this way. We held that those people "with the gift of the gab but with no practical action to match" could not succeed to the revolutionary cause. The kind of young cadres trained by us "should have knowledge and ability, care not for puffed-up reputation and be able to take up practical work." Of course, a down-to-earth approach does not mean just burying oneself in one's work. It calls for lifting up one's head to look at the orientation and watch the line. Therefore, in selecting and promoting cadres, we must be firm in our stand, clear-cut in our orientation, lofty in our ideals just and fair, and be able to lead the way in doing labor and keep in touch with the masses.

For instance, Chia Ch'ang-so was a youth "ideologically advanced and full of drive and personally present wherever the going is tough." Our selection of him as a Party branch committee member was a source of satisfaction to the masses. In his work, he took the lead in following a down-to-earth manner. But he had two weaknesses. First, he seldom talked and gave a poor performance in doing ideological work for the masses. Second, he seldom studied and had a low theoretical level. Our Party branch cited his strong points and patiently helped him overcome his shortcomings. This young worker was enabled to grow in an overall manner.

To train new cadres with ebullient enthusiasm, we must solve the problem of how to treat the young cadres. In our attitude toward young cadres, we must adhere to the viewpoint of one dividing into two.

Some people have something to worry about young cadres and say, "A fledgling maid is not fit to hold the big banner since she has little experience and a low level of knowledge. It is better to let the old cadre work a few more years." Some people just couldn't get used to the young cadres, and they say, "The young people are evasive in speech and unreliable in work performance. They might cause trouble or disaster beyond our control." These views and remarks are all wrong. They stand in the way of the training of young cadres.

Why can't we set our hearts at rest? Take Kuo Feng-lien and Chia Ts'un-so for instance. They are all young girls of over 20. They might be described as "fledgling maids!" But we set them to shouldering heavy burdens and climbing the slope in revolution. The inexperienced became the experienced, and those with a low level became people with a high level. They proved capable of working independently to succeed to the revolutionary cause. The poor and lower-middle peasants have nothing to worry about!

Why can't we get used to them? The young people dare to think, to speak and to act; they have the dauntless spirit of creation. If this were linked

with "causing trouble or disaster," that would not be the fault of the young cadres. Rather it points to the weakness on the part of the old cadres.

This younger generation of ours relies on the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from above and is educated by the broad masses at the lower level. Especially after their tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, they are in the course of growing up healthily. They are full of promise, with one generation surpassing another.

In treating young cadres, our Party branch doggedly adheres to three rules, known as "See their strong points, look for their shortcomings and grasp their salient features." First, we must see that the main trend of the young cadres is good. "The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism." Second, we must confess to the shortcomings and weaknesses of young cadres. Their shortcomings and weaknesses are precisely what our Party branch should emphasize in education. With good education, under given conditions, shortcomings will turn into merits and weaknesses into strong points. Third, when educating the young cadres, we must grasp their characteristics.

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei is a "confidant" of the young cadres. He is good at handling the characteristics of the young cadres. In the face of errors, he helps the young cadres combat "resentment," and forgives their errors and helps them rectify their mistakes in good time. In the face of setbacks, he helps the young cadres fight "toughness," sum up experiences and lessons and stick it out. In the face of difficulties, he helps the young cadres fight "fear," pull themselves together and beat difficulties. In the face of achievements, he helps young cadres fight "smugness," look for gaps and work with redoubled efforts. In the face of honors, he helps young cadres fight "arrogance," remain modest and prudent and march ahead forever.

Persist in testing young cadres in struggle. In training revolutionary successors, we must let them get tempered in practical struggle and foster the dauntless revolutionary spirit of daring to think, to speak, to blaze trails, to act and to make revolution. Our Party branch has urged the young cadres not to be flowers in a hot house but be an heroic eagle in a windstorm. It won't do for a young cadre to have only the capacity for taking up ordinary work. He must strive to be "advanced elements" full of vim and vigor, must understand Marxism, must understand the line, and must dare to struggle and go against the wrong trend.

"Communist philosophy is the philosophy of struggle." If we don't read and don't understand the line, then we don't know what struggle is and what it is for. Our happy life today has been bought with the blood of countless martyrs. Confronted by the long knife of the enemy, hero Liu Hu-lan looked calm and unafraid and his heart did not palpitate with fear. Yet some of our young cadres were afraid that the falling leaves would hurt their heads. This could not be reconciled with the business of succeeding to the revolutionary cause.

To succeed to the revolutionary cause and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must be prompted by public spirit and cannot be afraid of struggle. We must take a firm stand, firmly adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the socialist orientation, persist in upholding the proletarian dictatorship and continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, at any time and no matter how fierce the storm is and how rough the seas are.

Young cadres must especially guard against the assault of sugar-coated shells. We young cadres of Tachai are not put forth, drawn out or blown forward, but have been tempered and steeled through struggle. They firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line and forever keep a sober head.

About her understanding of her process of growth, Kuo Feng-lien said, "Young cadres must grow in struggle. At first, I served as a League cadre. All I knew was to do a good job and take up more of the filthy, heavy and hard work. I knew nothing about class struggle and two-line struggle. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, I came to realize that Tachai has come to the fore through struggle. To be successors, we must first be successors to struggle." Once, she went to another place to attend a meeting. At the time, Ch'en Po-ta, principal member of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, anti-communist Kuomintang element, Trotskyite, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist, accused Kuo Feng-lien of disobedience. Kuo Feng-lien firmly adhered to principle and remained unshaken in her faith. She reported the matter to Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei over the telephone. Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei said firmly, "All things that do not conform to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line must be fought to the end!" After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, the truth came out. By standing firm on struggle, Comrade Kuo Feng-lien had defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Persist in training young cadres through practice. Our Party branch of Tachai holds that "a knife must be honed on the stone; man must be tempered through practice." Young cadres must energetically plunge into the three great revolutionary struggles. Politics cannot be associated with empty cries. We must get down to the lower levels to do a spell of work. Our wisdom comes from practice, our methods from the masses and our achievements from class struggle. Change comes out of a major effort. With an undertaking started in the hard way by the older generation of Tachai, the younger generation cannot just cling to what has been built and build nothing. We young cadres must have high ideals, be ambitious, give play to the spirit of working hard in a down-to-earth manner, lift up the banner of liberating the whole mankind and scale the pinnacles of world revolution. Simultaneously with transforming the objective world, we must transform the subjective world.

Our Party branch of Tachai has vigorously criticized the Liu Shao-ch'i renegade clique for advocating "self-cultivation behind closed doors" and vigorously criticized the Lin Piao anti-Party clique for advocating "the eruption of revolution in the depths of one's soul." We encourage young cadres to "blaze trails" in practice. For many years we have called on young cadres to break through the "three barriers" (ideological barrier, work style barrier and labor barrier) and strive to transform their world outlook through practice.

Old brigade leader Chia Ch'eng-jang was the first-term accountant of Tachai. For over ten years, he set examples by words and deeds. He trained two accountants one after the other. He talked about his understanding, saying: "A sapling left untended cannot become timber tree. A youth left uneducated cannot take over the cause." When he trained Chao Su-heng, he discovered that this young accountant did not go to the fields and did not take part in labor with enthusiasm. Chai Ch'eng-jang suggested that the Party branch sent Chao Su-heng back to the farm to undergo training through labor. Chao Su-heng became active in labor. Later, he became a red housekeeper through serving as accountant and was elected a Party branch committee member. In 1970, the poor and lower-middle peasants sent Chao Su-heng to Tsinghua University, and the old brigade leader started to train young accountant Chao Ts'un-t'ang. Chao Ts'un-t'ang was a higher middle school graduate. In this "agricultural college" of Tachai, he combined mental work with manual labor. He said, "Practice provides a good classroom. The poor and lower-middle peasants are good teachers."

Persist in training young cadres among the masses. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai said "Pried loose from earth, crops will wilt. Divorced from the masses, young cadres will change their color." This carries much weight. We young cadres of Tachai have all grown to maturity under the supervision of the masses, and are forever the servants of the people. We can only work for the revolution and the line and not for an official title and special treatment. If after a few days as cadres we consider ourselves superior and become "young lords" that just issue orders without maintaining contacts with the masses, then we have actually become lone commanders. This is a dangerous tendency.

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei told the young cadres: "You must welcome mass criticism. The very fact that the masses dare to put forward suggestions to cadres points to their trust in you and their love for you. At any time, you must mingle with the masses." In the spring of this year, when League branch secretary Chia Ts'un-po went to the province to attend the League congress, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei kept dinning into her ears, "Ideologically you must compare yourself with those of a higher level. In your work, you must impose stricter demands on yourself. In livelihood, you must mingle with the masses. Don't stay away from the masses. Don't drop the true features of the laboring people. Don't veer away from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." During the congress, Chai Ts'un-po etc. lived and studied together with other delegates. She received profound ideological education. She said, "A high office or a good life is no pointer to a high ideological consciousness. Only by constantly staying with the masses can we see our own shortcomings."

Training a large number of young cadres is a heavy burden placed on the shoulders of the old cadres. "All old cadres should welcome new cadres with the utmost enthusiasm and show them the warmest solicitude." Cadres, new or old should respect each other, learn from each other and overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points so as to unite as one in the common cause." "The old, the middle-aged and the young" of our leading squad in Tachai have their own strong points and shortcomings and constantly overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points.

The old cadres' main approach to young ones should take the form of passing on knowledge, helping and leading them. They could not bind the young cadres with their own old conventions. Taught by the old cadres by words and deeds, young cadres have developed the spirit of daring to think, to speak, to blaze trail, to act and to make revolution and advanced full of vigor along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

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REVOLUTIONARY PEKING OPERA

Premiere of Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera "Tuchuan Mountain"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

the new modern revolutionary peking opera "tuchuan mountain" won warm acclaim from the audience at its premiere here on national day for its political content and successful presentation.

the libretto of the opera, written by the peking opera troupe of peking, is carried in the no. 10, 1973 issue of the journal "red flag".

the nine-scene opera depicts the growth of a contingent of peasant troops, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, into a unit of the worker-peasant red army with high political consciousness, discipline and strong fighting capabilities. it sings the praises of the great victory of chairman mao's line on army building. the opera is set against the historical background in the late 1920s when chairman mao led the historic autumn harvest uprising and later the struggle in the chingkang mountains to seize political power by arms after the failure in the first revolutionary civil war.

with revolutionary zeal, the writers of the libretto created the heroine ko hsiang, a representative sent by the party to the contingent. seasoned in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, ko hsiang incarnates the qualities of a devoted proletarian party worker. she possesses thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit, is politically far-sighted and competent in work, has close ties with the masses and is resolute in carrying out the party's policies.

another principal character is lei kang, head of the peasant troops. he is rebellious, and has bitter class hatred for the enemy, and warm love for the party and chairman mao. he is eager to seek party leadership but his progress is conditioned by his narrow revanchism. the bloody lessons in class struggle and patient education by the party representative finally make him understand the truth that "the party commands the gun" and that only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation. it is in this way that lei kang, leader of a spontaneous peasant uprising, grows into a communist-minded cadre of the worker-peasant red army.

the composers of the opera developed new artistic forms on the basis of the traditional art. they used long and short lines to vary the recitatives as in ancient chinese operas, and rhymes and melodies to help enrich expressions and action. this fits in with one of the characteristics of traditional peking opera, namely, integration of recitatives with sung passages.

breakthroughs have also been made in the music of the opera. accompanying singing and chorus, common in some local operas, are introduced. such conventional forms as mincing steps and hair flinging are used to enrich dance movements and acrobatics.

the composers and singers of the opera went on four occasions to the chingkang mountains to acquaint themselves with the life and struggle of the people there. they covered a dozen counties in eastern hunan and western kiangsi provinces, along the route taken by the autumn uprising troops led by chairman mao in the late 1920s. they interviewed former red guards, red armymen, and other veteran fighters at the time. the artists lived and worked with people in the chingkang mountains.

in the two years before its premiere, 43 trial performances of the opera were given by the peking opera troupe of peking with a total attendance of 61,000. opinions of workers, peasants, soldiers and others were solicited to improve the portrayal of the characters, acting, dialogue and stage art.

ART EXHIBITION

National Exhibition of Serial Pictures and Traditional Chinese Paintings Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

a national exhibition of serial pictures and traditional chinese paintings opened here yesterday at the china art gallery. paintings by peasants in huhsien county, shensi province, are shown at another exhibition in the gallery.

on display are 97 sets of serial pictures drawn during the great proletarian cultural revolution and 166 paintings in traditional brushwork created after last year's national fine art exhibition. the exhibits were chosen from among several thousand art works recommended by 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. works by artists who are natives of china's sacred territory of taiwan province are shown for the first time at a national art exhibition.

the serial pictures and traditional chinese paintings on display feature worker, peasant and soldier heroes of our time and their exploits in the three revolutionary struggles -- class struggle, the struggle for production

and scientific experiment. the exhibits are characterized by their great variety of subject matter, exuberant revolutionary spirit, rich flavour of life and improved artistic skill.

a huge traditional chinese painting, "hearts of yenan people turn to chairman mao", hangs in the main hall. it shows chairman mao, the respected and beloved leader of all nationalities in china, chatting with a group of peasant men and women representatives. they present chairman mao with dates and large ears of maize and sorghum got from the date orchard in yenan, where chairman mao once lived. the painting truthfully reflects the close proletarian ties between our leader chairman mao and the people.

a large proportion of the traditional chinese paintings on show portray workers, peasants and soldiers. "taching oil workers defy winter cold" shows the revolutionary spirit of the oil drillers at taching, national pace-setter in industry. "dig mountain with unceasing effort" depicts the peasants of tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, making herculean efforts to transform their mountain village. the former brings to life the noble image of wang chin-hsi the iron man, an outstanding representative of the chinese working class. the latter portrays chen yung-kuei, as a model of the hundreds of thousands of chinese peasants.

no prominence was given to workers and peasants in traditional chinese painting before liberation. this branch of art achieved considerable success in reflecting socialist construction but did not attain remarkable results in the delineation of workers, peasants and soldiers before the cultural revolution owing to interference by the revisionist line on literature and art. the current exhibition shows the successes in the revolution in traditional chinese painting during the cultural revolution.

serial pictures, which describe a complete story in a series of pictures, are popular with workers, peasants, soldiers and children. they are an effective means of education in ideology and political line. the serial pictures on display surpass those before the cultural revolution in their revolutionary content, wide range of subject matter, great variety in form and style and artistic execution. some deal with class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and outstanding people and events in industry, agriculture, education and medicine. others portray the life of educated young people helping build up the socialist countryside and the maturing of children in revolutionary struggles. still others describe the history of revolutionary struggles and stories about great revolutionary teachers. among them are "stories about how marx and lenin studied hard" and "lenin in 1918" as well as "poet eugene pottier".

some serial pictures use the techniques of sketch, woodcut, gouache, charcoal drawing and scissor cut. each of the serial pictures in gouache, "great revolutionary, thinker and writer lu hsun", is an art work in itself.

the professional and amateur artists represented have during the cultural revolution carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art by going into the heat of struggle of the masses and integrating with workers, peasants and soldiers.

the traditional chinese painting "dig mountain with unceasing effort" was done by the woman artist wang ying-chun of shansi province after staying in tachai for years. she was inspired by the tachai brigade members' spirit of self-reliance, hard struggle and continued revolution.

the woman artist shan ying-kuei of shantung province went to live in the chaotung production brigade in haiyang county, a heroic village noted for mine warfare during the war of resistance against japanese aggression. she was inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the villagers who, though in peace time, do not slacken their vigilance against war. organized in the militia, the villagers are ready at all times to wipe out enemy intruders. basing herself on what she saw, the painter created a traditional chinese painting of group portraits "if the enemy comes from that side". the painting convoys the message "mine warfare is passed on from generation to generation; be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

the two young women painters wang ying-chun and shan ying-kuei said their experiences made them realize that the struggles waged by workers and peasants are the only source of art creation.

most of the painters represented are young people. a considerable number of amateurs are workers, peasants and soldiers. hsiao kuei-li, a textile worker, worked with some others to produce an elaborate painting portraying a woman textile worker who works hard to improve her skill. the painter of another work depicting a rich harvest of melons is a peasant.

the exhibition vividly demonstrates the implementation of the principles "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new". among the traditional chinese paintings are landscape and flower-and-bird paintings reflecting china's thriving socialist construction. kuan shan-yueh, a famous painter in kwangtung province, won the acclaim of spectators for his new work "the green great wall". it depicts the heroic efforts of armymen and civilians to transform nature and consolidate coastal defence. the painter in

this painting boldly develops the technique of traditional chinese painting.

many traditional chinese painters have introduced into their works the art of shading, lines and masses from western painting to enrich their portrayal of people and their struggle and life.

BANK SAVINGS

Bank Savings Rise Considerably in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

urban savings by the end of august were 13.1 per cent more than for the same 1972 period while savings accounts in the rural areas rose by 21 per cent.

bank deposits this year increased every month all over the country with the growth of industrial and agricultural production.

peking added 120,000 new accounts and shanghai 300,000 in the first half of this year. more savings accounts were opened in chekiang, kiangsu, kwangtung, kiangsi, liaoning, kirin and heilungkiang, as well as in remote places and areas inhabited by minority nationalities such as sinkiang, inner mongolia, ningsia and kwangsi. the inner mongolian autonomous region registered a 17.3 per cent increase and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region a 18 per cent increase in bank savings. in shansi and hopei provinces, which were hit by serious natural calamities last year, the commune members got a good harvest by their collective efforts and had money to deposit in the bank.

the increase in savings accounts show the improvement in the people's living standards. many old miners in yunnan province's kuchiu city, who lived from hand to mouth in the old society, now make deposits every month. the deposits of the city's workers average 100 yuan. old miners say: "when we compare our present happiness with the past misery, we appreciate it all the more. we owe our happy life to the chinese communist party and chairman mao."

the members of the chiehtu people's commune in shansi's hsiyang county had a total of 69,000 yuan deposited last year when the commune was hit by a serious drought. in 1920, when the area was struck by a drought of the same magnitude, 450 people died, 580 fled and more than 370 sold children.

STEEL WORKERS

Chinese Steel Workers Make New Achievements

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

inspired by the spirit of the party's tenth national congress, chinese steel workers made new achievements in september.

the shanghai no. 5 iron and steel plant organized classes to study the documents of the party's tenth national congress and discuss the excellent situation in revolution and production. the study fired the workers with greater revolutionary enthusiasm. steel production rose steadily in september. output in the first twenty days was 13.85 per cent more than in the same period of august. this achievement was made on the heels of the steady rise in production from january to august.

young workers formed shock brigades to go wherever there are difficulties. auxiliary workshops cooperated to do a good job of processing accessories and repairing equipment. an emulation drive spread to all shifts. on september 17, one shift in the steel rolling shop did 177 tons in one shift. but soon it was overtaken by another which produced 188 tons. the third shift worked harder and set a record of 200 tons.

a big drive to grasp revolution and promote production is in full swing at the tientsin no. 2 steel making plant. output in the first twenty days of september was 13.29 per cent more than in the same august period. ninetynine point five eight per cent of the steel ingots were up to standard, 0.8 per cent more.

this is due to the unity for struggle of the workers and cadres of the plant attained in their joint study of the documents of the party's tenth national congress and criticism of the revisionist line pushed by the lin piao anti-party clique.

the workers and cadres launched a campaign to increase production and practise economy. "shorten the time for every heat of steel" is their slogan. one shift at the top-blown converter improved the operation and shortened the time per heat of steel by two to three minutes. the workers also repaired the furnace quickly.

the tayeh steel plant in hupeh province, central china, increased its daily output in the first half of september, averaging 10.2 per cent more than in the same august period.

after the documents of the tenth party congress were published, the workers of the maanshan iron and steel company and its affiliated plants and mines stepped up criticism of the lin piao anti-party clique and pledged to carry out the fighting tasks put forward by the congress. the electric furnace completed its annual production plan on september 7, more than 100 days ahead of schedule. the bessamer converter workshop added three more heats of steel every day in the first twenty days of september, compared with august. quality was good and coke consumption was low.

TIBET

Tibet Has Another Good Year in Livestock Breeding

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 3, 1973)

tibet reports a five per cent increase in the number of livestock this year. incomplete figures show that four million young animals have been added. inspired by the spirit of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china, tibetan herdsmen are redoubling their efforts to increase animal products.

the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work has helped tibetan herdsmen raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and enhanced their socialist enthusiasm. the number of livestock increased in most people's communes and production teams last year despite a prolonged dry spell. the chiachia people's commune in sako county had a net increase of 75 per cent in the number of animals in the three years since its establishment despite serious natural adversities.

the pastoral areas in tibet have paid great attention to improving pastures and veterinary work in the past few years. vigorous efforts have been made in nagchuka, one of the major livestock breeding areas in tibet, to build irrigation projects, eliminate rodents and fertilize pastures. more than 1,500 canals and ditches, totalling 1,000 kilometres in length, have been dug or improved to irrigate 60,000 hectares of pastures.
every county in the area has a veterinary station, and veterinary workers and barefoot veterinarians work at lower levels.

SPORTS

China's National Swimming Contest Concludes

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 2, 1973)

twelve chinese swimmers, 11 being juniors, improved eight national records at the national swimming contest held from september 21 to 30 in this capital city of south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region. the records they broke were set last year.

during the competition proper and at trials before it, 74 boys and girls toppled 22 national junior swimming marks.

attending the opening ceremony of the contest were wei kuo-ching, member of tre political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. kwangsi regional committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and other party and government leaders in the region.

six hundred and thirty men and women swimmers from 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the people's liberation army took part in the contest.

junior swimmers make up 70 per cent of the entrants. this shows the swelling of the ranks of young swimmers during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Taiwan Compatriots Attend Forum in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan, the united states and the federal republic of germany who have come to take part in national day celebrations, and taiwan natives on the mainland attended a forum here this morning organized by the united front work department of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the forum was held in the taiwan hall of the great hall of the people. present at the forum were tsai hsiao and lin li-yun, members of the c.p.c. central committee and taiwan natives; liu yu-fa, li chin-teh and tung hsiao-peng, leading members of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee; taiwan natives living in peking su tzu-heng, tien fu-ta and li chun-ching, and leading members of departments concerned chuang hsi-chuan, kuo ta-kai, miao hai-ling, tien ping, wang lin and chen liang.

liu yu-fa was the first speaker at the forum. on behalf of the united front work department, he extended a warm welcome to the chinese compatriots from japan, the united states and the federal republic of germany and praised them for their patriotism. "while we are celebrating the national day together here, we feel all the more for our brothers and sisters who are still suffering in taiwan. taiwan must be liberated and our motherland must be unified," he declared.

other speakers included chang liao fu-yuan, leader of the visiting group of chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan, lu shu-shi, deputy leader of the delegation of overseas chinese in japan, li nan-hui, leader of the basketball team of chinese compatriots and students from taiwan province now residing or studying in the united states, and chuang te yuan, huang cheng-tai and wu hsiu-chu. they talked about their impressions on the mainland. they said: "we are very happy today to meet our taiwan natives from peking and other parts of the country. we have visited many parts of the country and feel profoundly that chairman mao is wise and great and witnessed the great changes of the motherland."

chang liao fu-yuan said: "while abroad, we read the report by premier chou en-lai at the tenth party congress who expressed infinite concern for the compatriots in taiwan. we felt warm and extremely happy. we are convinced that with the joint efforts of the compatriots in taiwan and on the mainland, taiwan will surely return to the embrace of the motherland."

lu shu-shi said: "recently we visited people's communes in kwangchow and shaoshan, and saw with our own eyes the

happy life of peasants. comparing it with the miserable life of the peasants in taiwan, we naturally think of our taiwan compatriots and long for an early liberation of taiwan."

they said that when they return, they will tell taiwan compatriots residing in foreign countries of the achievements scored in socialist construction on the mainland, and make contributions to the liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland.

tsai hsiao, lin li-yun, wang pi-yun, li chun-ching, lin li-fang, chen wen-pin, li chen and feng yen-huo also spoke at the forum. they talked about their own work and life, described the achievements scored in various fields by the motherland, and expressed their remembrance of the compatriots in taiwan province and their desire for the liberation of taiwan.

tsai hsiao said: "under the concern of chairman mao and the party central committee, we taiwan compatriots living on the mainland are masters of the country and are leading a happy life. many of us have become leading cadres in agricultural, industrial, cultural, educational and people's liberation army units. many others have become advanced workers or labour models. we deeply feel the importance and confidence placed on us by chairman mao and the communist party."

lin li-yun said: "the passage on taiwan in premier chou en-lai's report at the party's tenth congress shows the infinite concern of the party and government for our taiwan compatriots. we taiwan natives must always remember to closely unite round chairman mao and the communist party and contribute to the liberation of taiwan and the unification of our motherland."

wang pi-yun said: "i am very much moved today to meet our taiwan compatriots. it is like meeting kinsmen. like everybody else, i hope for an early liberation of taiwan."

chen wen-pin and lin li-fang recited poems that they wrote on the spot for their kinsmen, and were warmly applauded.

at the forum which was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and joy, the compatriots talked about their deep feelings for each other and expressed their determination to work for the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland.

also present were:

chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan, the united states and the federal republic of germany liu cheng, huang shiu yun, wang chin mu, hsieh

jung tsai, huang tien en, chien chiu-sheng, su chin piao, huang y.k., hung sui chin, hisue suguki, wei shiang yuan, wu qing quang, hong shiu ying, lin shu-chi, lin shih hui, chang ching-lin, cheng hui yueh, cheng cho chou, wen yung sheng, lu lieh tung, chen yang chen, wu ching chi, wu yung-tai, sung liang-yi and hsu ta-wei; and taiwan natives who are living in peking or have come from other parts of the country to take part in the national day celebrations hsu meng-shan, chen ping-chi, tsai tzu-min, chen mu-sen, wei cheng-ming, wu ke-tai, yeh chi-tung, tien chung-shan, lin ching-chun, wu ming-ko, cheng yi-tsung, chien fu-hsing, lin sheng-chung, li kuo-jen, fang yi, li ho-min, wang mao-sheng, li ling-hung, chiang chung-kuang, lin szu-ping, chen ting-mao, fu yao-chi, li ping-sheng, yang hsiao-ying, lin ming-mei, hsieh chiu-cheng, lin liang-tsai, chen chao-cheng, liao tsan-hui, fan wen-lung and kao chun-chen.

after the forum the united front work department gave a banquet in honour of the taiwan compatriots.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

President of African Volleyball Federation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

the chinese volleyball association gave a dinner here today in honour of chadly zouiten, president of the african volleyball federation, who arrived in peking on october 1 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the host association.

leading members of chinese organizations concerned chao pin and sung chung were present at the dinner.

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador Holds National Day Reception in Kabul

(NCNA-English Kabul, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to afghanistan kan yeh-tao gave a reception at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were minister of justice abdul majid, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, deputy minister for political affairs of the foreign ministry sayed wahid abdullah, other high ranking officials and well-known social figures totalling over 200 people.

also present were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in kabul.

at the reception, an official of the protocol department of the foreign ministry handed to the chinese ambassador a message of greetings from president mohammad daoud on the chinese national day.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Head of State of Afghanistan M. Daoud Sends Message to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu on Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

mohammad daoud, head of state of afghanistan, sent a message on september 30 to acting chairman tung pi-wu, extending warm congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the foundation of the people's republic of china, i have pleasure in extending my warmest congratulations to your excellency and through you to the friendly chinese people. i avail myself of this opportunity to express my most sincere wishes for the further consolidation of the cordial neighbourly relations that so happily exist between our two countries and for the happiness and prosperity of the people's republic of china.

mohammad daoud,
head of state,
republic of afghanistan.

Head of State and Prime Minister of Afghanistan M. Daoud Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai on Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

mohammad daoud, head of state and prime minister of afghanistan, sent a message on september 30 to premier chou en-lai on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking

i extend my most sincere felicitations and those of the afghan government on the happy occasion of the 24th foundation anniversary of the people's republic of china to your excellency and through you to the chinese government

along my best wishes for the good health and happiness of the great chinese leader mao tsetung and for your excellency's personal well-being. please accept my sincere best wishes for the further strengthening of afghan-chinese relations and the prosperity of the friendly chinese people.

mohammad daoud,
head of state and prime minister,
republic of afghanistan

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Theodhosi Receives and Fetes Chinese Metallurgical Work Group

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 1, 1973)

koco theodhosi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of industry and mining, received and feted here yesterday the chinese metallurgical work group led by yeh chih-chiang, vice-minister of metallurgical industry. present on the occasion were zenel hamiti and hektor caci, vice-ministers of industry and mining, and veiz gjebero, director of the general administration of the elbasan metallurgical combine.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, wang pao-hsuan, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy here, and li hsiao-lin, economic counsellor of the embassy, were also present.

the reception and banquet proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese metallurgical work group arrived here on the afternoon of september 29 by plane.

Albanian People Celebrate Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 2, 1973)

albanian people in all walks of life held various celebrations in the past few days warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

a photo exhibition jointly sponsored by the albanian telegraphic agency (ata), the committee for cultural and friendly relations with the outside world and the union of journalists of albania was opened here on september 29 to mark the chinese national day.

the opening ceremony was attended by ramiz alia, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and secretary of the party central committee, thoma deliana, minister of education and culture, milo qirko, minister of communications, dashnor mamaqi, chairman of the union of journalists, hasan duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, xhelil gioni, editor-in-chief of "zeri i popullit", fiqiri vogli, ata director, bedri dedja, scientific secretary of the academy of sciences, ndue marashi, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and misto treska, chairman of the committee for cultural and friendly relations with the outside world.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

pali karafili, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, spoke at the ceremony. photos on display at the exhibition were taken by albanian photographers in 1972 when they visited china. these photos vividly depicts the successes scored by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the party committee and the executive committee of the people's council of korca district held a meeting on october 1 to mark the chinese national day. the meeting was attended by mihallaq zicishti, first secretary of the district party committee, and zenun shahollari, chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council. hsia hsiu-feng, consellor of the chinese embassy, attended the meeting.

speaking at the meeting, ligor cifliku, secretary of the korca district party committee, warmly praised the tremendous achievements scored by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman

mao tsetung, and the militant friendship between the chinese and albanian people. hsia hsiu-feng also spoke at the meeting.

meetings and other celebrating activities were held in the past few days in tepelene, fieri, pogradec and vlora districts as well as in factories, mines, agricultural cooperatives and schools to mark the chinese national day.

Chinese Art Study Group Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

a 5-member art study group led by lu jen-min left here by air today for a visit to albania.

it was seen off at the airport by liu ching-tang, member of the cultural group under the state council, and leading members of departments concerned li teh-lun, hu ko, ma chi-chuan, fan cheng-tso, tiao ke-yuan, chou hsuan and chang kuo-hsun.

present was nikolla mitrushi, first secretary of the albanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung held a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 260 guests present were algerian minister of war veterans mahmoud guennez, minister of health omar boudjellab, minister of religious affairs mouloud kassem and other senior officials and officers.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries and representatives of some national liberation movement organizations here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Ambassador to Argentina Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to argentina cheng wei-chih gave a reception yesterday evening to mark the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from buenos aires.

present at the reception were madame isabel martinez de peron, vice-president elect of argentina and first vice-president of the justicialist party; air force aide-de-camp colonel tomas eduardo medina, representative of argentine provisional president raul alberto lastiri; jose antonio allende, vice-president of the senate in charge of the senate presidency; americo alberto garcia, second vice-president of the senate; isidro j. odena, second vice-president of the house of deputies; benito pedro llambi, acting foreign minister and minister of internal affairs; joss ber gelbard, minister of economy; jose lopez rega, minister of social welfare; lt. general jorge raul carcagno, commander-in-chief of the army; miguel angel iniguez, chief of the federal police and other high-ranking officials.

also present were diplomatic envoys of many countries to argentina.

some chinese residents in argentina also attended.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

franz jonas, president of the republic of austria, sent a message from vienna on september 28 to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, most warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend to your excellency the warmest congratulations on behalf of the austrian people and in my own name. i wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express my best wishes for your excellency's good health and the prosperity of the chinese people.

Chinese Ambassador to Austria Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Vienna, Oct. 2, 1973)

wang yueh-yi, chinese ambassador to the republic of austria, gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 700 guests present at the reception were anton benya, first president, and otto probst, third president, of the national council of austria; rudolf haeuser, vice chancellor and minister of social administration; otto roesch, minister of the interior; karl luetgendorf, minister of defence; hertha firnberg, minister of science and research; erwin lanc, minister of transport; josef moser, minister of construction and technology; franz pallin, president of the supreme judicial court; anton lebb, inspector-general of the troops of the federal army; members of parliament, high-ranking officials and officers and personages from various circles.

present at the reception were also leading members of the marxist-leninist party of austria and of the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninist).

also present on the occasion were diplomatic envoys of various countries to austria as well as high officials

of the united nations industrial development organization, the international atomic energy agency and the organization of petroleum exporting countries.

patriotic overseas chinese in austria and austrians of chinese origin were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Queen of Britain Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

queen elizabeth ii of britain sent a message on october 1 to acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu, greeting the chinese national day. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

i have much pleasure in sending to your excellency on the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china my cordial congratulations and warm good wishes for the prosperity of your country and its people.

elizabeth r

Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Holds Rally to Mark Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 2, 1973)

the society for anglo-chinese understanding held a rally on september 30 to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

over 400 friends attended the rally.

in his opening speech, chairman of the society derek bryan warmly welcomed the strong atmosphere of good relationship between britain and china.

neville marxwell, well known correspondent of the "times", talked about his recent visit to china on the occasion.

at the rally, british friends, chinese students and chinese residents sang "from peking's golden hill" and other chinese songs as well as scottish folk songs.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang was present on invitation.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Ambassador to Burundi Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

chinese ambassador to burundi chen feng held a reception in bujumbura on october 1 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from bujumbura.

among the more than 250 guests present at the reception were burundi minister of the interior joseph rwuri, minister of national education and culture gilles bimazubute, minister of public function gregoire barakamfitiye, minister of agriculture and livestock pierre bigayimpunzi, chief of general staff of the armed forces colonel thomas ndabemeye, vice-minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning gaspard karenzo, secretary general of the presidency andre muyumpbu, president of the supreme court joseph bukera, other senior officials and officers as well as friendly personages.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Embassy in Yaounde Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih held a reception in the chinese embassy here on the evening of september 28 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 300 guests attending the reception were paul biya, minister of state and secretary general at the presidency; francois senga kuo, minister-assistant secretary general at the presidency; jean keutcha, minister of agriculture; enoch kwayeb, minister of employment and social insurance; paul tessa, minister of equipment, housing and lands; abdoulaye maikano, minister of planning and territorial management; gabriel mouafo, governor of the central-south province; other high-ranking officials of the cameroonian government and personages from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to cameroon also attended the reception.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND CANADA

Governor General of Canada Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

roland michener, governor general of canada, in a message through the canadian embassy in china to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, expressed best greetings on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads.

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have the honour to offer to your excellency and to the people of the people's republic of china, for myself and on behalf of the people of canada our best wishes for your happiness and for the welfare and prosperity of the peoples of your country.

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin held a reception yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 500 guests present were madame muriel fergusson, speaker of senate; mitchell sharp, secretary of state for external affairs; a.e. ritchie, under-secretary of state for external affairs; j.f. grandy, deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce; s.b. williams, deputy minister of the agricultural department; a.w. johnson, deputy minister of national health and welfare; ivan head, special assistant to the prime minister; lt.-general a.c. hull, vice chief of the canadian defence staff, and other high-ranking officers.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to canada attended the reception.

friendly personage dr. james g. endicott and people from various circles as well as representatives of overseas chinese in canada were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese Ambassador to Chad Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

chinese ambassador to chad wang jen-san gave a reception at the embassy in ndjamena on the evening of september 30 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from ndjamena.

present at the reception were dono djidingar, minister of state for agriculture and representative of the president of the republic, abbo nassour, president of the national assembly, djibrine kherallah, minister of state of the presidency, abdel mouty abderahim, minister of commerce and industry, mustapha batran, minister of public affairs, milaren odingar m'bailao, acting commander-in-chief of the armed forces, other officials and officers and members of the executive committee of the national movement for cultural and social revolution.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Gives Reception to Mark China's National Day

(NCNA-English Havana, Oct. 2, 1973)

chang teh-chun, chinese ambassador to cuba, gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among those attending the reception were cuban foreign minister raul roa; minister of justice armando torres; major federico bell lloch, director of the institute of military technology; and baldomero alvarez rios, president of the cuba-china friendship association.

many diplomatic envoys accredited to cuba were also present.

the guests included friends from latin american countries and chinese nationals residing in cuba.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Prague, Oct. 2, 1973)

tsung ke-wen, chinese ambassador to czechoslovakia, gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were m. hruza, vice-minister of foreign affairs of czechoslovakia, m. brsa, vice-minister of foreign trade, a. mrazek, vice-minister of technological and investment development and chairman of the czechoslovak group of the czechoslovak-chinese joint committee for

scientific and technical cooperation, rudrych, vice-minister of metallurgy and engineering, and other people concerned. k. kurka, czechoslovak ambassador to china, was also present.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to czechoslovakia also attended.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Queen Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

margrethe ii, queen of denmark, sent a message from copenhagen on september 29 to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, greeting china's national day. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china please accept your excellency my cordial congratulations and best wishes for your personal well-being and for the happiness and prosperity of the chinese people.

margrethe r.
september 29, 1973

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese Ambassador to GDR Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Berlin, Oct. 2, 1973)

peng kuang-wei, chinese ambassador to the german democratic republic, gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were k. willerding, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the g.d.r., g. nitzschke,

vice-minister of foreign economy, p. wandel, chairman of the g.d.r. league for friendship among the peoples, and people from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to the g.d.r. were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Emperor Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

ethiopian emperor haile selassie the first sent a message of greetings on september 29 to acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu extending sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the happy occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china we extend to your excellency our sincere congratulations. may the happy relations existing between the people's republic of china and ethiopia continue to grow to the mutual advantage of our two countries and may your excellency continue to enjoy good health and your friendly country continued advancement in the years ahead.

haile selassie i
emperor

addis ababa sept. 29, 1973

Emperor Haile Selassie Congratulates Premier Chou En-lai on Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

ethiopian emperor haile selassie the first sent a message on september 29 to premier chou en-lai, warmly congratulating him on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
prime minister of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

it is with great pleasure that we extend to your excellency, the government and people of china our warm congratulations on the occasion marking the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. it is our ardent hope that the coming years will witness the further growth and development of the bonds of friendship so happily existing between our two countries for the continued benefit of our respective peoples and the cause of peace in the world. accept our best wishes for your excellency's personal well being and the continued progress and prosperity of your great country

haile selassie i
emperor

addis ababa sept. 29, 1973

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

president urho kekkonen of the republic of finland sent a message on october 1 to acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu, greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

the anniversary of the establishment of the people's republic of china affords me the pleasant occasion to extend to your excellency my fervent greetings as well as my sincere wishes for your personal well-being and the continued prosperity of the chinese people.

urho kekkonen
president of the republic of finland
helsinki, oct. 1, 1973

Chinese Ambassador to Finland Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

chinese ambassador to finland shih tzu-ming gave a reception on the evening of october 1 to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from helsinki.

present at the reception were over 370 guests including johannes virolainen, minister of finance; esko niskanen, second minister of finance; marjatta vaananen, second minister of education; jermu laine, minister of commerce; olavi lahteenmaki, second deputy speaker of the parliament; kaarlo olavi leinonen, commander in chief of the finnish defence forces; yliriskU, commander of the frontier forces; junttila, chief of the headquarters of the general staff; richard totterman, state secretary of the foreign ministry; bror wahlroos, secretary-general of the ministry of trade and industry; pitsinki, governor of uusimaa; teuvo aura, mayor of helsinki; and other finnish officials and officers.

among the guests were also chairman of the finland-china society matti kajantie, leading members of the marxist-leninist groups of finland, and friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to finland were also present.

all members of the chinese medical delegation now visiting finland also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. /

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Finland-China Society Holds Rallies to Mark Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

the finland-china society held rallies on september 30 in helsinki, tampere, turku pori and some other cities in finland to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from helsinki.

nearly 700 finnish friends attended the rally in helsinki. chairman of the society matti kajantie and chinese ambassador to finland shih tzu-ming addressed the rally. matti kajantie wished the chinese people new victories and shih tzu-ming wished the friendship between the two countries and peoples further develop.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French President Georges Pompidou Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

french president georges pompidou sent a message on september 30 to acting chairman tung pi-wu, extending the warmest congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

your excellency mr. tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china i am glad to extend to your excellency my warmest congratulations and my most sincere wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of the chinese people. i avail myself of this opportunity to once again express to you how i was moved by the warm reception accorded me during my visit to your country which will certainly help develop the friendly relations between our two countries.

georges pompidou
paris, september 30, 1973

Chinese Ambassador to France Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 2, 1973)

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france, gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

a total of 1,500 guests were present at the reception. among them were jean taittinger, minister of justice and representative of the french government; robert galley, minister for the armed forces; joseph fontanet, minister of national education; alain peyrefitte, minister in charge of administrative reforms; georges gorse, minister of labour, employment and population; bernard stasi, minister of overseas departments and territories; martial de la fourniere, representative and diplomatic adviser of premier messmer; roland nungesser, vice-president of the national assembly; jean de lipkowski and jean-francois deniau, secretaries of state for the foreign ministry; secretaries of state for other ministries; general alain de boissieu, chief of staff of the army; general alberic vaillant, inspector general of the army; and lieutenant general yves viotte, vice-chief of staff of the armed forces.

also present at the reception were nguyen van hieu, minister of state of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam; chau seng and ngo hou, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk; and pridi panamyon, former premier of thailand.

among the french guests present were also andre bettencourt, former government minister and president of the france-china group in the national assembly; maurice schumann and jean sainteny, former government ministers; maurice maumont, honorary chairman, and c. bettelheim, executive chairman, of the france-china friendship society.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to france were present at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chairman Acheampong of Ghana Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

i.k. acheampong, chairman of the national redemption council of ghana, has sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china extending the warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message was conveyed on september 27 through the embassy of the republic of ghana in peking. it reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman, people's republic of china,

peking.

your excellency,

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it gives me great pleasure to convey to you and to the government and people of china, warmest congratulations on behalf of myself, the national redemption council and the government and people of ghana.

we have been pleased to observe the increase in co-operation, friendship and understanding between our two countries during the past year, and the great progress made in all fields by the chinese people under the dynamic leadership of chairman mao tsetung. we are confident that the coming years will witness a further strengthening of the bonds of friendship between our two countries and peoples, to their mutual benefit and the cause of world peace.

i wish your excellency continued good health and personal well being, and the people of china prosperity in all their endeavours and many more successes in the years to come.

col.i.k. acheampong
chairman
national redemption council,
accra.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

georges papadopoulos, president of the hellenic republic, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on october 1, extending congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chairman mao tsetung of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, please, your excellency, accept the greek people's and my cordial congratulations and very sincere wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of your country.

georges papadopoulos, president of the hellenic republic

athens, october 1, 1973

Chinese Ambassador to Greece Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Athens, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to the hellenic republic chou po-ping gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

deputy prime minister of the hellenic government stylianos pattakos attended the reception.

also present were 400 guests including minister of finance john koulis, minister of merchant marine orestis yakas, under-secretaries of state for foreign affairs alexandros hatzipetrou and constantine michalopoulos, second vice-president of the constitutional court nicholas apostopoulos, vice-president of the supreme court constantin zachazis, vice-commander of the armed forces t. mourikis, senior officers and prominent personalities from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of foreign countries to greece were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

yesterday morning president george papadopoulos sent a representative to the chinese embassy extending national day congratulations to ambassador chou po-ping.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Ambassador to Hungary Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Budapest, Oct. 2, 1973)

li tse-wang, chinese ambassador to hungary, gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were biro jozsef, minister of foreign trade of hungary, szabo zoltan, minister of health, marjai jozsef, vice-minister of foreign affairs, tordai jeno, vice-minister of foreign trade, szili geza, vice-minister of heavy industry, major-general remenyi gyula, deputy chief of general staff and head of the operational department of the hungarian people's army, and people from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to hungary were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

president kristjan eldjarn of iceland sent a message from reykjavik to acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china on september 28, most sincerely greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on occasion of the national day i extend to your excellency my sincerest congratulations and best wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the people of china.

Chinese Ambassador to Iceland Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to iceland chen tung held a reception in reykjavik yesterday in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to report from reykjavik.

olafur johannesson, prime minister and acting minister of foreign affairs attended the reception. among the more than two hundred fifty guests present were ludvik josepsson, minister of the fisheries and commerce, magus kjartansson, minister of industry and health and social security, magnus torfi olafsson, minister of education, eysteinn jonsson, president of the united parliament of iceland, birgir isleifur gunnarsson, mayor of reykjavik, gudmundur benediktsson, secretary general of the prime minister's office, petur thorsteinsson, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs, thorarinn thorarinsson, chairman of the committee of foreign affairs in the parliament.

dr. jokoh benekiktsson, chairman of the iceland-chinese cultural society and diplomatic envoys of many countries to iceland were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Gives National Day Reception in New Delhi

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

ma mu-ming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in new delhi, gave a reception in new delhi on the evening of october 1 to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a new delhi report.

over 400 people attended the reception including kewal singh, foreign secretary of the ministry of external affairs; other government officials; pandit sundarlal, former chairman of the india-china friendship association; and other friends.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to india were also present.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Occasion of Dr. and Mme. Eghbal's China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of dr. m. eghbal, chairman of board and general managing director of the national iranian oil company, and mme. eghbal.

among the guests were kang shih-en, a leading member of the ministry of fuel and chemical industries, vice-minister chang wen-pin and his wife yang ai, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, and vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Iranian Guests Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

dr. m. eghbal, chairman of board and general managing director of the national iranian oil company, and mrs. eghbal and his party left here by air today on a visit to other parts of china before returning home. they were accompanied by tou ping-wen, chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and iranian ambassador to china abbas aram.

the iranian guests were seen off at the airport by kang shih-en, leading member of the ministry of fuel and chemical industries, vice-minister chang wen-pin and his wife yang ai, as well as diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Ambassador to Italy Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to italy shen ping gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were alessandro pertini, president of the chamber of deputies, giuseppe lupis, minister without portfolio, mario zagari, minister of justice, giulio orlando, under-secretary of the ministry of foreign trade, and other senior officials and officers, members of parliament and friends from various circles totalling more than 800 people.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to italy were also present.

present also were representatives of overseas chinese.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

prime minister michael manley of jamaica has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, extending heartiest congratulations on the 24 anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the government and people of jamaica join me in extending to the government and people of the people's republic of china sincere wishes and heartiest congratulations as you celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. i feel confident that the ties of friendship, respect and cooperation that have come to characterise our two countries will grow from strength to strength in the years ahead as we work together and strive to build a sure foundation that will symbolise our mutual efforts for lasting peace.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih and Yang Chi Meet and Fete Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met here this evening with the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with seimin miyazaki, director-general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), as its leader and housei yoshida as its deputy leader, and the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association with torao miyagawa, permanent director of the association, as its leader and norio shirato as its deputy leader and secretary-general. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were:

secretary-general of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) delegation teluaki sakada and members

of the delegation etu miyazato, kokichi nagakubo, tsusho kushima, masao shimizu, kii nakamula, bungi shinobala and takashi ono; and

chitose miyagawa, wife of torao miyagawa, and members of the japan-china cultural exchange association delegation hiloshi masuda, tetsuo taniguchi, tyukichi hayashibala, hachilo keida, yoshinori aboshi, tshinobu yasunaga and michiko tomuro.

present were yu li-chun, ching pu-chun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, li fu-teh, shan ta-chi, tang chia-hsuan and han ping-pei.

kuo mo-jo, liao cheng-chih and yang chi gave a dinner in honour of the japanese friends after the meeting. hosts and guests toasted the daily development of the friendly exchanges and friendship between the people of china and japan.

Chinese Historical Relics Exhibition Closes in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 2, 1973)

the chinese historical relics exhibition closed in kyoto on september 30.

the exhibition was warmly welcomed by people of all walks of life.

a great number of visitors came from kyushu, shikoku, the hokuriku region, okayama and hiroshima. members of youth organizations and high school students went to see the exhibition in groups.

as many as 15,000 people saw the exhibition on its closing day. to meet the demand of the visitors, the exhibition opened earlier and closed later than its scheduled time.

the historical relics were exhibited in tokyo and kyoto separately from june 9 to september 30, drawing a total of 800,000 visitors.

Japanese Emperor Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

japanese emperor hirohito sent a message of greetings on october 1 to acting chairman tung pi-wu on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

on the occasion of the national day of your country i extend sincere congratulations and the best wishes for the well being of your excellency and the prosperity of the people of your country.

hirohito, emperor of japan

october 1, 1973

Japanese Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka sent a message to premier chou en-lai on october 1 to extend sincere congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i on behalf of the japanese government and people extend sincere congratulations to your excellency and the people of your country, with best wishes for the health of his excellency chairman mao tsetung and your excellency premier and for further development of your country.

kakuei tanaka
prime minister of japan
october 1, 1973

Japanese Young Activists Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

the delegation of young activists of the general council of trade unions of japan and the independent trade unions federation of japan with masaru fukuda as leader, giichi ando as deputy leader and yoshihiro tozaki as secretary-general left here yesterday to visit southern parts of china before leaving for home.

the delegation had already visited shenyang and talien where they met and talked with young chinese workers. the contacts helped increase mutual understanding and friendship.

CHINA AND KOREA

Celebrations Held in Pyongyang on Occasion of 15th Anniversary of Founding of Korea-China and China-Korea Friendship Associations

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 3, 1973)

celebrations were held here yesterday evening by the central committee of the korea-china friendship association on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the korea-china and china-korea friendship associations.

attending the celebrations were kim yong sun, vice-chairman of the korean committee for cultural relations with foreign countries and vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association; bae yong jae, vice-director of a department of the foreign ministry; kim hui bin, secretary of moranbong district, pyongyang city, committee of the workers' party of korea.

present at the celebrations on invitation were chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and staff members of the chinese embassy here, and miao chieh, senior staff of the chinese people's volunteers delegation of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission.

the celebrations started at the pyongyang moranbong higher medical school which has established friendly contacts with the no. 5 middle school of peking. when ambassador li yun-chuan and other chinese comrades arrived at the school, they were welcomed by students lining the road. accompanied by korean comrades, they visited

laboratories of the school and saw performances given by students to celebrate the 15th founding anniversary of the korea-china and china-korea friendship associations.

then the chinese and korean comrades went to the pyongyang chollima hall of culture to see some chinese and korean documentary films.

afterwards, the central committee of the korea-china friendship association gave a reception for the chinese comrades, at which hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant strengthening and development of the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean people.

chinese films are shown in cinemas in pyongyang and provincial capitals from september 30 to october 5 to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

Peking Film Reception Marks Anniversary of Founding of Korea-China and China-Korea Friendship Associations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-korea friendship association gave a film reception here this afternoon to warmly celebrate the 15th anniversary of the founding of the korea-china and china-korea friendship associations.

attending the reception were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, as well as embassy officials and their wives.

among the more than 300 people present also were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and kuo tung-chun, ho chang-ming, wei yu-ming, wang yueh-hsi, chien ta-tung, fang lien and hsing jen-hsien, leading members of chinese organizations concerned, and lu fu-tsai, a leading member of the china-korea friendship people's commune.

coloured korean film "the fraternal chinese people's envoy", which records premier chou en-lai's 1970 visit to korea, was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to the state of kuwait sun sheng-wei held a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were speaker of the kuwaiti national assembly khalid salih al ghuneim, minister of justice and acting foreign minister mohammad al hamad, minister of commerce and industry khaled suleiman el adassani, minister of electricity and water abdulla al ghanem, vice-speaker of the national assembly yousuf al mikhlid, and other senior officials.

also present at the reception were members of the national assembly and friendly personages from all circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of the office of the palestine liberation organization here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese National Day Reception Held in Vientiane

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Oct. 2, 1973)

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in laos ling chao-yuan held a reception here yesterday evening warmly celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were prince souvanna phouma, premier; tiao somsanith, vice-president of king's council; pheng phongsavan, minister of the interior; some secretaries of state; general bounpone makthipharak, commander-in-chief and general phasouk somly rajphakdy, chief of the general staff of the national army and many other officials, officers and noted figures.

also present were tiaosouk vongsack, acting head, and mahakou souvannamethi, deputy head, of the delegation of the lao patriotic forces; thao soth phetrasy, deputy head of the delegation of the lao patriotic forces and head

of the delegation of the lao patriotic forces to the central joint commission for implementation of the (vientiane) agreement and other members of the delegation.

nguyen giap, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in laos and diplomatic envoys of some countries in laos were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

over 250 guests toasted frequently, wishing continued development of the friendship between the peoples of laos and china and between the peoples of china and other countries.

Lao King Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

sri savang vatthana, king of the kingdom of laos, sent a message on september 30 to the acting chairman of the people's republic of china, warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking,

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, please, your excellency, accept my warm congratulations and the most ardent wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of the chinese people.

sri savang vatthana

king of the kingdom of laos

luang prabang, september 30, 1973

Lao Premier Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

prince souvanna phouma, premier of laos, sent a message yesterday to premier chou en-lai, greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking,

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the honour, in the name of the lao people and the royal government, to extend to you the best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the government and people of china.

with high consideration

prince souvanna phouma
premier of the government of the kingdom of laos

vientiane, october 2, 1973

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

suleiman franjia, president of lebanon, sent a message of greetings to acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china on september 29, extending congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, it is a great pleasure that i, on behalf of the lebanese people and in my own name extend to your

excellency the best wishes for your personal well being and the prosperity of the chinese people.

suleiman franjia
president of the republic of lebanon

beirut, september 29, 1973

CHINA AND MALTA

Chinese Ambassador to Malta Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to malta liu pu gave a reception in valletta on the evening of september 29 to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from valletta.

among the more than two hundred and fifty guests present at the reception were governor-general of malta sir anthony mamo and lady mamo, vice-prime minister and minister of justice and parliamentary affairs dr. a. buttigieg, chief justice dr. j. cremona and mrs. cremona, minister of labour, employment and welfare dr. j. cassar and mrs. cassar, other senior officials of the maltese government and friends from other circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in malta were present.

chinese experts and technicians working in malta as well as the master and commissar of the chinese cargo ship "kangdin" were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to mauritania wang peng held a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 260 guests attending the reception were senior officials of mauritania including abdoul aziz sall, secretary for information and organization, responsible for the permanent bureau of the mauritanian people's party; ahmed ould mohamed salah, secretary for political, juridical and administrative studies and minister of the interior; maloum ould braham, acting minister of foreign affairs and minister of transport, handicrafts and tourism; and diop mamadou amadou, minister of rural development, as well as other friendly personages.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Governor-General of Mauritius Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

governor-general r. osman of mauritius sent a message on september 29 to acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china warmly congratulating him on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency the acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the eve of the national day of the people's republic of china, it is a great pleasure for me to offer your excellency and the government and people of your country

on behalf of the government and people of mauritius and on my own behalf warm congratulations and best wishes for peace, happiness and continued progress.

r. osman
governor-general

september 29, 1973
port louis, mauritius

Prime Minister of Mauritius Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English - Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

seewoosagur ramgoolam, prime minister of mauritius, sent a message of greetings to premier chou en-lai on september 26 extending the warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
prime minister of the people's republic of china

peking

on behalf of the government and people of mauritius and on my own behalf, may i offer to your excellency, the government and people of the people's republic of china our warmest congratulations on the occasion of your national day. may the ties that bind our two countries together be strengthened in the years to come. i am sure that the chinese people will fulfil its highest aspirations under your inspired leadership. i take this opportunity to convey to your excellency my very best wishes for your personal well being and the continued prosperity of the chinese people.

seewoosagur ramgoolam
prime minister
september 26, 1973
port louis, mauritius

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritius Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

chinese ambassador to mauritius wang tse gave a reception in port louis on october 1 celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from port louis.

among the about 400 guests attending the reception were governor-general r. osman, acting prime minister and mrs. ringadoo, minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration g. duval, minister of economic planning and development k. jagatsingh, and minister of state at the prime minister's office r. jaypal.

also present at the reception were members of the legislative assembly, high-ranking officials of the government, diplomatic envoys of various countries to mauritius, well-known personages from all circles, and representatives of overseas and mauritian chinese.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Luis Echeverria Congratulates Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu on China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

mexican president luis echeverria on september 28 sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu extending his most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads as follows:

mr. excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking, china

on the occasion of celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure to send to your excellency my most sincere

congratulations and, in the name of the mexican people and government, wish the chinese people growing prosperity and your excellency personal well-being.

luis echeverria alvarez
president of the united states of mexico

mexico city, september 28, 1973

Mexico City Amateur Youth Football Team Holds Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct.2, 1973)

the mexico city amateur youth football team held a friendly match with the peking physical culture institute football team here this afternoon at the workers' stadium.

a welcoming ceremony was held before the match. the match was attended by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, hsiung hsiang-hui, former chinese ambassador to mexico, and chao hsi-wu, leading member of the football association of the people's republic of china. before the welcoming ceremony they met and had a friendly talk with salvador alaniz, leader of the mexican football delegation.

eugenio anguiano, mexican ambassador to china, was present at the match.

coming to china at a time when the chinese people are celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the mexican football players have brought with them the friendship of the mexican people for the chinese people. today they were warmly applauded by the 80,000 spectators when they had the match with the chinese team in a light drizzle.

football is a very popular sport in mexico. the visiting players showed good individual skills and high morale in today's match. though lagging behind 0-3 in the first half, they launched frequent offensives in the second half, with centre-forward rodolfe gabine and half back salomon waisburd, both twenty-year-old, scoring from close in. the chinese team played with swift passes on the wings and then lobbing to shoot. of the six goals it made three were headed balls.

the fine skills and sportsmanship of the two teams won warm applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Ambassador to Morocco Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

chinese ambassador to morocco chang wei-lieh held a reception on the evening of october 1 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a rabat report.

among the more than 240 guests present at the reception, were secretary general of the moroccan foreign ministry ali skali, head of the external affairs division of the general staff of the royal armed forces lieutenant colonel moulay hachem and friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to morocco were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NEPAL

King of Nepal Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

king of nepal birendra bir bikram shah deva sent a message on september 30 to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, to extend hearty felicitations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the happy occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china we on behalf of the government and people of nepal extend to your excellency our hearty felicitations and best wishes for your personal happiness and for the progress and prosperity of the people of china. we are confident that the close and friendly relations between our two countries will be further strengthened.

birendra bir bikram shah deva

Nepalese Prime Minister Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

nepalese prime minister nagendra prasad rijal sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30 to extend heartiest congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency
mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the happy occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china i extend to your excellency heartiest congratulations and best wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of the people of china. i am confident that the friendly happy relations subsisting between our two countries would grow stronger in the years ahead.

nagendra prasad rijal
prime minister of nepal

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Ambassador to Netherland Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

hao teh-ching, chinese ambassador to the netherlands, held a reception in the hague on the evening of october 1 to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the hague.

present at the reception were 370 guests from different walks of life. among them were a.a.m. van agt, deputy premier and minister of justice, max van der stoel, minister of foreign affairs, lubbers, minister of economic affairs, westerterp, minister of transport and waterways, j.p. pronk, minister for development and cooperation, a. vondeling, president of the second chamber of the parliament, baron j.i.i. van lynden, grand master of the royal household, vice admiral e. roest, chief of the naval staff, brig. general c.y. dijkstra, vice-chief of the general staff

and deputy commander-in-chief of the army, major general g.j.h. vullers, vice-chief of the air staff, and other high-ranking officials and officers.

many diplomatic envoys of various countries to the netherlands also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Queen of Netherlands Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

queen juliana louise emma marie wilhelmiana of the kingdom of the netherlands sent a message on october 1 to acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu, greeting the chinese national day. the message reads:

the acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking.

on the occasion of the national day i send you my very best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the people of china.

juliana r

sgravenhage, oct. 1, 1973

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Maori Visiting Group from New Zealand Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

the 5-member maori visiting group from new zealand led by w. wilson left peking by air today for a visit to kwangchow before leaving for home.

the group was seen off at the airport by tang kai, lin chen and chou erh-liu, council members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; yueh tai-heng, a leading member of the china travel and

tourism administrative bureau; and representatives of minority nationalities in china.

the group had visited factories, people's communes, schools, neighbourhoods and places of historical interest in peking, shanghai, soochow, sian, yenan, and inner mongolia. it was given a warm reception in these places.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim to Nigeria Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Lagos, Oct. 2, 1973)

yang kuang-jen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to nigeria, gave a reception here on the evening of september 29 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the some 200 guests who attended the reception were b.g. popo, deputy permanent secretary of the ministry of agriculture and natural resources, other officials of the nigerian federal government and friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to nigeria were also present. the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Nigerian Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Mark National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

nigerian ambassador to china m.a. sanusi and his wife gave a reception here at noon today to celebrate the national day of the federal republic of nigeria.

present at the reception were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife wang hao; chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang

hsien-yueh, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of organizations concerned.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Ambassador to Norway Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

chinese ambassador to norway tsao chun-keng gave a reception on october 1 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from oslo.

norwegian prime minister lars korvald attended the reception.

also present at the reception were about 450 guests including minister of commerce and shipping hallvard eika, minister of justice petter koren, minister of agriculture einar h. moxnes, secretary-general of the foreign ministry sverre gjellum, and other officials of the norwegian government.

also present at the reception were well-known personalities of norway and envoys of foreign diplomatic missions in oslo.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-yu, Chiao Pei-hsin Meet Delegation of Pakistan National Bank

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, chen hsi-yu, president of the people's bank of china, and chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors of the bank of china, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of the national bank of pakistan led by a. jamil nishtar, managing director of the bank.

minister nassem mirza of the pakistan embassy in peking was present at the meeting.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including hsi yeh-sheng, shang ming, li pin-chou and wang yu-cheng.

the delegation of the national bank of pakistan arrived in peking on september 29.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Ambassador to Peru Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Lima, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-yu held a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the guests present at the reception were minister of power and mines jorge fernandez maldonado aolari, minister of foreign affairs miguel angel de la flor valle, high-ranking officials, prominent persons from various circles as well as people working for sino-peruvian friendship.

diplomatic envoys of many countries in peru also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

on the evening of september 30, the chinese ambassador gave a similar reception for chinese nationals residing in peru.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Poland Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Oct. 2, 1973)

liu shu-ching, chinese ambassador to poland, gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 500 guests attending the reception were jerzy szopa, minister of shipping and chairman of the polish-chinese friendship society, romuald spasowski, vice-minister of foreign affairs, t. nestorowic, vice-minister of foreign trade, mieczyslaw kazimierczuk, vice-minister of science, higher education and technique, marczykowski, vice-minister of health and social welfare, aleksander syczowski, vice-minister of culture, major-general boleslaw szczerba, deputy head of the general logistics department of the polish people's army, and people from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to poland were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

li chu-ching, chinese consul-general (in gdansk), also held a national day reception on september 28.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

NPC Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien Meets Romanian Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

hsu hsiang-chien, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this morning met with all members of the friendship visiting group from romania led by simion dobrovici, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the vrancea county party committee. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife and an embassy official were present on the occasion.

also present were yang kung-su and cheng chih-ping, leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

Romanian Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

the 12-member friendship visiting group from romania led by simion dobrovici, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the vrancea county party committee, left here for home by air today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau and other chinese departments concerned, including cheng chih-ping, hsing jen-hsien and liu ju-kun. also present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, and minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy ion dorobantu and his wife.

during its stay in china the visiting group toured peking, shenyang, talien, nanking, wuhsi, soochow, hangchow, shanghai and kwangchow where it visited factories, people's communes, medical colleges and scenic spots and historical places. it was warmly welcomed wherever it went.

Chinese Party Workers Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

a friendship delegation of workers of the communist party of china left here for a friendly visit to romania by air today. leader of the delegation is li ta-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. szechwan provincial committee and vice-chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, and deputy leader is tuan yun, vice-minister of the state planning commission.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned mao pao-chung and chin chao-yeh.

present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and minister-counsellor of the embassy ion dorobantu.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Head of State and Foreign Minister of San Marino Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

francesco maria francini primo bugli, head of state, and gian luigi berti, secretary of state for foreign affairs, of san marino, sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china on september 29, warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the happy occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of ourselves and the government and people of the republic of san marino, extend warm greetings to your excellency, and wish friendly china and the chinese people peace, prosperity and progress.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese Ambassador Holds National Day Reception in Dakar

(NCNA-English Dakar, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan held a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 200 guests present at the reception were adama n'diaye, secretary of state for foreign affairs; etienne antoine carvalho, vice-president of national assembly; ibrahima tall, president of the municipal council of saint-

louis; and other high-ranking officials of the senegalese government.

present on the occasion were also diplomatic envoys of many countries accredited to senegal..

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

President of Sierra Leone Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

siaka stevens, president of sierra leone, sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china on september 29, extending hearty congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the anniversary of your national day, the government and people of sierra leone join me in conveying felicitations and hearty congratulations. to you, the government and people of the people's republic of china. i look forward to continued cooperation with the government of china in our struggle to obtain economic independence. may our relations continue to bear fruits of success and mutual understanding.

highest consideration.

siaka stevens president
freetown sept. 29, 1973

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Bank of China, Singapore Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

the bank of china, singapore, the kwangtung provincial bank, singapore branch, the china insurance company, singapore branch, and the tai ping insurance company, singapore branch held a reception jointly in singapore on the evening of september 30 to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a singapore report.

well-known figures and people from industrial, trade, financial and other circles attended the reception in a lively manner.

chang chih-hsin, deputy manager of the bank of china, singapore, extended welcome to the guests.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai held a reception yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 350 guests present were member of the somali supreme revolutionary council (s.r.c.) and first vice-commander of the somali national army abdalla mohamed fadil, s.r.c. member and secretary of state for public works mohamed sheikh osman, s.r.c. member farah wais dulleh, s.r.c. member and secretary of state for transport musa rabille god, s.r.c. member and secretary of state for livestock osman mohamed chelle, s.r.c. member abdul kadir haji mohamed, secretary of state for foreign affairs omar arteh ghalib, secretary of state for labour and sports abdulaziz nur hersi, secretary of state for external trade mohamed warsama ali, commander of the somali police force jama mohamed ghalib and other high-ranking officials and officers.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to somalia were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Spain Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

chou min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in spain, held a reception on october 1 to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a madrid report.

chen chao-yuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to spain, who arrived in madrid a few days before and was to present his credentials, attended the reception.

among the over 350 guests attending the reception were lt. general francisco coloma gallegos, minister of army, gabriel fernandez de valderrama y moreno, vice-minister of foreign affairs, major general teodoro perez de eulate y vida, vice-minister of air, lt. general gonzalo fernandez de cordoba y ziburu, chief of general staff of the army, miguel angel garcia-lomas y mata, mayor of madrid, and other government officials as well as social figures.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in spain were also present at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Public Meeting in Colombo Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 2, 1973)

a public meeting to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was held here today under the sponsorship of the sri lanka-china friendship association.

s.w. walpita, president of the association, presided over the meeting which was attended by about 700 people. he made an opening speech there.

tikiri banda subasinghe, sri lanka minister of industries, then addressed the meeting. on behalf of the sri lanka people and government, he expressed greetings to the chinese people and government. after recalling the ages-long relations existing between sri lanka and china, he said that since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries, "friendship between the two countries has developed year after year and today we are very good friends. we have strong economic and political relations."

speaking at the meeting were also r.d. senanayake, sri lanka deputy minister of planning, and some other friends.

chinese ambassador huang ming-ta who attended the meeting on invitation stressed in his speech that political, economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries saw new development in recent years. he lauded the persistent efforts made by the sri lanka government headed by prime minister mrs. bandaranaike in maintaining independence and state sovereignty, developing national economy and opposing foreign control and interference.

the meeting adopted a resolution to send the warmest greetings to the chinese people and their leaders on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the resolution said the tenth national congress of the communist party of china was a great victory scored by the chinese people in the political field. it wished sri lanka-china friendship and cooperation flourish and improve in the years to come.

a colour documentary film on chinese acrobatics was shown at the end of the meeting.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Amity Group Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 1, 1973)

the swedish-chinese friendship federation held a meeting here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the meeting was attended by 300 swedish friends. in their speeches at the meeting, ingmar axelsson, vice-chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship federation, and wang lu-ming, chinese ambassador to sweden, expressed the wish for the steady growth of the friendship between the swedish and chinese peoples.

a "china week" was sponsored by the swedish-chinese friendship federation from october 1 to 7 to mark the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. other branch federations in different parts of the country held forums, report meetings and photo exhibitions and showed chinese films to acquaint the swedish people with china's achievements in the past 24 years.

King of Sweden Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

carl xvi gustaf, king of sweden, sent a message on october 1 to acting chairman tung pi-wu, sincerely greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china i wish to express my sincere congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the people of the people's republic of china.

carl gustaf r

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Consul-General in Geneva Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 2, 1973)

wang chung-li, alternate representative of the permanent mission of the people's republic of china to the united nations office at geneva as well as to other international organisations in switzerland and consul-general of china in geneva, gave a reception yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 400 guests present at the reception were francois picot, president of the council of state of the canton of geneva; claude ketterer, mayor of geneva; leading members of international organisations in geneva and high-ranking officials of the united nations office here.

the reception was also attended by chin chung guk, representative, and kim sok jun, deputy representative, of the office of the permanent observer of the democratic people's republic of korea to the u.n. office at geneva and the permanent mission of the d.p.r.k. at the other international organisations in geneva; representatives of the permanent missions of many countries to the u.n. office and consul-generals and consuls of many countries here.

chang nai-chao, acting member of the executive committee of the world meteorological organisation and permanent representative of china to the w.m.o., attended the reception.

also present were patriotic chinese residing in switzerland.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Ambassador to Syria Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Damascus, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador' to syria chin chia-lin held a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

some 400 guests present at the reception included deputy commander-in-chief of the syrian armed forces and minister of defence mustafa tlass, chief of general staff of the armed forces youssef shakour, minister of economy and foreign trade mohammed al imadi, minister of education chaker fahham, mayor of damascus yassin ostah, assistant general secretary of the arab baath socialist party in syria abdul ahmer, other senior officials and officers as well as friends from various circles.

also present were chairman of the palestinian national council khaled fahum, leading member of "al saeqa" zoheir mohsin, leading member of "al fateh" khalid hassan and other representatives of the palestinian resistance movement.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to syria were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Ambassador to Togo Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

chinese ambassador to togo wei pao-shan held a reception on the evening of october 1 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a lome report.

among the more than 300 guests present at the reception were togolese foreign minister joachim huntede, minister of industry and commerce jean tevi, minister of youth, sports, culture and scientific research koffi mathieu, minister of the interior joseph bagna and minister of finance and economy edouard kodjo.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to togo were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Report from Turkey: New Development of Sino-Turkish Friendship

(NCNA-English Izmir, Sept. 29, 1973)

the 42nd izmir international fair in turkey, well-known in the middle east of its long history, was held from august 20 to september 20. china participated in the fair for the first time.

during the fair, members of the chinese exhibition group have witnessed the efforts made by the turkish people in defending national independence and developing national economy. they have also learned the nation's history of struggle against foreign aggressions. the turkish friends of all circles gave active support and encouragement to the chinese pavilion. they were all eager to know china and to develop friendly relations with it.

a glance at izmir

izmir lies on the aegean sea coast and is the biggest port in turkey. over 45 per cent of turkish exports are shipped abroad from here.

the city is surrounded by hills on three sides and along the marine drive there are rows of tall palm trees. many places are reminiscent of the ancient roman, byzantine, the seljuk and the ottoman empires both inside and outside the city. august to september is the best tourist season and the international fair drew thousands of visitors to izmir. as the national day of turkey is approaching, the city is permeated with a festival atmosphere.

there were more than 30 countries and areas, six international organizations and 961 turkish enterprises taking part in the fair this year. turkey displayed in two big pavilions its products, which reflected the continual progress of turkey in its industry and handicrafts. exhibitions of other countries and areas all had their national features.

the fair was set up in the cultural park with five gates. the front gate was called the lozan gate and the other four were the montro gate, the republican gate, the "august 26" gate and the "september 9" gate. turkish friends showed us the section depicting the history of the founding of the republic of turkey 50 years ago in connection with the naming of the gates. during the first world war, the corrupted ottoman empire sided with germany and the austro-hungarian monarchy. after the defeat of turkey, the forces of the allied powers occupied many parts of turkey in an attempt to carve up the country completely. beginning from 1919, mustafa kemal led a war against foreign occupation. with the support of the people of the whole country, it won one victory after another. the last contingent of foreign troops was driven out of izmir on september 9, 1922. on july 24, 1923, the allies were forced to sign with turkey the treaty of lausanne, and the boundaries of turkey were established and its independence was formally recognized. the republic of turkey was proclaimed on october 29 of the same year.

traditional sino-turkish friendship

turkey and china had similar experience in history and had waged similar struggles against imperialism and feudalism. today they are both developing countries, and on their guard against the threat of foreign aggression. the development of friendly relations between turkey and china is in complete accord with the common aspirations and interests of the two peoples.

friendly intercourse and economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries can be traced to ancient times. the famous ancient "silk road" started from west china, passed through afghanistan and iran before it reached turkey and finally rome. on display in three large rooms in the topkapi palace museum in istanbul, the largest city in the country, are pottery jars and copper mirrors of the tang dynasty and a large number of ceramics of the yuan, ming and ching dynasties. there are altogether 4,584 pieces. among the exhibits is a painting depicting the transportation of chinese porcelain at that time. the figures, horses and mules all look as if they are alive.

it is said that the popular chinese wind instrument "sona" came from turkey in ancient times. the instrument is still known by the same name today in both countries.

since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of turkey on august 4, 1971, mutual visits are increasing and trade exchanges growing. last year, china bought 50,000 tons of cotton from turkey and turkey has bought 20,000 tons of rice from china this year. nine chinese freighters have called at port izmir. the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries has witnessed new development.

eager to know china

china took part in the izmir international fair for the first time this year. covering an area of 1,500 square metres, the chinese pavilion displayed about 2,000 exhibits of agriculture, light and heavy industry and handicraft.

the turkish people were eager to know china. visitors poured into the chinese pavilion as soon as it opened at 18:00 hours every day. some came with whole families, some came with babies in their arms while teachers brought along their pupils... many visitors were reluctant to leave when it was closing time late at night.

on the ground outside the chinese pavilion was erected a screen where chinese films were shown once or twice every night. there were only nine rows of benches. only those who came very early could have seats. so most of them had to sit on the ground, stood by the roadside or climbed on top their cars. some of them had come to see chinese films 4 or 5 times.

many of those who visited the chinese pavilion or saw chinese films enthusiastically shook hands with the personnel of the chinese pavilion and congratulated them. many showed their appreciation by gestures in the turkish way.

turkish official quarters showed great interest in the chinese pavilion. in his opening address of the fair, osman kibar, mayor of izmir, especially mentioned china. he said that he was glad that china took part for the first time this year. on august 25 the mayor visited the chinese pavilion with acting governor of izmir province rasit bilgegurun and a number of prominent social figures. the acting governor said, "we are indeed very close to you."

both china and turkey are developing countries. the models of the taching oilfields and the tachai production brigade aroused the interest of a large number of visitors every night. one evening, a photographer sent by the vice-director of the aegean region bureau of the ministry of rural affairs came to the chinese pavilion to ask for permission to take pictures of the models. he said that the vice-director had visited the pavilion and found it very interesting. there was a model of a mountain village showing the contrast between the past and present. he said that his chief told him to take pictures of it for the benefit of the turkish peasants. he took photos of the model of tachai and then of taching. he went upstairs to take a panoramic photo of the pavilion.

the chinese pavilion also received many visitors from the provinces. one day, a family of more than ten people came to izmir from istanbul by boat and the boat for the return trip was scheduled to sail at 6 p.m. so the head of the family approached the chinese pavilion and asked if they could

visit the pavilion before its opening time. he said, "we came to izmir especially to see the chinese pavilion. we will be sorry if we fail to visit it." the pavilion complied with their request. after they were shown round the pavilion, he said gleefully, "we hope that you will come again next year so that we can visit it again."

CHINA AND UGANDA

Hupeh Provincial Football Team Leaves Peking for Uganda and Zaire

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

the hupeh provincial football team with tsou tso-sheng as leader and ma chang-ching as deputy leader left here by air today for a friendly visit to uganda and zaire.

CHINA AND US

Announcement

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

it has been agreed upon through consultations that dr. henry a. kissinger, united states secretary of state and assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, will visit the people's republic of china from october 26 through october 29, 1973.

Chinese Liaison Office in US Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2,1973)

huang chen, chief, and han hsu, deputy chief, of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states of america, gave a reception yesterday evening in washington to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a washington report.

among the nearly 700 guests present at the reception were kenneth rush, deputy secretary of state, ronald ziegler, assistant and press secretary to the president, senate majority leader mike mansfield, senate minority leader hugh scott, speaker of the house of representatives carl albert, j.w. fulbright, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, senators warren magnuson, henry jackson, stuart symington, gale mcgee, edward kennedy, robert griffin and charles percy, thomas morgan, chairman of the house foreign affairs committee, representatives william mailliard, john mcfall, jerry pettis and lindy boggs, william douglas, associate justice of the supreme court, john richardson, willis armstrong, jack kubisch, assistant secretaries of state, barbara watson, administrator, and arthur hummel, acting assistant secretary of state, of the state department. tilton dobbin, assistant secretary of commerce, brent scowcroft, deputy assistant to the president for national security affairs, and walter washington, commissioner of washington d.c.

also present were leading members of the national committee on u.s.-china relations, the national council of u.s.-china trade and the committee on scholarly exchange with the people's republic of china, well-known personages of the cultural, scientific, educational, press, industrial and commercial circles, as well as friendly personages of the united states, representatives of americans of chinese origin and overseas chinese.

the chinese librarians delegation now visiting the united states also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Computer Study Group Leaves for USA

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

a 14-member computer group of the chinese society of electronics left here for the united states of america by air this afternoon. leader of the group is yen pei-lin, council member of the chinese electronics society and director of the institute of computing technology of the chinese academy of sciences, and deputy leader is wang tsung-chin, deputy manager of the china radio appliances corporation.

the group was seen off at the airport by ma ta-yu, vice-president of the electronics society, and leading members of other departments.

alfred l. jenkins, deputy head of the liaison office of the united states of america in china was also present.

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CONFUCIUS

Is Confucius the "Educator of the Whole People"?

by

T'ang Hsiao-wen (唐晓文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1973)

For two thousand years, the reactionary rulers have all along honored Confucius as the "paragon of all generations." The May 4 Movement put forward the slogan, "Down with the Confucian School." Subsequently, to meet the need of the reactionary rulers, the bourgeois scholars again whipped up a reactionary counter-current advocating the honoring of Confucius and the reading of classics. They vociferously advertised that in upholding "making no class distinctions in teaching," (有教无类) Confucius advocated the enrollment of students without class distinctions, thus dressing him as the "educator of the whole people." After liberation, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the representatives of the bourgeois and landlord classes who sneaked into the Party, consistently honored Confucius. They pushed through the revisionist line in education to support and connive at fallacies of this kind and brought about evil consequences. At present, as we criticize Confucius ideologically, there are still people who think that Confucius' educational thought should be affirmed.

Is Confucius really any "educator of the whole people"?

What kind of stuff is after all Confucius' "making no class distinction in teaching"?

Should Confucius' educational thought be affirmed?

We must seek help from this telescope and microscope of Marxism to observe these questions.

What Kind of Education Did Confucius Practice?

Confucius was born in the later part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, a period of major social upheavals marking the transition of China from the system of slavery to the feudal system. Confucius stubbornly adopted the reactionary stand of the slave-owning aristocrats already on the decline, and dreamt of arresting the forward movement of the wheel of history. He was extremely hostile to social reforms and lamented over "the lack of justice throughout the nation" and "the collapse of propriety and music." He therefore set for himself the task of restoring the system of slavery of the Western Chou Deynasty, put forward a set of reactionary political and ethical thoughts centering on "perfect virtue," and clamored that by reviving the states of the slave-owning aristocrats, restoring the hereditary prerogatives to the slave-owning aristocrats and bringing the slave-owning aristocrats who had been toppled back to power, the slaves in the nation would become obedient and docile. ("He revived states that had been extinguished, restored families whose line of succession had been broken, and called to office those who had retired into obscurity, so that throughout the kingdom the hearts of the people turned toward him."--Confucian Analects: Yao Yüeh). He traveled east and west, toured various states, resorted to lobbying everywhere with a mind bent on becoming an official in order to translate into reality his sweet dream of "restoring propriety" (restoring the laws and institutions of the system of slavery of the Western Chou Dynasty). He also ran a private school to recruit pupils in a desire to train them into "men of virtue," "people of purpose," "superior men" and "persons of talent" who could comply strictly with the "Book of Rites," acquire learning and become officials to restore the system of slavery of the Western Chou Dynasty. It could be seen that the educational activities of Confucius were in the service of the reactionary politics of the slave-owning aristocrats. This reactionary political objective determined Confucius' educational line and ran through all aspects of his educational activities.

To realize this reactionary political objective, what kind of people should Confucius educate? Could it be the enrollment of students without class distinction as some people claimed?

The two fundamentally antagonistic classes in the slave society were the slaves and the slave owners. In order to find out whether or not Confucius enrolled students with no class distinctions, we must first see whether or not the broadest masses in the society--the slaves--were enrolled.

In the days of the system of slavery, the slave owner basically did not look upon the slaves as human beings. To them the slaves were nothing more than "chattels that could talk," and the slave owners were at liberty to persecute, buy and sell and slaughter them. Both the archaeological excavations and the ancient documents have shown that the slave-owning aristocrats of ancient China slaughtered hundreds and thousands of slaves for offering sacrifices to their ancestors or for burying with the dead. How could they give the slaves any education?

In fact, Confucius himself also baldly excluded the slaves from his objects of education. Starting from idealist transcendentalism, he divided

people into a number of classes: "Those who are born with the possession of knowledge" were the highest class; "those who learn, and so, readily, get possession of knowledge" were the next; "those who are dull and stupid, and yet compass the learning" were another class next to them; as to the slaves ("people") "who are dull and stupid and yet do not learn," they were the lowest class. (Confucian Analects: Chi Shih) This was not all, for he also clearly advocated that "the wise of the highest class" and "the stupid of the lowest class" were so born and could not be changed. (Confucian Analects: Yang Huo) As he saw it, the slaves who were born to be "the stupid of the lowest class" were fundamentally beyond training. He therefore ferociously cried: The slaves could only be made to work honestly and should never be allowed to understand why ("The people may be made to follow a path of action, but they may not be made to understand it."--Confucian Analects: T'ai Po). Look, how clear-cut the reactionary stand of this slave-owning aristocrat who was hostile to the slaves! His reactionary class nature determined that he could not but be hostile to the slaves and advocate this kind of reactionary policy to keep the people in ignorance.

Confucius glorified himself saying: I have not refused instruction to any one who has brought me a bundle of dry meat. ("From the man bringing his bundle of dried flesh for my teaching upward, I have never refused instruction to any one."--Confucian Analects: Shu Erh) This remark served precisely to expose the falsehood of the allegation that Confucius enrolled students without class distinctions. Let's ask: In a society where a horse plus a bundle of silk could exchange five slaves ("Huting" Engraved Inscription), since the slaves were marketable chattels and had basically no personal freedom, how could they produce a bundle of dried meat for tuition?

To be sure, Confucius had many students, and among his "72 men of excellent virtues and 2,000 disciples," there were also some so-called "poor students." For example, there were Yen Yüan who "lived in a mean alley because of poverty" and Tseng Ts'an who "hoed the melon fields together with his father while his mother had to weave cloth herself." These persons have been taken by some people as evidence of Confucius' enrollment of students with no class distinctions. As a matter of fact, Yen Yüan's forefathers had for fourteen generations served as ministers and high officials in the State of Lu, and only his father went into oblivion. Tseng Ts'an was a descendant of Crown Prince Wu of the State of Tseng that had been wiped out by the State of Lu. It can be seen that all of them came from among the fallen slave-owning aristocrats. They were relatively "poor" compared with the aristocrats in the slave-owning class, but they were obviously part and parcel of the slave-owning class. The attempt to use this to show that Confucius enrolled students with no class distinctions does not hold water at all.

Among Confucius' students, there were also some of so-called "lowly and humble" origin. For example, Jan Yung's father was a "man of low standing" and Tzu Kung was a "profiteer." Some people have also used them to justify their claim that Confucius enrolled students with no class distinctions. In point of fact, this likewise does not hold water. As the slave-owning aristocrats saw it, only the officials and those with influence were noble, while the other people engaged in farming, industry and commerce were all lowly and humble. Confucius had described himself in this way: "When I was young, my condition

was low, and therefore I acquired my ability in many things, but they were mean matters." (Confucian Analects: Tzu Han) However, Confucius was not a slave but was born of slave-owning aristocrats on the decline. The word "low" used here conveyed the meaning of his "not having been employed" as an official, while "mean matters" referred to technical skills. Therefore, Jan Yung's father, that "man of low standing," was also nothing more than a person without an office. As regards Tzu Kung, according to the Historical Records and other books, he was a merchant of the State of Wei "with a mounted retinue and very wealthy." Obviously, he was a slave owner engaged in commerce. At any rate, these so-called people of "lowly and humble" origin could not be slaves, because in the slave society of ancient times, the slaves were basically not qualified to be described as "people," and they were often described as the "commons," the "masses," the "vagrants," the "crowd," etc., but not as the "people." Therefore, what was called "no distinction between the eminent and the lowly" meant at most no distinction between people with or without offices in certain classes or strata, not counting the slaves. Any attempt to use this as evidence that Confucius enrolled students with no class distinctions is also of no avail.

Judged by what the students were taught by Confucius, it also could be seen that what Confucius practiced was definitely not "education for the whole people." For the purpose of training his students as the lackeys of the slave-owning aristocrats, Confucius ruled that his students could only study propriety, music, poetry, history and other courses for the slave-owning aristocrats with emphasis put on the Book of Rites. He styled himself as the successor to the laws and institutions of the system of slavery charged with "handing down the doctrines of Yao and Shun as though they had been his ancestors and modelling himself upon King Wen and King Wu." He thought that the foundation lay in the study of propriety and only after receiving a systematic course of education in the laws and institutions of the system of slavery could the study of cultural knowledge be of use. It was basically not necessary to learn such things as productive labor and one should not condescend to learn them.

Once, his pupil Fan Hsü (Ch'ih) asked him for advice on how to till land and grow vegetables. He angrily said: "I am not so good for that as an old husbandman!" "I am not so good for that as an old gardener!" After Fan Hsü had gone, he shouted abuse saying: "A small man, indeed, is Fan Hsü!" (Confucian Analects: Tzu Lu) It would be strange indeed if such a reactionary fellow who was opposed to the participation of his pupils in productive labor and was hostile to the working people would have enrolled the slaves as his pupils!

Although the landlord and bourgeois classes puffed him up as so marvelous, actually there was nothing so wonderful. He did not know anything about industry and farming, and his "learning" was nothing more than the chaff which failed to impress the working people. In the eyes of the working people, Confucius was nothing more than a stupid fellow "whose four limbs are unaccustomed to toil and who cannot distinguish the five kinds of grain," a parasite, and was fundamentally unfit to teach.

Chairman Mao points out: "Any given culture (as an ideological form) is a reflection of the politics and economics of a given society, and the former in turn has a tremendous influence and effect upon the latter; economics is the base and politics the concentrated expression of economics. This is our fundamental view of the relation of culture to politics and economics and of the relation of politics to economics." ("On New Democracy")

In any given period, education always gives political service to the ruling class of that period. There also cannot be any education for the whole people standing above classes in ancient or modern times, in China or other countries. No matter how we look at the matter, all educational activities of Confucius were in the service of reactionary politics for restoring the system of slavery of the Western Chou Dynasty, and Confucius himself was a simon-pure loyal lackey of the slave-owning aristocrats. The so-called "educator of the whole people" was nothing more than a mask given by some people to Confucius.

What Kind of Stuff Is "Making No Class Distinctions in Teaching"?

Some people say that in advocating "making no class distinctions in teaching," Confucius wanted to "shatter the class boundary" in the education of pupils. This is most preposterous.

The ancient society of China was sternly divided into classes according to the clannish system. There was not only a clear dividing line between the various classes and strata. The scholars, peasants, workers and traders could not be mixed. The son of a scholar was always a scholar, the son of a peasant was always a peasant, the son of a worker was always a worker, and the son of a trader was always a trader. (Kuan Tzu: Hsiao K'uang) Furthermore, in the ruling class, the ranks of the slave-owning aristocrats--the Son of Heaven, the princes, the ministers and the high officials--also could only be hereditary and could not be assumed.

Confucius was the loyal defender of the "Book of Rites." He felt very bitter about the collapse of the ranks of the system of slavery in the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, the situation of "the sovereign no longer the sovereign, the minister no longer the minister, the father no longer the father and the son no longer the son" caused by "offending against their superiors and stirring up confusion," and loudly called for the need to uphold the order of "the sovereign as the sovereign, the minister as the minister, the father as the father and the son as the son." How could he "shatter the class boundary"? It is quite obvious that "making no class distinctions in teaching" basically did not mean "shattering the class boundary" in the education of pupils, but referred to something else.

Generally speaking, there is a difference between the two concepts of "the people" and "the common people" in the statements by Confucius as recorded in the Confucian Analects. "The people" broadly refer to the classes and strata other than the slaves, including the slave-owning aristocrats, the ordinary slave owners, the newly emerging landlord class and the individual workers; but "the common people" refer exclusively to the slaves. In correspondence with this, there also is a difference between the two concepts of

"teaching" and "training." As recorded in the Confucian Analects, Confucius used the term of "teaching" in five places:

(1) Yu, shall I teach you what knowledge is? When you know a thing, to hold that you know it; and when you do not know a thing, to allow that you do not know it;--this is knowledge. ("Wei Cheng")

(2) The silent treasuring up of knowledge; learning without satiety; and teaching others without being wearied: --which one of these things belongs to me? ("Shu Erh")

(3) From the man bringing his bundle of dried meat for my teaching upward, I have never refused instruction to any one. ("Shu Erh")

(4) The sage and the man of perfect virtue;--how dare I rank myself with them? It may simply be said of me, that I strive to become such without satiety, and teach others without weariness. ("Shu Erh")

(5) Can there be love which does not lead to strictness with its object? Can there be loyalty which does not lead to the teaching of its object?" ("Hsien Wen")

It can be seen that what Confucius described as "teaching" was linked with "the people" and that the object "taught" was "the people." The people were taught on a voluntary basis and not by coercion, and the only condition was to pay tuition. Therefore, what Confucius talked about "teaching" is equivalent in meaning to what is subsequently called "education"--to educate the people of various classes and strata other than the slaves.

In the Confucian Analects the term of "training" is used in seven places:

(1) Chi K'ang asked how to cause the common people to reverence their ruler, to be faithful to him, and to go on to nerve themselves to virtue. The Master said, "Let him preside over them with dignity;--then they will reverence him. Let him be filial and kind to all;--then they will be faithful to him. Let him advance the good and train the incompetent;--then they will eagerly seek to be virtuous." ("Wei Cheng")

(2) Let a good man train the common people seven years, and they may then likewise be employed in war. ("Tzu Lu")

(3) To lead the untrained common people to war, is it to throw them away." ("Tzu Lu")

(4) When the Master went to Wei, Jan Yu acted as driver of his carriage. The Master observed, "How numerous are the people!" Yu said, "Since they are thus numerous, what more shall be done for them?" "Enrich them," was the reply. "And when they have been enriched, what more shall be done?" The Master said, "Train them." ("Tzu Lu")

(5) To put the common people to death without having trained them;--this is called cruelty. ("Yao Yüeh")

(6) In training there should be no distinction of classes. ("Wei Ling Kung")

(7) There were four things which the Master trained (taught): letters, ethics, devotion of soul, and truthfulness. ("Shu Erh")

The first six quotations were what Confucius himself said, but the seventh one was a summing up of what Confucius taught by the successors to the Confucian School and was therefore somewhat different from what Confucius actually said. We can see from what Confucius himself said in the first five quotations that "training" was linked with "the common people," in other words, was aimed at "the common people." The content of training was military training and ideological indoctrination. "Training" was given by "the people" to "the common people," and the relationship between the two was that between the ruler and the ruled. "Training" was given unconditionally and compulsorily, and not on a voluntary basis. What Confucius called "training" referred to the training of the slaves and was distinctly different in nature from what he described as "teaching."

"Yu chiao wu lei" (making no class distinctions in teaching or training 有教无类) evidently referred to training--compulsory military training and ideological indoctrination for the slaves, and it was wrong to mix it up with what Confucius called "teaching"--education for various classes and strata other than the slaves. The character "yu 有" in this sentence was in ancient time used in common with the characters "圃" and "域," referring to region; and the character "lei 类" referred to clannish distinctions, and not to any "class boundary" or "family origin."

Therefore, when Confucius said "Yu chiao wu lei," he originally meant nothing more than to say giving the slaves compulsory training irrespective of their clans and regional structure, but basically not "to shatter the class boundary" in the education of pupils. During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, due to the frequent outbreak of wars and because the slaves continuously rose in insurrection, the clannish system based on the system of slavery was crumbling, and the aristocrats with different surnames and their slaves were huddling together. The rulers no longer could rule through the clans as in the Western Chou Dynasty, and had to rule according to regional classification. In line with this, the compulsory training of slaves had also to be carried out according to regional classification. In a principality, there were high officials of different surnames who had their own "common people" and soldiers and constituted a great menace to the "dukedom." Confucius put forward his "yu chiao wu lei" to advocate the compulsory training of slaves of all clans according to their regional classification. On the one hand, he aimed mainly at weakening the power and influence of the newly emerging feudal landlord class through suppressing the "clannish feuds" so as to uphold the interests of the "dukedom" or the slave-owning ruling class; but the more important object was to place the slaves under stronger control so as to prevent them from rising in insurrection. How could "yu chiao wu lei" be described as "shattering the class boundary" for the "universalization of education"?

As a matter of fact, the philosophers of the era before the destruction of Chinese classics by the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty did not interpret Confucius' "yu chiao wu lei" in anyway. Only Ma Jung of the Eastern Han Dynasty started to interpret it as "meaning making no distinctions in giving instructions." (Collected Ancient Annotations to "Confucian Analects", Vol XV) Huang Han of the Epoch of Division between North and South again inserted into it the meaning of giving education to both the eminent and the humble. He said: "Both the eminent and the humble people are suitable for instruction." (Collected Explanations to "Confucian Analects", Vol. VIII) From then on, what was already incorrect was incorrectly conveyed, and the thinkers of the feudal landlord class of past ages interpreted "yu chiao wu lei" as making no distinctions between the eminent and the humble, between the rich and the poor, so as to meet their own political requirements.

In short, "yu chiao wu lei" as preached by Confucius had nothing to do with his educational undertaking, and basically cannot be taken as the basis of such a theme as "shattering the class boundary."

Why Must Confucius Be Dressed As "Educator of the Whole People"?

Lenin had said: "Education 'standing aloff from politics' or education 'cut off from politics' is a hypocritical allegation of the bourgeoisie for hoodwinking 99 percent of the masses oppressed by the Church and the system of private ownership." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 364) This is a fact. Bourgeois education actually places bourgeois politics above all else. The bourgeois schools train men of talent for the bourgeoisie, and their so-called "universal obligatory education" is used to train the slaves of capital for the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie has never given any thought to turning education into "education for the whole people" without class distinctions. However, for the sake of hoodwinking the masses, it has cowardly concealed this point, and played up on the other hand what is called "everybody is equal before education!"

The bourgeoisie of China was just as hypocritical as the bourgeoisie of the West, and the only difference was that the tune of education standing above classes sung by the former bore more or less some Chinese flavor. The eruption of the May 4 Movement in 1919 bore the radical and uncompromising nature of opposition to imperialism and feudalism. The cultural revolution carried out at the time was a radical movement against feudal culture. It held aloft the banner of opposing the old morality and promoting a new morality, opposing the old literature and promoting a new literature. By putting forth the slogan of "down with the Confucian School," opposing the honoring of Confucius and the study of classics and making a clean sweep of the prestige of Confucius, the "sage" of the feudal society, it played a great role in history. At the time, the bourgeois intellectuals had participated in this movement as the right wing. However, after the May 4 Movement, the majority of them went over to the reactionary side.

After Chiang Kai-shek launched the "April 12" counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in 1927, he hurriedly went to Ch'üfu in Shantung to burn incense and bow at the Confucian Temple. Subsequently, he adopted the feudal dross of

Confucius as an important part of feudal-comprador-fascist education. To meet the need of the Chiang Dynasty, the bourgeois men of letters and scholars imported from the West the bourgeois stuff of education standing above classes, gave it the trade mark of the "Confucian School," and whipped up a reactionary counter-current to honor Confucius. They claimed that Confucius "enrolled students on a large scale without considering their family origin....and taught all of them various branches of learning and to read various kinds of precious classics. This really was a great liberation." Themes of this kind made a lot of noise for a time.

Anti-communist Kuomintang element Ch'en Po-ta clamored after them and enthusiastically cried that Confucius' application of "making no class distinctions in teaching" "was a unique achievement" "worthy of being played up in the history of Chinese culture."

Because of this, Confucius was dressed up as an "educator of the whole people. In fact, this "educator of the whole people" was molded to meet the need of the feudal-comprador-fascist dictatorship of the Kuomintang reactionaries. Lu Hsün aptly said: "In China Confucius has been lauded to the skies by those in power and is the sage of those in power or those who aspire to come to power. He has nothing to do with the common people." ("Confucius of Contemporary China")

Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, agents of the landlord and bourgeois classes within the Party, had all along been the frantic propagators of the "ways of Confucius and Mencius." After the liberation of the whole country, they also inherited the reactionary counter-current to honor Confucius. In 1962 when the counter-revolutionary restoration activities of Liu Shao-ch'i and company were most rabid, they openly stage the farce of making a "pilgrimage to the Confucian Temple" and organized a "forum on Confucius" in a vain attempt to make use of the ghost of Confucius to serve their subversion of the proletarian dictatorship and restoration of capitalism. Therefore, the strange talk that Confucius "made no class distinctions in teaching," "shattered the class boundary" in the education of pupils and "popularized education" ran wild. After this reactionary counter-current was hit in the head by Chairman Mao and the revolutionary masses, Lu Ting-i, Liu Shao-ch'i's agent in the cultural and educational circles still, beat his chest to give assurance saying: "Is 'making no class distinctions in teaching' correct or not? I say it is correct, and it is still 'making no class distinctions in teaching'!" When the Lin Piao anti-Party clique hid itself in a dark corner to hatch the counter-revolutionary conspiracy to usurp leadership and seize power in the Party, it also actually idolized Confucius, and used the slogan of "either success or death" to indicate its counter-revolutionary resolution.

The facts of class struggle since the founding of the people's republic have shown that the struggle between those honoring Confucius and those against Confucius reflects the struggle between those for and against restoration in the ideological sphere. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk were very enthusiastic about lauding Confucius as the "educator of the whole people" and publicizing the hackneyed tune of "making no class distinctions in teaching" because they wanted to fabricate a theoretical basis for their revisionist

line in education, in a vain attempt to obliterate the class nature of proletarian education and to transform our schools into places for training successors to the bourgeoisie, so that the landlord bourgeois classes could continue to monopolize culture and education, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. However, the ghost of Confucius could save neither all reactionaries in the Chinese history nor Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao from their doom. The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work have swept them together with the tablet of Confucius onto the garbage heap of history.

* * *

Refuting the Claim That Confucius Was "the Founder of a Private School"

by

T'ang Hsiao (汤啸)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1973)

For a long time, there has been a popular contention that Confucius was the "founder of a private school"in China, and as "an epoch making achievement" it was worthy of "being played up in a big way," etc.

Was Confucius the one and only founder of the first private school in China? Let us first take a look at the facts.

Wang Ch'ung, the materialist thinker of the Han dynasty in his book Lunheng - Chiangjui (论衡·讲瑞) recorded: Shao Cheng-mao was teaching school in the State of Lu "in confrontation with Confucius, and the doors of Confucius were thrice full and thrice empty." This showed that the reformist and pioneer of the Legalist School Shao Cheng-mao was also taking in students at that time, and that by advocating reforms, he staged a rival show against Confucius. The description of "the doors of Confucius were thrice full and thrice empty" vividly reflected that the students of Confucius deserted him in great numbers in their haste to take Shao Cheng-mao for their teacher.

The chapter "Li in Lüchien" (吕览·离谓) recorded: At about the time of Confucius there lived in the State of Cheng a reformer by the name of Teng Hsi who wrote the "Chuhsing" (竹刑), a special volume dealing with law. He had "an understanding with the people who came to him with cases; a garment for a major case and a pair of short pants for a minor case. People learning law brought him garments and trousers in countless quantity." That meant to say Teng Hsi also taught school in the State of Cheng. He also accepted a fee from those studying law under him, and the only difference was, unlike Confucius who accepted bundles of dry meat from the students, he accepted garments and trousers instead. Teng Hsi was teaching law at that time in the State of Cheng, and although the content of his teaching was different from what was taught by Confucius, it actually was also a form of private school.

The chapter on "Tech'ungfu by Chuang Tzu" (庄子·德充符), described a cripple in the State of Lu by the name of Wang T'ai who also taught school. "He had as many followers as Confucius" and "he shared the State of Lu with the Master." At that time, some people in society addressed him straightforwardly as "Wang the master." This showed that Wang T'ai also took in many students and shared the same standing in the State of Lu as Confucius. Although there might not really be such a person as Wang T'ai in history, this article by Chuang Tzu also reflects the historical conditions of the time, and that Confucius was not the only person who taught a private school.

Actually the Confucian Analects also mentioned that Confucius "studied under no regular teacher." According to such books as the Historical Records,

Confucius had studied the lute under Shih Hsiang, sought advice on propriety from Lao Tan, studied administration under T'an Tzu and studied music under Ch'ang Hung.

It is patently apparent that there were many people engaged in teaching private schools at the time of Confucius. Shao Cheng-mao, Teng Hsi and the legendary Wang T'ai were all teaching private schools and taking in students, and the school run by Confucius was definitely not "the only one of its kind," for there were also those of the teachers of Confucius as well! From this, it could be seen that private schools not only existed and were common during the time of Confucius, but even before his time.

Confucius lived at a period when the Chinese society was evolving from the system of slavery to the feudal system. Due to the great reorganization of class relations, there appeared a decline in scholarship and culture. "The son of Heaven lost his office and learning spread to the four corners of the country." (Tso-chuan 17th year of Duke Chao) Many intellectuals formerly serving in the courts of the "Son of Heaven" and princes began to leave the palaces and spread to all corners of society. "Official schools" which formerly existed only in palaces were scattered among the people and became "private schools." The chapter on Wei Tzu in the Confucian Analects recorded: Among a number of persons with cultural knowledge who formerly used to perform rites and music in the palace of the King of Chou, Grand Music Master Chih went to the State of Ch'i; Band Master Kan went to the State of Ch'u; Band Master Liao went to the State of Ts'ai; Band Master Ch'ueh went to the State of Ch'in; Drum Master Fang Shu withdrew to the north of the Yellow River; Wu, the master of the hand drum, withdrew to the bank of the Han River; Band Master Yang, and Hsiang, the master of the musical stone, left for the coast. The fate of the music masters was also shared by intellectuals in other fields. The academic decline provided conditions for the appearance of private schools.

At the time, the newly emerging feudal landlord class wanted to seize power, and the tumbling slave-owning aristocrats also put up a last-ditch struggle In these class struggles, they must have their own intellectuals and thinkers to create public opinions for them in a big way. Therefore, private schools of all types and different schools of thought had the opportunity to grow. The private school for scholars taught by Confucius was but only one of them. The saying that "Confucius was the founder of private school in China" was groundless and inconsistent with actual conditions at the time.

Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out, "In China, education has always been the exclusive preserve of the landlords, and the peasants have had no access to it. But the landlords' culture is created by the peasants, for its sole source is the peasants' sweat and blood." ("Report on An Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan") It was also so in the slave-owning society. Credits for the development of culture should first go to the broad masses of working people who were the creators of cultural and material wealth in society. The private school was originally a product of historical development and the credit for it should not be ascribed to any single individual. Granted that Confucius was among the first to found the private school, the school taught by him was in the service of the slave-owning aristocrats. Is it worthwhile to "play this up"?

It must be pointed out that the honoring of Confucius as the first "ancient teacher" who founded the private school by the reactionary ruling classes was definitely not due to their lack of historical knowledge, but a kind of class prejudice. They honored Confucius because of his service to their reactionary politics. We should firmly grasp the Marxist method of class analysis, oppose following conventional old sayings, and dare to break off relations with traditional concepts.

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TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Honan Holds Trade Union Congress and Elects the 7th Committee of the Honan Trade Union Council

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 28, 1973)

(NCNA Chengchow, September 27, 1973) Honan held the 7th Trade Union Congress between September 23 and 25 in Chengchow. Taking the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work as the key link, the congress conscientiously studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress, and reviewed and summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the workers' movement in Honan. The future tasks of the trade union council were defined through discussions, and the elections resulted in the 7th Committee of the Honan Trade Union Council.

Of the over 1,500 delegates to the congress, industrial workers accounted for nearly 70 percent and women 34 percent. Many are activists who have come to the fore in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign. Among the representatives are labor models and advanced producers, members of workers' propaganda teams staying in various spheres of the superstructure, engineering and technical personnel who have scored results in integrating themselves with workers and peasants, and worker representatives of minority nationalities and returned overseas Chinese. One hundred representatives of the old Red Army, 27 old workers, retired old workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, family dependents of PLA fighters and workers were invited to attend the meeting. The congress was dynamic and lively, full of vitality and vigor; a congress of unity and victory.

Attending the congress were Liu Chien-hsün (刘建勋), First Secretary of the CCP Honan Provincial Committee, Keng Ch'i-ch'ang (耿起昌), Secretary, Tung Ch'uan-chün (东传钧), Wang Wei-ch'ün (王维群) and Tai Su-li (戴苏理), Deputy Secretaries, and Li Chung-shun (李中顺), Tu Ho-t'i (杜河堤), Chang Yao-tung (张耀东), Wang Hui (王辉), Shen Mou-kung (申茂功), T'ang Ch'i-shan (唐岐山), Wen Hsiang-lan (文香兰), Wang Ta-hai (王大海), Tung Wan-li (董万里), Yang Kuei (杨贵) and Liu Hung-wen (刘鸿文), other responsible persons of the Party, the government and the Army.

Comrade Liu Chien-hsün addressed the congress and Comrade Shen Mou-kung presented the report entitled "Fully Bring into Play the Role of the Working Class As the Main Force and Strive To Accomplish the Fighting Tasks Set by the 10th Party Congress." In his speech, Comrade Liu Chien-hsün lauded the role played by the working class in Honan in the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work. He called upon the workers in the whole province to conscientiously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, continue to heighten their awareness of class struggle and struggle in line, and strive to accomplish the various fighting tasks set by the 10th Party Congress.

Delegates to the congress seriously studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress, reviewed the course of struggle undergone by the Honan working class

under the warm solicitude of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, and discussed freely the excellent situation of the revolution and production in Honan.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the Honan working class with its glorious tradition of revolution and struggle carried forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, criticized the bourgeoisie and revisionism, played their part as the main force and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the broad masses of workers united together and braved hard and bitter struggles. They resolutely carried out the Party's general line of building socialism, seriously implemented the "Anshan Steel Constitution," and actively promoted the mass movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry."

The total industrial output value in the whole province in 1972 increased by 1.6 times compared with that of 1965, before the great cultural revolution. Five small local industries and communication and transportation undertakings have undergone tremendous development and scored great results in supporting national construction and developing industrial and agricultural production. After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-Lin Piao, rectify-style campaign, the spiritual outlook of the workers in the whole province has undergone profound transformation. More than 26,600 advanced workers in the whole province have joined the Chinese Communist Party, a considerable number of young workers have joined the Communist Youth League, and a great number of young outstanding cadres have been promoted and selected from among workers for admission into the leading bodies at various levels.

The congress discussed the future tasks of the trade unions and urged the trade unions at various levels to resolutely implement the spirit of the 10th Party Congress and accomplish the various fighting tasks outlined by the 10th Party Congress under the Party's centralized leadership. It is necessary to go on putting the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work above all else, make full use of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique as a teacher by negative example to educate the broad masses of workers and staff members in class struggle and struggle in line, and criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. The broad masses of workers must be organized to conscientiously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and arm their brains better with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is necessary to firmly and consistently adhere to the general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results," resolutely grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, accelerate the pace of socialist construction and strive to fulfill and overfulfill state plans. It is necessary to heighten revolutionary vigilance and make all preparations against wars of invasion and prevent any surprise attacks from imperialism, especially from Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. It is imperative to effectively improve the well-being of the broad masses of staff members and workers and to promote late marriage and family planning.

The congress urged the cadres of trade unions at various levels to firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line in the entire historical period of socialism, adhere to the basic principle of "three do's and three don'ts" so as to

turn the trade union truly into a tie that links the Party with the broad masses of workers and the strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After full consultations and discussions, the congress elected the 7th committee of the Honan Trade Union Council in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young people. After the elections at the committee's 1st plenary session and the approval of the CCP Honan Provincial Committee, Shen Mou-kung was elected the president of the Honan Trade Union Council and Chao Chün-feng (赵俊峰), Ts'ui Chin-shu (崔进曙), Chang Tsung-hai (张宗海), K'ou Ch'iu-chih (f.寇秋枝), Shen Hung-yü (申洪玉) and Sheng Wan (f.盛椀) were elected vice presidents.

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STUDY OF MARXIST-LENINIST WORKS

Chinese Workers Study Works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Oct. 3, 1973)

studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and criticizing the bourgeoisie in connection with revolutionary activities have become a common, regular practice at the no. 4 cotton mill in this north china city.

many workers have read "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "anti-duhring" and "the state and revolution" and chairman mao's "on practice", "on contradiction" and "where do correct ideas come from?" everyone studies one or two hours after shift. more than 700 workers have organized themselves into 70 groups to study philosophic works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao twice a week in their spare time. in the current movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, workers have written for their wall papers many articles repudiating the lin piao anti-party clique or telling their gains in the study.

this is part of the nationwide mass movement in response to chairman mao's call "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism".

this 30-year-old cotton mill has a great proportion of veteran workers who, ruthlessly exploited and oppressed by the capitalists and imperialists in the old society, have an inveterate hatred for the old society and a profound love for the new one, the communist party and chairman mao. back in 1957, the veteran workers, under the leadership of the party, organized groups to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the political struggle against the rightists who attacked socialism. they persevered in the study from then on. through the cultural revolution, they realized even more clearly that without the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought the working class cannot accomplish its historical mission.

most of the veteran workers became literate only after liberation. it was with profound proletarian feelings that they began reading marxist works. wang shu-chen, a child labourer before liberation, organized the mill's first philosophy study group in 1958. but it was vilified by yang hsien-chen, agent of liu shao-chi in philosophic circles, as "nonsense". wang shu-chen and her group waged a tit-for-tat struggle against this fallacy. they said: "philosophy is created by the labouring people. we workers can not only study philosophy well but can use it to change the world." she had never gone to school and after liberation she had only a few years' schooling in the mill's night school. but her tenacious effort carried her through.

wang shu-chen has not only read a great deal but had many articles published in the journal "red flag" and other party papers. during the cultural revolution, she followed chairman mao's revolutionary line and was elected a model worker of tientsin municipality many times. though she is now a standing committee member of the tientsin municipal committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the tientsin municipal committee of the communist youth league and a member of the c.p.c. central committee, she continues to go to her workshop two days every week to work and study with her comrades and carry on investigations in other grassroots units.

many workers of the no. 4 mill have been promoted to leading posts at various levels during the cultural revolution. this made them keener to study.

veteran worker tung hsing-chu, a former child labourer, is now a party branch secretary. apart from studying with workers in the mill, she spends one or two hours every day at home studying marxist works. whenever she encounters difficult words or phrases and other problems, she asks her children or other workers and cadres to help her. she has read "on practice", "on contradiction", "manifesto of the communist party" and other works a number of times. she has used marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to educate the workers and carried out political-ideological work among them. her workshop is now doing well in the revolution as well as in production.

the workers of the mill pay much attention to applying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in practice and distinguishing between marxism and revisionism. the revisionist chen po-ta, a principal member of the lin piao anti-party clique, went to tientsin in early 1970 to spread the fallacy of "productive forces", declaring that the main task after the ninth party congress was to develop production. he subjectively demanded some factories double their production. the mill's workers analyzed and criticized chen po-ta's fallacies in the light of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they put up big-character posters, pointing out the following points: after the ninth party congress, the main contradiction at home continues to be the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road and it is not the "contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward productive forces of society." the line of unity for victory laid down by chairman mao at the ninth party congress implies that the dictatorship of the proletariat must be consolidated in every factory, rural area, government institution and school and that the proletariat must continue the revolution. the workers vehemently criticized the theory of "productive forces" and stood for the principle of "grasping revolution and promoting production" laid down by chairman mao.

the workers of the mill conscientiously study marxist-leninist dialectical materialism, oppose idealist apriorism

and put marxism in command of production. many workers said: "the role of man is decisive in tapping the potential of machines. man's activity can lead to understanding and transforming machines." the workers proposed raising the speed of the spindles. some people said that the spindles could make only 200 revolutions per minute. more speed would damage the spindles. the workers experimented and succeeded in raising the speed but another problem arose, more broken yarn ends.

in accordance with the standpoint that "practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge", the workers created a set of high-speed operation methods. the spindle-speed throughout the mill has reached 360 revolutions per minute as against 200 in 1958; some machines turn 400 times per minute.

tsao yen-chun could only piece a dozen broken yarn ends per minute when she first went to work. seeing other workers do the job much faster, she said that they were born skilful. after studying chairman mao's "on practice", she came to understand that all intelligence and wisdom come from practice, and the idea that they are innate is the nonsense of "the theory of a born genius" that lin piao touted. with help from veteran workers, she worked harder and made good progress. through practice she also created a new method. she can now piece 22 broken ends per minute, making her an advanced worker.

the mill party committee trained more than 300 part-time tutors in theoretical study from among the worers.

the workers' persistent study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao has given impetus to the revolution and production in the mill. the mill has fulfilled the state plan every year since the cultural revolution began in 1966. the total value of output from january to august this year was 16.58 per cent higher than for the same 1972 period and, other economic targets set by the state were also topped.

WOMEN CADRES

Women Cadres in Former East China Revolutionary Base

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 4, 1973)

the 12,000 women cadres at the county, commune, and brigade levels in the western part of east china's fukien province are maturing under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

many women in the area, guided by chairman mao and the communist party, took an active part in the work of establishing the red political power early in the second revolutionary civil war, carrying out land reform and supporting the army. they countinued to carry forward the fine revolutionary tradition after liberation in 1949 and pitched into the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the veteran women cadres have gained revolutionary vigour from taking part in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. veteran revolutionary hsueh chiu-lien, a leading member of the tsaihsi production brigade of shanghang county and member of the provincial women's federation, always educates young people in revolutionary tradition. she inspired women taking part in the transformation of low-yield fields last year with the heroic deeds of women in earlier years. she led over 40 women commune members in turning one hectare of mountainous land into terraced fields in just ten days.

tseng fu-ti, secretary of the changhua production brigade of the fengshih people's commune of yungting county, was elected to the county committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the commune revolutionary committee. she is leading the masses in grasping revolution and promoting production. under her leadership, the brigade's total grain output in 1972 was 2.7 times the 1964 figure and the early harvest this year was good despite serious natural disasters.

tung feng-chen, deputy secretary of the production brigade party committee of the tsaihsi commune in shanghang county and vice-chairman of the lungyen administrative regional women's federation, is a young cadre, who was last spring assigned to popularize a bacterial fertilizer. she organized the women commune members to make scientific experiments. their meticulous field management brought a good harvest of early crops, yielding 365 kilogrammes per mou (one fifteenth of a hectare). by applying their method, a good harvest of late-rice crops was reaped on 126 hectares.

lin jui-jung, an educated young woman, made up her mind to carry on the revolution all her life in the countryside after being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. she made good progress and in 1971 was elected leader of the production team. the team organized a youth shock brigade to transform low-lying land in the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. lin jui-jung joined the other commune members in the work. after one month of hard efforts, they transformed two hectares of low-lying land and, the yield the next year doubled. she was admitted into the chinese communist party in march 1973, and was elected deputy secretary of the production brigade party committee and later a standing committee member of the provincial women's federation.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Collective Medical Service for Nanking Children

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 4, 1973)

a well-organized collective medical service for children, budgeted on the basis of small payments from the parents plus government subsidies, provides children of this east china city with free medical treatment. nanking is outstanding for its maternal and child care.

this system helps lighten the burden on government workers by illness of their children, promotes the treatment of common children's diseases in a planned way and preventive medicine.

as elsewhere in the country, the workers and staff members in all industrial enterprises in nanking enjoy free medical services and 50 per cent of the medical fees for their dependants is paid by the government. but free medical service is available to government workers only, not their families. hence the establishment of the collective medical service for the children of the government workers in 1953.

the service has grown in size and importance since. at first the service covered children from birth to 16 years of age. now the age-limit has been extended to 18 years. starting with a membership of 2,500, it has now 31,700. the monthly fee for each child paid by the parents has dropped from two yuan to 80 fen, 50 fen paid by the parents, and the remainder subsidized by the government.

the gradual drop is connected with the constant improvement in the living standards of the people, the spread of medical and health knowledge, the development of preventive medicine and the reduction of prices following the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in the country.

by putting prevention first, the nanking health department has kept improving the maternal and child health network, with the children's hospital and the children's health institute as its centres. in the past few years, it has run a number of short-term classes to train more than 4,000 part-time health workers. working with doctors and nurses from the hospitals and health stations, they give preventive inoculations to children in the neighbourhoods, kindergartens, creches, primary and middle schools, teach children physical exercises, and pass on health knowledge. the children in the collective medical service receive physical check-ups once a year. those who are found ill are given prompt treatment.

a recent investigation by the nanking children's health institute showed that the number of healthy children had increased 16.52 per cent after they joined the collective medical service. the investigation involved 22,894 families in the six urban districts and four districts on the outskirts. the incidence and mortality rate of the 18 diseases investigated also dropped, including whooping cough, measles, diphtheria, infantile paralysis, malnutrition, tuberculosis and encephalitis. not a single child died of whooping cough, scarlet fever or appendicitis. the occurrences of measles dropped by half. according to the report by the children's hospital, there are more light cases and fewer serious cases in hospital.

during the investigation, the children's health institute received much praise. a pharmacist at a district hospital said that his son had been hospitalized for about three years starting in 1966 because of aplastic anemia. after being given more than 20,000 c.c. in blood transfusions, the boy's health was restored. he is now a junior middle school student. the father said: "how could i afford all the medical expenses myself? i didn't have much to worry about the child's illness and during his long hospitalization i only asked half a day's leave from my work, when he had a reaction after a blood transfusion."

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

China Produces More Chemical Fertilizer

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

china's chemical fertilizer output rose by 30 per cent in the first eight months of this year compared with the same 1972 period.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, the workers of the chemical fertilizer industry criticized in a deep-going way the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao. the industry has made rapid progress thanks to the implementation of the general policy for the development of the national economy "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and the principle of "walking on two legs", that is, simultaneous development of national and local industries and of big, medium-sized and small enterprises. the country's output of chemical fertilizer last year was more than double that in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

more than 800 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants are scattered in various parts of the country. their output now accounts for 53 per cent of the national total. output of synthetic ammonia by these plants in the first eight months of this year was 36 per cent higher than in the same 1972 period. the consumption rate of raw materials and production costs dropped. some 350 of the small plants have been transformed technically so that the best use can be made of locally produced coal.

big plants, which are the backbone of the chemical fertilizer industry, and medium-sized ones have also been expanded. the talien chemical works, the lanchow chemical fertilizer plant, the taching general petrochemical works and chemical fertilizer plants in kiangsi, kwangsi and kirin all overfulfilled their january-august state production quotas. they completed between 71 and 92 per cent of their 1973 state plans for synthetic ammonia by the end of august.

china's phosphate fertilizer output in the first eight months of this year was 44 per cent higher than in the same 1972 period. low-grade phosphorus ore, waste sulphuric acid, locally-made coke and poor-quality coal are used to expand phosphate fertilizer production. construction of small phosphorus and pyrite mines has been stepped up in many provinces. small plants now account for three-fourths of the country's phosphate fertilizer output.

many big and medium-sized chemical fertilizer plants are under construction this year. the shengli synthetic ammonia plant in shantung province, the chemical fertilizer plant of the sinkiang production and construction corps and the hsiangchiang nitrogenous fertilizer plant in hunan province have gone into operation. in addition, nearly one hundred small nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizer plants have been completed.

WINTER WHEAT

Winter Wheat Sowing Begins in Four Chinese Provinces

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

commune peasants in four chinese provinces -- honan, hopei, shansi and shensi -- are going all out to sow winter wheat while harvesting autumn crops.

honan province in central china, which had a good wheat harvest this year, plans to plant 133,000 more hectares to winter wheat than in 1972. it has prepared 30 per cent more fertilizer for the sowing, which has been finished in some areas. ninetysix per cent of the land will be sown to improved strains.

north china's hopei province had sown 333,000 hectares by september 28. no less than 37,000 cadres are working in the communes and their sub-divisions to help lead the work.

sowing of winter wheat has been finished in many parts of shensi, northwest china. the province decided to expand the acreage by 46,600 hectares, compared with last year. the large-scale construction of water control projects and farmland improvement undertaken over the past few years have enabled north shensi to increase the acreage under winter wheat from 6,600 to 40,000 hectares and south shensi to grow both wheat and rice on 80,000 hectares in one year instead of only rice as in the past.

the commune peasants in north china's shansi province have sown 466,000 hectares to wheat despite excess rain. this is half the province's wheat acreage.

LIVE-WIRE OPERATIONS

Development of Live-Wire Operation in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

operations on live ultra-high-voltage transmission lines in china have developed from maintenance and repairs to transforming complete lines, from transmission lines to sub-stations, and from fine days to rainy days. these facts were noted at a national conference on this work held in peking recently under the sponsorship of the ministry of water conservancy and electric power.

the number of people and places capable of handling live-wire operations has greatly increased. more than one hundred electricians from 28 provinces, cities and autonomous regions demonstrated 48 different live-wire operations during the conference.

the first success in live-wire operation was made in 1958 by electricians in anshan, a heavy industrial centre in north china. but under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, little progress was made before the cultural revolution. only a few people and places could do live-wire operations. now women electricians can also do operations on live wire of 220,000 volts in shanghai, kwangchow, anshan, wuhan, chengchow, and changsha.

TIBET

Mountains Hsien in Tibet Achieves Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 4, 1973)

a snowbound mountain valley, 4,000 metres above sea level in the western part of tibet, has for four consecutive years had harvests as good as those on the north china plain.

pulan county, lying between the himalayas and the kangkar tesi mountains, has only 100 frost-free days a year, and the average annual temperature is only two degrees centigrade. this compares with over 200 frost-free days and an average annual temperature of 10-15 degrees on the north china plain.

the county's grain output topped three tons per hectare every year since the establishment of people's communes in

1969. it averaged 3.08 tons per hectare last year despite serious natural adversities.

this achievement flows from many factores: the 1959 democratic reform which freed the serfs from ruthless oppression and dire poverty under feudalism; the establishment of people's communes in 1969; and the stupendous effort made by the emancipated serfs to transform nature following the example of tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

most of pulan county's 533 hectares of cultivated land were on hill slopes, divided up in more than 30,000 small rock-strewn plots. plot by plot the peasants removed the rocks and brought sand and silt from miles away to improve the soil. they pieced the small plots together into larger terraced fields. in addition, they created 40 hectares of cropland by terracing barren slopes.

the hsiteh, toyu and hunghsing people's communes improved thirty hectares of land. the hunghsing people's commune has a production team formerly named "beggars' village". it had only six hectares of land scattered on steep mountain slopes. it used to be said that this poor mountain valley would be transformed only when the "buddha" gave his blessing to lift the mountain of poverty. but after the hunghsing people's commune was set up, the commune members, led by the team leader, communist party member lantsengma, carried away 8,840 cubic metres of stones in two years and brought in 6,840 cubic metres of good soil and silt. they constructed terraced fields joined the 32 scattered plots. this production team got 3.4 tons of grain per hectare in 1972, a year of severe natural calamities.

the concerted efforts of the people throughout the county has added 57.9 per cent to the tilled land, compared with before the democratic reform in 1959.

leading members of the pulan party committee led techniciáns and cadres of the people's communes and brigades in carrying on investigations and mapped out plans to cope with the scant rainfall. defying driving wind and bitter cold, cadres and commune members carved mountains to build canals. in the past few years, they have completed 49 reservoirs and 70 trunk canals totalling 200 kilometres to form an irrigation network. a small hydro-electric station with a generating capacity of 75 kilowatts was built with state help in 1972 to irrigate 530 hectares.

thriving agriculture has brought progress in animal husbandry, small industry and other undertakings. the animals now number 128,000, four times that at the time of democratic reform. pulan produces 32 kinds of tools and implements for farm and livestock-breeding use. this meets local need and a surplus for other counties.

the people's livelihood is steadily improving. now every commune member has grain in reserve and most of the families have bank savings. people now have radio sets, sewing machines and bicycles.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Liao Cheng-chih, Lo Ching-chang, Ma Wen-po, Li Chin-teh Meet and Fete Overseas Chinese and Taiwan Compatriots Residing in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, lo ching-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy secretary general of the state council, ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister, and li chin-teh, leading member of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met and had a warm and cordial conversation with all members of the delegation of overseas chinese in japan with po jen as its leader and li tien-tu and lu shu-shi as its deputy leaders, and all members of the visiting group of chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan with chang liao fu-yuan as its leader and liu cheng as its deputy leader.

after the meeting, liao cheng-chih, lo ching-chang, ma wen-po and li chin-teh gave a dinner in honour of the overseas chinese and the taiwan compatriots residing in japan. the dinner was alive with expressions of unity and joy. all those present talked about their flesh-and-blood feelings and drank many toasts to the prosperity of the great socialist motherland, to the realization of the great cause of liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland, to the great patriotic unity of taiwan compatriots and overseas chinese in japan, to the friendship between the people of china and japan and to the health and long life of our great leader chairman mao.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned chin li-chen, chu man-ping and shih lin-feng.

Chinese Compatriots in Hongkong, Macao Celebrate National Day

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Oct. 3, 1973)

workers, peasants, fishermen, students, industrialists, businessmen and patriotic compatriots from other walks of life in hongkong and macao joyfully celebrated in the past few days the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china by holding celebration meetings, discussions, get-togethers, gala parties in parks and theatrical performances.

a festive atmosphere prevailed in hongkong's and macao's streets, villages and fishing harbours. five-star national flags fluttered and huge slogans such as "long live the people's republic of china exclamation" "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation" "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" were hung on many buildings.

in their celebrations, chinese compatriots in various circles spoke about the excellent situation in the motherland and abroad, acclaimed the new victories of the great motherland in socialist revolution and construction, hailed the party's tenth national congress and indignantly denounced the lin piao anti-party clique. they expressed their heartfelt support for the party's central committee headed by chairman mao and their firm support for the fighting tasks set by the tenth congress.

on the morning of october 1, more than 1,800 representatives of compatriots from various circles held a celebration meeting. chen yao-tsai, president of the hongkong and kowloon federation of trade unions, and li chu-sheng, deputy director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, spoke at the meeting. chen yao-tsai noted that in the excellent internal and international situation in the past year, the compatriots in hongkong and kowloon had further raised their political consciousness and the patriotic, anti-imperialist ranks had further expanded. the idea of "all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late" has struck deeper roots in people's hearts, he said. "to know the motherland, love the motherland and do good things for the motherland has become the general trend reflecting popular feelings. we must resolutely respond to the call of chairman mao and the party's tenth congress, read and study conscientiously and do our work well, unite to win still greater victories, and contribute our part to the socialist revolution and construction, the liberation of taiwan -- sacred territory of the motherland, and the unification of the motherland".

a similar meeting took place in macao the same day, which was attended by more than 1,200 representatives of compatriots from all walks of life.

the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency gave a reception on september 30 to mark national day. among the more than nine hundred guests attending the reception were representatives of chinese compatriots in various circles; diplomatic officials, commercial representatives and journalists of friendly countries in hongkong; foreign friends, and officials of the british hongkong authorities.

patriotic compatriots held photo exhibitions on the new achievements of the motherland in socialist revolution and construction. patriotic artists and amateur art groups from among workers, peasants, fishermen and students gave performances and were welcomed by chinese compatriots.

Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meets Compatriots from Hongkong and Macao

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission, liao cheng-chih, member of the c.p.c. central committee, lo ching-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy secretary general of the state council and li chin-teh, a leading member of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met and had a cordial conversation with the delegation of the people of all walks of life in hongkong and macao with fei yi-min as leader and ko choek-hung and chou hung-ming as deputy leaders, and the hongkong and macao workers' delegation with yang kuang as leader and ma chih-pin and chen huang-nien as deputy leaders. the delegations had come to take part in national day celebrations and to pay a visit. vice-chairman yeh chien-ying extended welcome to them and encouraged them to make contributions to the promotion of patriotic unity, the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland.

present were leading members of departments concerned liang shang-yuan, li jui-huan and chu man-ping, as well as liang wei-lin, director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency.

during their stay in peking, the compatriots from hongkong and macao participated in the national day celebrations together with the people of peking. they also visited factories, people's communes, schools and scenic spots, and were warmly welcomed wherever they went. the delegations will leave here on october 5 and 6 to visit other parts of the country.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Athletic Team Leaves Albania for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, oct. 3, 1973)

the chinese athletic team with chu chih-chuan as its leader and ni chih-chin its deputy leader left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit to albania.

the chinese team was seen off at the airport by azis tahiri, vice-chairman of the albanian state physical training and sports committee, vaso shaka, vice-chairman of the national council of sports associations, as well as albanian sports workers and athletes.

han po, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the chinese team had four friendly contests with the albanian team in tirana, korca, elbasan and shkodra. the albanian athletes broke 24 national records in the contests and a chinese athlete broke one national record. the chinese team also visited gjiroastra, pogradec and other places.

the albanian state physical training and sports committee and the executive committee of the tirana district people's council gave dinners separately in honour of the chinese team before its departure. chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a reception yesterday in connection with the chinese athletic team's visit to albania.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Acting President of Argentine Chamber of Deputies Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

salvador f. busacca, vice-president in charge of the presidency of the chamber of deputies of argentina, has sent a cable to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, congratulating him on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the cable, dated september 27, 1973, reads as follows:

mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china,

peking

the president of the chamber of deputies of argentina greets with consideration the chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and congratulates you on your national festival. wish the friendly nation peace and prosperity.

salvador f. busacca,
vice-president in charge of the
presidency of the chamber of
deputies of argentina

buenos aires, september 27, 1973

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

e. c. whitlam, prime minister of australia, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 29, greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china i convey to your excellency and to the government and people of china warm greetings from the australian government and people.

we in australia value the contacts between our two countries which have taken place this year and the growth of friendship and understanding to which they have contributed. we look forward to a further consolidation of our new relationship.

on the occasion of china's national day i wish to convey the best wishes of the australian people for the prosperity and well-being of the chinese people.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Paper-Cut and Picture Exhibition Opens in Vienna

(NCNA-English Vienna, Oct. 3, 1973)

a chinese paper-cut and picture exhibition, sponsored by the austrian research institute on china opened here last evening, in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

elfriede karl, secretary of state (the austrian federal chancellor's office) presided over the opening ceremony. she expressed her approval of the development of friendly relations between austria and china and testified to the great changes which have taken place in china since liberation as she had personally seen during a recent visit. she expressed the hope that the exhibition would further promote understanding and friendship between the two countries.

franz madl, vice chairman, leading members of the austrian research institute on china, and other personages from various austrian circles were present at the opening ceremony.

among the invited guests at the opening ceremony were officials from the chinese embassy in austria.

following the opening ceremony, hosts and guests viewed the chinese paper-cuttings and pictures together. poems written by chairman mao were recited by talented elocutionists and the situation inside china was reflected by a projector display of photographs taken in that country.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Ambassador to Belgium Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Brussels, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi gave a reception last evening to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 400 guests present at the reception were paul struye, president of the senate, achille van acker, president of the chamber of representatives, edourd close, minister of the interior, pierre falize, minister of culture (french), jos chabert, minister of culture (dutch) and flemish affairs, robert urbain, secretary of state for territorial planning and housing, andre scholler, grand marshal of the court, lt.-general albert blondiau, chief of the military house of the king, lt.-general pierre roman, aide-de-camp to the king and chief of staff of the army, lt.-general philippe brecx, aide-de-camp to the king and commander of the forces of the interior and the first division, lt.-general of the gendarmerie deneve, commander of the gendarmerie, and other senior officials and officers.

also present were rene dekkers, chairman, and jean nihon and madame xavier relecom, vice-chairmen, of the belgium-china association, henri janne, president of the royal academy of science, literature and fine arts, as well as other prominent personages.

adolphe franck, president of the luxembourg-china friendship association, was also present.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to belgium were present.

also present were representatives of chinese nationals in belgium.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

King of Belgium Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

king baudouin of belgium has sent a message to acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu, extending warm congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure to extend to your excellency my warm congratulations and my best wishes for your personal well being and that of your compatriots. i also wish that the friendly relations between our two countries will continue to be developed.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Chairman of Council of Ministers Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

stanko todorov, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of bulgaria, sent a message of greetings to premier chou en-lai on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of bulgaria and on my own behalf, i extend greetings to you, the government and the chinese people. i avail myself of this opportunity to wish successes to the chinese people and prosperity to their country.

stanko todorov
chairman of the council of ministers
of the people's republic of bulgaria

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Scientific Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

mrs. jeanne sauve, head of the canadian scientific delegation, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, and chinese scientists.

in her speech, mrs. jeanne sauve said: during this visit, we have a wide-ranging exchange of opinions with our chinese colleagues on questions of scientific research which are of common interest. this has helped promote mutual understanding and at the same time provided us with an opportunity to appreciate chinese culture and see the developments achieved by china in many fields. she said: the good beginning made through our contact will lay the foundation for more meaningful scientific and technical cooperations between us.

kuo mo-jo said that during their visit to china the members of the delegation had an opportunity to exchange experience with their chinese counterparts on scientific research and education and to discuss questions of common interest. this had made a useful contribution to the further promotion of the traditional friendship between the people of china and canada and to the friendly cooperation between the scientists of the two countries.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientific workers, including wang chien-chung, pei shih-chang, chin li-sheng, huang chia-szu, chien san-chiang, chang wen-yu, chang wei, pai chieh-fu, chen chien, li lin-shu, chien wei-chang, su ke-man, shih ju-wei, huang cheng-hsia and hsiao teh.

also present were canadian ambassador to china c. j. small and his wife, as well as members of the canadian scientific delegation.

Canadian Prime Minister Invites Chinese Ambassador to Lunch

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 3, 1973)

prime minister of canada pierre trudeau and his wife margaret trudeau invited chang wen-chin, chinese ambassador to canada, and his wife chang yin, counsellor of the chinese embassy, to lunch at his residence today.

also present at the lunch were ivan head, special assistant to the prime minister, and wang chu-liang, counsellor of the chinese embassy.

during the lunch prime minister trudeau had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

Canadian Scientific Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

the canadian scientific delegation with mrs. jeanne sauve, minister of state for science and technology, as its head and aurele beaulnes, secretary of the ministry, as its deputy head, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today via kwangchow.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wang chien-chung, pei shih-chang, chin li-sheng, wu fan-wu, tsai pang-hua, chen wen-chieh, chu yung-hsing and chiao lin.

also present were canadian ambassador to china c.j. small and his wife and diplomatic officials of the canadian embassy in peking.

during its stay in peking, the delegation discussed with the host organizations matters related to scientific exchanges. they visited scientific research institutes and schools, had academic discussions with departments concerned and toured scenic spots and historical places.

CHINA AND CHAD

President of Chad Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

ngarta tombalbaye, president of chad, sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china on october 1, extending warm congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am pleased on behalf of the people and the national movement for the cultural and social revolution of chad to extend to you my deep and warm congratulations, with warmest wishes for the well-being and prosperity of yourself, your family and the friendly people of the people's republic of china. i sincerely wish that the friendly ties of cooperation between our two peoples develop continuously.

highest consideration

ngarta tombalbaye
fortlamy, october 1, 1973

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Ambassador to Congo Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the some 400 guests present at the reception were alexandre denguet, representative of president marien ngouabi, keeper of the seal, and minister of justice and labour, denis sassou-nguesso, permanent secretary of the permanent commission of military affairs of the central

committee of the congolese party of labour and commander of airborne units, other leaders as well as personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to the congo were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban President, Prime Minister Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

osvaldo dorticos, president of the republic of cuba, and fidel castro, prime minister of the revolutionary government of cuba, have sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, extending warm congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads as follows:

comrade tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,
comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,
peking, china

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, we, in the name of the people and the revolutionary government of cuba, extend our warm congratulations to you and to the people and the government of china. at the same time we are pleased to take this opportunity to wish the chinese people many successes and express our heartfelt wishes for strengthened friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

dr. osvaldo dorticos torrado,
president of the republic of cuba;
major fidel castro,
prime minister of the revolutionary government
havana, cuba

CHINA AND CYPRUS

President of Republic of Cyprus Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

makarios, president of the republic of cyprus, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on october 1, extending his heartiest congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china i convey on behalf of the people of cyprus, my government and myself heartiest congratulations and warmest wishes for your personal happiness and the progress and prosperity of the friendly people of china.

archbishop makarios
president of the republic
of cyprus

nicosia, october 1, 1973

Cypriot President Recieves Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

president makarios of cyprus received and had a friendly conversation with chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu at the presidential palace in nicosia yesterday, according to a report from that city.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Premier Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

lubomir strougal, premier of the czechoslovak socialist republic, sent a message on september 29 to premier chou en-lai greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

respected premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china:

peking,

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i extend sincere greetings to the chinese people and the state council. may the friendship between the people of czechoslovakia and china and the relations between the two countries develop.

lubomir strougal
premier of the czechoslovak socialist republic

september 29, 1973

prague

Czechoslovak Military Attache Gives Cocktail Party in Peking to Mark Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

colonel zdenek buranda, military attache of the czechoslovak embassy in peking, gave a cocktail party this afternoon to mark the anniversary of the founding of the czechoslovak people's army.

leading members of chinese departments concerned chu kai-yin, hsiang chung-pu and yen hung-liang attended.

present were josef pribyl, charge d'affaires ad interim of the czechoslovak embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries were present.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Chinese Ambassador to Dahomey Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

chinese ambassador to dahomey ku hsiao-po gave a reception on the evening of september 30 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from cotonou.

present at the reception were vincent guezodje, dahomeyan minister of national education, culture, youth and sports, andre atchade, minister of public works, mines and energy, other senior officials and officers as well as personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chairman of Council of Ministers of GDR Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

willi stoph, chairman of the council of ministers of the german democratic republic, sent on october 1 a message of greetings to premier chou en-lai on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking,

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend my best wishes to you and to the chinese people.

the democratic republic of germany, proceeding from the interests of our two peoples, will keep on standing for the development of the relations between the german democratic republic and the people's republic of china and

will always pay attention to the safeguarding of the traditional friendship between the people of the german democratic republic and the chinese people.

may the chinese people achieve successes in their construction.

willi stoph,
chairman of the council of ministers
of the german democratic republic

berlin, october 1, 1973

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea chen tan held a reception at the chinese embassy in malabo on the evening of october 1 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the people's republic of china, according to a report from that city.

among those present at the reception were oyono alogo, minister of public works, housing and transport, cristobal ondo alogo, minister of agriculture, and jose martinez bikie, president of the council of the republic.

diplomatic envoys of many countries and representatives of the organization of african unity and other international organizations in equatorial guinea were present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Minister Fetes Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 2, 1973)

valery giscard d'estaing, minister of economy and finance of france, gave a luncheon here today for wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and the council's delegation led by him.

present at the luncheon were minister in charge of administrative reforms alain peyrefitte, vice-president of the national council of french employers jean precigout, former government minister pierre sudreau, and people from the french financial and commercial circles.

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy to france chang keng-ho were also present.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Ambassador to Ghana Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

chinese ambassador to ghana ke hua held a reception on the evening of october 1 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from accra.

among the more than 200 guests present were member of the ghanaian national redemption council and commissioner for labour, social welfare and cooperatives major kodjo barnabas agbo, commissioner for transport and communications major kwame asante, other senior officials and friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to ghana were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Conakry, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua held a reception on september 30 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were guinean minister in the field of economy and finance ismael toure, minister in the field of culture and education mamadi keita, minister in the field of trade and communications barry alpha oumar, minister lansana diane and other high-ranking government officials.

present also were president of the national people's assembly of the republic of guinea-bissau joao bernardo vieira, chairman of the council of commissioners of state francisco mendes and other senior officials of guinea-bissau.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to guinea were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Prime Minister Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

linden forbes burnham, prime minister of the cooperative republic of guyana, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, congratulating him on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it is a distinct pleasure for me to send congratulations and fraternal greetings from the government and people of guyana to the government and people of the people's republic of china on the occasion of the celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. may i take this opportunity also to extend to you my best wishes for the success and all your efforts directed towards the development of your country and to the prosperity and well-being of the people of the people's republic of china, and to express the hope that the friendly relations between our two countries will continue to grow stronger in the years ahead.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Chairman of Council of Ministers
Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

fock jeno, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of hungary, sent a message on september 29 to premier chou en-lai greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of hungary, the hungarian people and in my own name, i wish to extend salutation and best wishes to you, to the state council of the people's republic of china and the chinese people. may the relations between our two countries develop on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism, in the interest of the common cause of socialism, peace and progress.

fock jeno
chairman of the council of ministers
of the people's republic of hungary

september 29, 1973

budapest

CHINA AND IRAN

Shahanshah of Iran Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

mohammad reza pahlavi, shahanshah of iran, sent a message of greetings to acting chairman tung pi-wu, extending his most cordial felicitations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the anniversary of the national day of the people's republic of china, i take great pleasure in expressing to your excellency my most cordial felicitations together with my sincere best wishes for your personal health and happiness as well as for the well-being and ever increasing prosperity of the friendly people of china.

mohammad reza pahlavi

Iranian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister of iran, sent a message of greetings to premier chou en-lai on october 1 extending his most cordial felicitations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china
peking

the occasion of the anniversary of the republic gives me great pleasure to convey to your excellency my most cordial felicitations and sincere wishes for your personal good health and success as well as for the well-being and prosperity of the noble people of china.

amir abbas hoveyda
prime minister of iran

1973. 10. 1.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

chinese ambassador to jamaica, li chao held a reception on the evening of october first in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the jamaican capital, kingston.

the 350 guests included governor general florizel glasspole, mayor of kingston algon samuels, attorney general ulysses robinson, deputy chief of staff in jamaica defence force colonel rudolph green, parliamentary secretaries from the ministries of finance, of youth and community development and of mining and natural resources, members of parliament and senior government officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present.

present were also representatives of chinese residents in jamaica.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tientsin Municipal Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Arrive in Kobe

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 3, 1973)

china's tientsin municipal men's and women's volleyball teams with chang chi-yao as leader and yuan yu-ting and ma hsin as deputy leaders arrived in kobe yesterday afternoon for a friendly visit at the invitation of kobe mayor tatsuo miyazaki.

they were warmly welcomed at the railway station by masaichi ijiri, deputy mayor of kobe city, masao nakajima, director general of the hyogo prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and local volleyball players.

present also were kang tai yong, chairman of the hyogo prefectural branch of the general association of korean residents in japan, and lin shui-jung, chairman of the kobe association of chinese residents.

members of the chinese teams called on major tatsuo miyazaki after their arrival yesterday.

CHINA AND KENYA

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Kenya Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

li shih, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in kenya, held a reception on the evening of october 1 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from nairobi.

among the some 300 guests present at the reception were kenyan minister of housing p. ngei, assistant minister of foreign affairs b. nabwera, assistant minister of labour p. kibisu and commissioner of the nairobi special district j. mburu.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to kenya were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Emir of Kuwait Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

sabah al-salem al-sabah, emir of kuwait, sent a message to the acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu on september 30, extending the warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu acting chairman of people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the anniversary of the national day of the people's republic of china in my name and on behalf of the kuwaiti people i am pleased to extend to your excellency and the friendly people of china our warmest congratulations with best wishes for your excellency's personal happiness and the continued prosperity of your country.

sabah al-salem al-sabah
emir of kuwait

kuwait, sept. 30, 1973

Kuwaiti Heir-Apparent and Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

jaber al-ahmed al-sabah, heir-apparent and prime minister of the state of kuwait, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30, extending sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china
peking

i have pleasure in extending to your excellency sincere congratulations and greetings on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china.

i would also like to take this opportunity to send my best wishes to your excellency personally and for the continued prosperity of the people of china.

jaber al-ahmed al-sabah
heir apparent and prime minister
state of kuwait.
kuwait, september 30, 1973

Kuwaiti Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

abdulhamid a. al-buaijan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the state of kuwait to china, left his post for home today.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Chief of Malagasy Government Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

gabriel ramanantsoa, chief of the government of the malagasy republic, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on october 1, extending the warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. mao tsetung,
chairman of the chinese communist party

peking .

on the occasion of the national day of your country, i am pleased to extend to you, on behalf of the malagasy people and government and in my own name, the warmest congratulations. i most sincerely wish you happiness and the great and fraternal chinese people prosperity. i am glad to see the happy development of the relations between

our two countries and i am firmly convinced that it will further increase the chances of success in our common action for the victory of justice and peace in the world.

with high and fraternal consideration

major general gabriel ramanantsoa
chief of the government of the
malagasy republic

tananarive, october 1, 1973

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

the "voice of malayan revolution" has warmly greeted the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

an editorial broadcast by the radio on september 29 said, "the communist party of china and the chinese people, holding aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and upholding proletarian internationalism, are standing in the forefront of the struggle of the world people against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries."

the editorial said, "under the wise leadership of chairman mao, the communist party of china and the chinese people have, since the party's ninth national congress, persisted in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and have won a series of tremendous victories in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, developing industry and agriculture and supporting the revolutionary cause of the peoples. what is of special importance is the great victory won by the communist party of china and the chinese people in smashing the lin piao anti-party clique." "having won these victories, the communist party of china convened its tenth national congress. the successful convocation of the tenth congress is a historic event in the political life of the chinese people and an important event in the international communist movement as well. the congress, which is one of unity and victory and which is full of vigour, demonstrates the firm unity of the communist party of china and the chinese people on the basis of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and marks the further reinforcing and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china."

the editorial said, "while celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we express our sincere wish that the chinese people, under the wise leadership of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china led by chairman mao, will win still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries."

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

malian head of state moussa traore sent a message to acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai on september 29, warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china

his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council

peking

on the occasion of your national day, i am glad to extend, on behalf of the malian people, the national liberation military committee and the government and in my own name, my very sincere and warm congratulations to you, to the great chinese people, your party and your prestigious leader chairman mao tsetung. we follow with great sympathy the great achievements incessantly obtained by the friendly chinese people in all fields and we assure you of our determination to work to strengthen the ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity existing between our two countries in our common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and racism. i very sincerely wish you personal happiness, your wise leader good health, and the glorious chinese people prosperity.

with very high consideration

Colonel Moussa Traore, President of the
National Liberation Military Committee,
Head of State and Prime Minister.
Koulouba, September 29, 1973

Chinese Ambassador to Mali Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Bamako, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh held a reception at the embassy yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 400 guests present were member of the military committee for national liberation and minister of information youssouf traore, member of the military committee for national liberation and permanent secretary filifing sissoko, member of the military committee for national liberation missa kone and other malian senior officials and officers.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to mali were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MALTA

Malta Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

dom mintoff, prime minister of malta, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 27, greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message sent from malta reads:

on the twenty-fourth anniversary of the foundation of the people's republic of china, the labour government and people of malta share in the rejoicing of your excellency and the heroic people of the people's republic of china, express their solidarity, forward their congratulations on your many wonderful achievements, wish your excellency many more years of good health and happiness and your country further progress and prosperity.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Ho Ying Meets and Fetes Mauritanian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this evening with the delegation of the mauritania-china friendship association led by mohamed ould khattry ould segane, member of the national political bureau of the people's party of mauritania, secretary-general of the ministry of fundamental education and religious affairs and president of the mauritania-china friendship association.

present at the meeting was mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly. also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including hsi tao-chung, wang pu-ching, wang hao and li chiao.

after the meeting, ho ying gave a dinner in honour of the mauritanian friends.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Chairman of Council of Ministers of People's Republic of Mongolia Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

u. tsedenbal, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of mongolia, sent a message on september 30 to premier chou en-lai greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of mongolia and the mongolian people, warm greetings to the friendly chinese people.

u. tsedenbal
chairman of the council of ministers
of the people's republic of mongolia

september 30, 1973, ulan bator

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Trade Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

a new zealand trade mission arrived here this evening for a friendly visit to china. leader of the mission is j.a. walding, minister of overseas trade, and deputy leader is d.o. walker.

the mission was met at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned cheng to-pin, wu fan-wu, chen ling-feng and li yung-ting.

also present at the airport were new zealand ambassador to china william bryce harland and embassy officials.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

lars korvald, prime minister of norway, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 29, greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message sent from oslo reads:

on the occasion of the national day i extend good wishes to your excellency and to the people of china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

pakistan president chaudhry fazal elahi sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

excellency,

on my own behalf and on behalf of the government and the people of pakistan, it gives me great pleasure to extend to your excellency and through you to the government and the people of the people's republic of china, our heartiest felicitations and best wishes on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic.

under the wise and inspiring leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the people of china have taken great strides in the consolidation of their freedom and in the achievement of their cherished goals of peaceful progress. as close friends and neighbours of your great country we rejoice in your achievements and wish your people greater successes in the future.

i should like to take this opportunity, excellency, to express the fervent wish and the confidence of the government and the people of pakistan that the excellent friendly relations so happily existing between our two countries will develop and strengthen ever more in time to come.

chaudhry fazal elahi
president of the islamic republic
of pakistan.

Pakistan Prime Minister Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto has sent a message of greetings to premier chou en-lai, extending heartiest felicitations and cordial greetings on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

excellency,

on behalf of the people and government of the islamic republic of pakistan and on my own behalf i have great pleasure in extending to your excellency and the friendly chinese people and the government of the people's republic of china our heartiest felicitations and cordial greetings on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

we in pakistan have watched with deep admiration the notable successes achieved by the people of china. i am confident that the people's republic of china shall continue to make great strides in all fields of human endeavour and make important contribution to the cause of world peace and the advancement of mankind.

it is our fervent hope that the ties of close friendship, cooperation and understanding so happily existing between our two countries will grow from strength to strength in the days to come.

please accept, excellency, our best wishes for your personal good health and well-being and continued progress and prosperity of the great chinese people.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

peruvian president juan velasco alvarado on october 1 sent a cable to acting chairman tung pi-wu expressing his most cordial congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the cable reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking

in marking the new anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, in the name of the peruvian people and armed forces revolutionary government, i have the pleasure to extend to you my most cordial congratulations and wishes for the personal happiness of your excellency and for the constant strengthening of the friendly ties between our two countries and governments.

lt. general juan velasco alvarado
president of the peruvian republic

lima, october 1, 1973

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Chairman of Council of Ministers Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

piotr jaroszewicz, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of poland, sent a message on september 26 to premier chou en-lai greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking,

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend festival greetings to the state council of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

may the state relations between the people's republic of poland and the people's republic of china develop continuously.

piotr jaroszewicz
chairman of the council of ministers
of the people's republic of poland

september 26, 1973

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vice Chairman Li Teh-sheng Meets Romanian Army Officer Vacationist Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

li teh-sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the romanian army officer vacationist group led by lieutenant general gheorghe logofatu, deputy chief of general staff of the romanian armed forces.

present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, military attache of the romanian embassy col. ioan dubesteanu and his wife.

also present were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, and chang chih-ming, political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department.

CHINA AND RWANDA

President of Rwanda Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

juvenal habyalimana, president of the republic of rwanda and president of the national committee for peace and unity, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on october 1, warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of your country, i most happily extend to you, on behalf of the rwandan national committee for peace and unity, the rwandan government and people and in my own name, my warm and sincere congratulations. the rwandan people and i myself appreciate the persevering efforts which the valiant chinese people have made under your wise leadership for the development of the third world. i hope that the friendly relations existing between our two countries will develop still more harmoniously and will be brought to a concrete form through more and more fruitful cooperation.

with highest consideration

major general juvenal habyalimana
president of the republic of rwanda
and president of the national committee
for peace and unity

october 1, 1973 kigali

Chinese Ambassador to Rwanda Holes National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

chinese ambassador to rwanda huang shih-hsieh gave a reception in kigali on the evening of october 1 to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from that city.

among the over 200 guests attending the reception were kanyarenghwe alexis, member of the national committee for peace and unity and minister of the interior and public function; simba aloys, member of the national committee for peace and unity and minister of information; gahimano, benda and serubuga, members of the national committee for peace and unity; habimana bonaventure, minister of justice; mbonyumutwa jean marie, minister of planning and national natural resources; kamilindi claudien, minister of public health and social affairs; bagaragaza thadee, minister of national education; twagafilita pierre celestin, minister of youth; mugambira sedecias, minister of agriculture and livestock breeding; katabarwa andre, minister of public works and equipment; sebatware andre, governor of kigali province; other officials and officers and friends from all circles.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to rwanda were also present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Freetown, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi held a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were acting vice-president and prime minister jaia kai kai, attorney-general l.a.m. brewah, chief justice c.o. cole, minister of development and economic planning s.a.j. pratt, minister of trade and industry f.m. minah, minister of social welfare a.b.s. janneh, acting minister of external affairs s. magona, acting minister

of agriculture and natural resources s.a. kebe as well as representatives of mass organizations and friendly personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to sierra leone were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Presidium of Supreme Soviet and Council of Minister of USSR Greet China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

the presidium of the supreme soviet of the u.s.s.r. and the u.s.s.r. council of ministers in a message on september 30 extended greetings on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, the presidium of the supreme soviet of the u.s.s.r. and the council of ministers of the u.s.s.r., on behalf of the soviet people, extend to the chinese people heartfelt greetings and best wishes.

the soviet people always gave all-round and extensive support to the chinese people in their protracted liberation struggle waged under the influence of the great october socialist revolution, as well as in their socialist construction. proceeding from the identity of the fundamental and long-term interests of the soviet and chinese peoples, the soviet union consistently stands for the restoration of neighbourly relations and cooperation with the people's republic of china on the basis of conforming to the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, equality and non-interference in internal affairs.

Cheap Propaganda

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

the soviet delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly recently put forward a draft resolution on so-called "reduction of the military budgets", requesting the "permanent members of the u.n. security council to reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent in the next fiscal year as compared with 1973" and to "use a part of the funds thus saved for providing assistance to developing countries". the soviet delegation sanctimoniously proposed that the draft resolution be included in the agenda of the current session of the general assembly as an "important and urgent item". it alleged that the adoption of this proposal by the general assembly would mean an "important practical step toward slowing down the arms race" and boasted that this is the deep concern of the soviet union for the developing countries and so on and so forth.

this draft resolution of the soviet revisionists is nothing new. in the ten years when khrushchov was in power, the soviet revisionists repeatedly put forward similar proposals on "disarmament". in 1958, the soviet union formally proposed at the 13th session of the u.n. general assembly that the four powers, the united states, britian, the soviet union and france, cut their military expenditures by 10-15 per cent to provide "assistance" to the under-developed countries. in 1962, the soviet union and the united states put forward a "joint declaration on turning the funds saved from disarmament to peaceful purpose". at "the meeting for general disarmament and world peace" in july of the same year, khrushchov called for the turning of 8-10 per cent of the total military spending throughout the world to providing "assistance to the newly established national states". in 1964, at the meeting of the 18-nation disarmament committee held in geneva, the soviet union dished up a memorandum proposing that "agreement (be reached) among nations on the reduction of military budgets by 10-15 per cent". in fact, the trick of cutting military expenditure was not an invention by khrushchov. way back in 1899 at a peace conference in the hague, the foreign minister of tsarist russia put forward a proposal for keeping the status quo of armed forces and military budgets for a term of five years. besides, since the 1950s, some old-line imperialist countries have repeatedly dished up various kinds of proposals on the reduction of military expenditure. the recent disarmament proposal of the soviet revisionists is merely old wine in a new bottle, a repetition of the sham disarmament trick played by khrushchov and the old tsars.

the military budget is in fact a national defence secret in every country. since the soviet union has proposed to cut military expenditure by 10 per cent, then first of all one may ask how are military budgets to be assessed?

how much the soviet union spends on military purposes every year? true, the soviet union published its military expenditure every year. but those figures are completely false and this is no secret to anybody. - the actual military spending of the soviet union is several times bigger than the figures it published. this was admitted by khrushchov. according to official soviet figures, soviet military expenditure in 1959 was over 9,300 million rubles, or about 10,000 million u.s. dollars. in september of the same year, in a television speech in the united states, khrushchov admitted that the annual soviet military expenditure "approached to 25,000 million u.s. dollars", or some 2.5 times the figure published. "the washington post" reported that two economists in leningrad disclosed that "soviet defence spending is four or five times greater than officially acknowledged". the international institute for strategic studies in london estimated that the annual soviet military spending in recent years amounted to 70,000 or 80,000 million u.s. dollars. what a discrepancy between this and the official figure of 17,900 million rubles (some 20,000 million u.s. dollars) exclamation in these circumstances, how is the 10 per cent reduction of military expenditures to be calculated? no wonder soon after the soviet delegation put forward the 10 per cent reduction proposal at the general assembly, a western diplomat remarked: "how in the world will we be able to find out how much the soviets are spending for defence?"

for years, the soviet revisionists have been hawking disarmament every day and dishing up proposals every year, while their military spending kept on increasing, and their hegemonic ambitions kept on swelling. brezhnev has openly clamoured that "the question of national defence is placed first of all our work" and that a "large amount of funds" "will be spent on national defence" so that soviet "defence capacity (would) be maintained at the highest level". take for example the much watered down official figures of soviet military expenditure: in 1958 when the soviet union proposed at the 13th session of the u.n. general assembly that the four powers including the united states and britain cut their military expenditure by 10-15 per cent, the soviet officially acknowledged military spending was 9,300 million rubles; but by 1964 when the soviet government put forward the memorandum at the geneva conference of the 18-nation disarmament committee on the reduction of military expenditure, the official figure of soviet military expenditure rose sharply to 13,300 million rubles.
in six years, soviet military expenditure, far from being reduced, had gone up by 40 per cent exclamation this year, when the soviet union once again dished up its old proposal on reduction of military expenditure by 10 per cent at the current session of the general assembly, its military expenditure, according to the budget report of the soviet minister of finance, has remained at an all-time high of 17,900 million rubles, an increase of 90 per cent over that of 1958. could this

be the "sincerity" of the soviet government about disarmament?

the huge military expenditure of the soviet union is the inevitable result of its frenzied arms expansion and war preparations in the scramble for world hegemony. during the past ten years and more, the soviet union has spent millions upon millions of u.s. dollars on nuclear weapons alone. at present, the number of soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles is over 40 times that of 1960. the number of soviet nuclear submarines armed with ballistic missiles in 1972 increased five times as compared with that of 1968. the tonnage of the soviet navy has nearly doubled in the past ten years. it is about three million tons. according to statistics, in 1970 alone, the soviet union spent 3,000 million u.s. dollars on the construction of warships, which surpassed the expenditure of the united states on the same purpose in the same year. the soviet revisionists are stepping up their nuclear armaments, vigorously conducting underground nuclear tests, trial producing missiles with multiple independently-targetable warheads, and improving the quality of their strategic weapons. recently the soviet newspaper "krasnaya zvezda" has openly declared that "to make every effort to strengthen the combat capability of the soviet armed forces" has become "one of the most important tasks" of the soviet union, and that the soviet union "is prepared to wage a war using any kind of arms". the soviet revisionists' frantic arms expansion and war preparations inevitably increase their military expenditure. reduction is out of the question.

obviously the soviet revisionists' latest proposal on reducing military expenditure is a big fraud. their aim is to create a false impression of "detente" and paralyse the world people so as to cover up their intensified arms expansion and struggle for world hegemony. they are also attempting to deceive some people by means of this and to mend their ugly features already revealed in the third world so as to cover up their penetration and expansion there. that is why the soviet revisionists' proposal was greeted with scorn by representatives of many countries as soon as it was dished up. a representative of an african country hit the nail on the head by pointing out: "this was khrushchov's disarmament fraud." another african representative said that the soviet proposal was a "deliberately designed trick". some western diplomats also regarded the soviet proposal as a pure "propaganda move".

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 3, 1973)

the chinese medical delegation arrived here from finland today for a friendly visit to sweden.

the delegation is led by tsou chin, deputy director of the worker-peasant-soldier hospital in peking.

the delegation paid a friendly visit to finland since september 20. during its two-week stay, it received warm and friendly reception from the finnish government, medical and other people.

chinese ambassador to finland shih tzu-ming gave a reception on september 27 for the visit of the delegation. present at the reception were seija karkinen, finnish minister of social affairs and health; k. paro, director of the administrative office of the ministry of social affairs and health; k. korhonen, deputy director of the political department of the foreign ministry; and finnish medical people.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Teng Hsiao-ping, Liu Hsiang-ping and Huang Shu-tse Meet Tanzanian Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier, liu hsiang-ping, minister, and huang shu-tse, vice-minister, of public health, this afternoon met with a.h. mwinyi, tanzanian minister of health, and members of the tanzanian health delegation he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion was tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura.

also present were leading members of departments concerned chen chih-min, li heng, wang kang-chiu, hsueh kung-cho, li chia-hui and hsu erh-wei.

CHINA AND THAILAND

"Voice of the People of Thailand" Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

the "voice of the people of thailand" in an article on october 1 warmly greeted the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the article said, "the great victory won by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction has given great confidence and encouragement to the thai people and other peoples and nations in their fight for independence, democracy and liberation. with their great victory the chinese people have set a brilliant example for the oppressed and exploited peoples and nations all over the world."

it said, "at present, the chinese people are marching forward along the road of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. the congress has smashed the lin piao anti-party clique and has a far-reaching impact on the revolutionary cause of the chinese people and on the struggle of the world's people for national liberation."

the article added, "the more than seven hundred million chinese people are advancing steadily and militantly in keeping with the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung. the thai people rejoice at the great victory of the fraternal chinese people. every victory and achievement of the fraternal chinese people is a great encouragement to the thai people who are fighting for national liberation."

"the thai people are firm in their conviction that under the leadership of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china led by chairman mao tsetung, the heroic chinese people will surely win still greater victory in their socialist construction," it concluded.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Tunis, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng held a reception at the chinese embassy yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were secretary of state of the prime minister in charge of information slaheddine abdellah, secretary of state of the minister of national education hamed zeghal, chief of staff of the navy lieutenant colonel bechir fedidi, member of the bureau of the national assembly abderrahman toukabri and other noted personages.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to tunisia were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TURKEY

President of Turkey Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

president fahri s. koruturk of turkey sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china on october 1, extending his sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking, people's republic of china

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i wish to extend to your excellency, on behalf of the people of turkey and on my own behalf, my sincere congratulations together with my best wishes for your personal happiness and for the progress and prosperity of the people of the people's republic of china.

fahri s. koruturk
president of the republic of turkey

ankara, october 1, 1973

Prime Minister of Turkey Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

turkey's prime minister naim talu sent a message to premier chou en-lai on october 1, extending felicitations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking, people's republic of china

on the happy occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am pleased to extend to your excellency, on behalf of the turkish government and on my own behalf, my felicitations and best wishes for your personal and your country's happiness.

naim talu
prime minister of turkey

ankara, october 1, 1973

Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Ankara, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to turkey liu chun gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

ismet inonu, 90-year old patriarch of the turkish republic, former president and premier, and his wife were present at the reception.

among the 350 guests were also secretary general of the turkish foreign ministry izmail erez, deputy chief of the general staff general adnan ersoz, chief of staff of the ground force lieutenant general kenan evren, chief of staff of the air force lieutenant general e. ruhi ayan, deputy governor of ankara province sabahattin senturk, secretary-general of the national assembly rifat calguner and other well-known personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to turkey were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

President of United Arab Emirates Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1973)

zayid bin sultan alnahayan, president of the united arab emirates, has sent a message of greetings to acting chairman tung pi-wu, extending sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

h.e. mr. tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

in the name of the people of the united arab emirates, the government and myself, i have pleasure in extending to your excellency sincere congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of the national day, wishing your excellency personal well-being and the friendly people of china continued welfare and prosperity.

zayid bin sultan alnahayan
president of the united arab emirates

abu dhabi october 1, 1973

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua's Speech at UN Plenary Meeting (Full Text)

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 2, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, spoke at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly this afternoon. full text of the speech reads:

mr. president,

since the 27th session of the united nations general assembly, some notable events have successively taken place on the international arena. first, there was the cessation of the war in viet nam and laos. secondly, there were the talks held and agreements concluded between the two

superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union. thirdly, there was the convening of the conference on security and cooperation in europe. in the meantime, the third world has further awakened and grown in strength, and the african, latin american and non-aligned countries held a series of important international conferences. what is the characteristic of the present world situation? is the international situation really moving towards a general detente? this is a question in which people are interested. the delegation of the people's republic of china would like to state its views on this question and a number of other questions which the current session of the general assembly is confronted with.

first. what is the characteristic of the present world situation?

the chinese government has long held that our world is now going through a process of great turbulence, great division and great realignment. the basic contradictions in the world are all sharpening, and in particular the contradictions between imperialism and colonialism on the one hand and the oppressed nations and peoples on the other and the contradictions among the imperialist countries, especially those between the two superpowers. although no new world war has broken out since world war ii, local wars resulting from imperialist aggressions have never ceased. the great victory of the heroic vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has once again proved that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. a small nation can defeat a big one and a weak nation can defeat a strong one, so long as they dare to struggle, are good at struggle and persevere in struggle. it is not the people who fear imperialism; it is imperialism which fears the people. revolution is the main trend in the world today. now that the war in viet nam has ended, can it be assumed that the world will henceforth be tranquil? obviously not. when the korean war was ended in 1953, some people thought that no more gun-shots would be heard in the world. not long afterwards, however, the suez war broke out and then the viet nam war started. and even today, the war in indochina has not stopped completely, for there is still fighting in cambodia. tension in the middle east has not relaxed in the least. the colonialists and racists are carrying out armed suppression against the african people, and the african people are developing armed resistance against them. the aggression, subversion, control and interference against countries in africa, asia and latin america by the superpowers are continuing without end. a recent case in point is the military coup d'etat in chile. president salvador allende died a martyr at his post. we express profound condolences on his heroic death. at the same time, we hold one should not forget how harmful the absurd theory of so-called "peaceful transition" is to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the asian, african and latin american people, a theory which has been advocated by

another superpower, to dismember a sovereign country by armed force and to legalize and perpetuate the division of a country have also become a tendency on the part of the big powers in their attempt to dominate the world. in the economic field, the gap is widening between the rich and developed countries and the poor and developing countries, and even among the developed countries there exist many contradictions, and hence detente among them is far from being the case. the recent fourth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries strongly condemned racism, zionism, colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and strongly demanded a change in the present state of affairs in the world, demonstrating a further awakening of the asian, african and latin american peoples. in a word, we consider that the characteristic of the present situation is one of great disorder throughout the world and not tranquillity. and the main trend amidst this great disorder is that countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution.

second. why is there no tranquillity in the world today?

we have always held that all countries in the world, big or small, should be equal; that all countries, irrespective of their social systems, should establish normal state relations on the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence; and that international disputes should be settled peacefully on the basis of these principles without resorting to the use or threat of force. this should apply to relations between big powers, to relations between a big power and a small country, and all the more so to relations between a strong and a weak, or between a rich and a poor country. it was on these principles that china started to improve her relations with the united states and established diplomatic relations with japan. in their joint communique issued in shanghai, china and the united states further declared that they should not seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and were opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. the same principle was reaffirmed in the sino-japanese statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between them. in our view, the above-mentioned principles are the minimum criteria of equality of all countries in international relations and indicate the correct way to the relaxation of international tension.

as sovereign states, the united states and the soviet union are fully entitled to take measures they deem appropriate to improve and develop their bilateral relations. however, we cannot but point out that the agreement on the prevention of nuclear war signed by them goes far beyond the scope of bilateral relations. one may ask: who has given

them the right to enter into what they call "urgent consultations" in case of a dispute between either of the parties and other countries and even between any other two countries? the phrase about disputes which "appear to involve the risk of a nuclear conflict" is open to any interpretation, and their so-called "urgent consultations" are bound to be followed by actions dictated by their own interests. does not this mean that they may interfere at will in the relations among all countries on the strength of the huge numbers of nuclear weapons in their possession? china absolutely will not go begging for nuclear protection from any country, nor is she afraid of nuclear threat from any country. but we feel duty bound to state our views on this matter since it concerns all the people of the world.

the signing of such an agreement by the soviet union and the united states is by no means accidental but is derived from the so-called principle which they agreed upon in 1972 that the soviet union and the united states have "security interests based on the principle of equality". what is meant by "security interests based on the principle of equality"? to put it bluntly, it means rivalry for world hegemony -- wherever one goes, the other will do the same. what they are doing now is simply to wrap up this content in the form of an agreement.

in fact, this agreement is a mere scrap of paper. it contains no explicit undertaking on the non-use of nuclear weapons, still less does it envisage the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. the u.s. government is more frank when it stated that the agreement is only a general statement of policy which does not involve any particular positive actions that either side has to take, and pointed out that agreements are not always maintained and there is nothing self-enforcing about this document.

however, the soviet leaders have made a great fanfare, lauding this agreement to the skies, alleging that it ushered in "a new era" in international relations and opened up "historical vistas for strengthening universal security as a whole," and that it was "indeed of historic importance for all mankind". they have their motives for so eulogizing the agreement. one may recall khrushchov's famous remarks: "even a tiny spark can cause a world conflagration," and "we (the soviet union and the united states) are the strongest countries in the world, and if we unite for peace there can be no war. then if any madman wanted war, we would but have to shake our fingers to warn him off." in this way, if the soviet union could be bound together with the united states, would not the whole world have to cringe to them? however, in our view, things may not necessarily turn out that way.

it is not so easy for the soviet union to bind herself to the united states. shortly after the signing of the agreement, the soviet union pressed forward with her underground nuclear tests and hastened the development of missiles with multiple warheads. the united states will not take this lying down. why? because the desperate struggle for nuclear superiority and world hegemony still goes on. the contention between the soviet union and the united states now extends all over the world. a vivid proof can be found in the recent subversion of a government in asia and another in south america. their scramble is becoming increasingly fierce. this is the reason why there is no tranquillity in the world today. so, what peaceful coexistence is there to speak of? there is only a travesty of peaceful coexistence; the substance is coexistence in rivalry. but whether such coexistence can last is of course another question.

the soviet leaders noisily proclaim that as a "socialist" state, the soviet union is the "natural and surest ally" of the developing countries. in the past, some people in china also believed this. because they saw the soviet union as the homeland of the great lenin and the chinese revolution a continuation of the october revolution. therefore, how could the soviet union, as a socialist state, fail to give the developing countries whole-hearted internationalist assistance? but since khrushchov rose to power, thanks to the long and direct experience we gained as a result of the soviet union's demand for the establishment of a joint fleet in the china sea, withdrawal of experts, tearing up of contracts, border intrusions, subversions, etc., we came to realize that this was not the case, and that what the soviet union practised was not internationalism, but great-power chauvinism, national egoism and territorial expansionism. therefore, we will not blame those friends who have so far failed to see this for lack of experience. how can a socialist turn into an imperialist? there is in fact nothing strange about it if one goes a little into the history of the international communist movement. wasn't karl kautsky once a somewhat well-known marxist? but he later betrayed marxism and capitulated to imperialism. it was lenin who passed the final historical verdict on kautsky in his well-known pamphlet the proletarian revolution and the renegade kautsky. people can change, so can a state. it has changed, and what can you do about it?

lenin pointed out: "we judge a person not by what he says or thinks of himself but by his actions." this applies to a state as well. what has the soviet government done to other countries in these years? this is clear to the broad masses of the people of czechoslovakia, egypt and pakistan, to the people of cambodia who are fighting dauntlessly, and to other peoples who have been subjected to its aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying. the actions of the soviet government have amply shown that it is "socialist in words, imperialist in deeds", as lenin said.

the soviet-u.s. agreement on the prevention of nuclear war cannot hoodwink many people or intimidate the peoples of the world, but can only arouse indignation, misgivings and disillusionment. the tide is mounting against the hegemonism and power politics practised by the superpowers.

third. who is really against detente?

shortly after the war in viet nam came to an end, the u.s. government pronounced 1973 to be "the year of europe". this was followed by the first stage of the conference on security and cooperation in europe -- a conference advocated by the soviet government for many years. all this indicates that europe is the focus of contention between the two superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union and that the so-called european security conference is nothing but one of the forms of contention. its proceedings showed, however, that it went far beyond the scope to which the two superpowers wished to confine it. at that conference, many countries stated pointedly that deeds and not empty promises are called for in the matter of security; that european security must be based on the safeguarding of national independence and sovereignty; that one must not become mentally disarmed and off guard simply because the european security conference has taken place; and that in order to guarantee european security, military blocs must be disbanded, foreign military bases dismantled, and foreign troops withdrawn, so that the relations between european countries may be established on the principles of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, complete equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. moreover, some countries pointed out that the security of the mediterranean and the security of europe was inseparable and that there could be no security for europe when the mediterranean is under the armed threat of, and the contention by, the two superpowers. all this is tantamount to a direct blow at those who seek by means of this conference to consolidate the occupation of many european countries, which resulted from world war ii or the events thereafter, and to proceed further to disintegrate western europe and dominate the whole of europe. the european security conference is still going on. but judging from the proceedings of its first stage, it will further expose the ambitions of that superpower which seeks to divide and disintegrate western europe.

while stepping up her arms expansion and war preparations and her worldwide contention with the united states for spheres of influence, the soviet union is clamouring for "spreading the zone of relaxation to the whole world". accordingly, she has lately picked up once again the long-ignored trash known as the asian collective security system. this is most amusing. it reminds us of the american by the name of john foster dulles who, after the war in indochina was brought to an end by the first geneva conference in 1954, hastily rigged up the so-called

southeast asia treaty organization, which was directed against china and whose members were mostly non-southeast asian countries. the soviet union is a european country and the chief of the warsaw pact alliance. why should she be so eagerly concerned about the "collective security" of asian countries? has the ghost of john foster dulles gone to the kremlin? actually, would it not be less devious and more direct simply to expand the warsaw pact to asia?

lately, the soviet leaders have tried to pin an additional label on china, namely "opponent of detente". as the chinese saying goes, this is putting mr. chang's hat on mr. li's head. since you say you are so anxious to relax world tension, why don't you show your good faith by doing a thing or two -- for instance, withdraw your armed forces from czechoslovakia or the people's republic of mongolia and return the four northern islands to japan?

we hold that imperialism means war. there is danger of war so long as imperialism exists. today, when the various types of basic contradictions in the world are sharpening, the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must be prepared and must not let themselves be misled by temporary and superficial facade of detente. only thus can we better strive for a bright future of the world. in the final analysis, the destiny of mankind is decided by the people in their hundreds of millions who persevere in struggle and unity, and not by the one or two superpowers.

fourth. the cambodian question.

the chinese government resolutely denounces the u.s. government for continuing to support in various ways the puppet regime in phnom penh and wantonly interfere in the affairs of cambodia. the regime of the traitorous lon nol clique, which is now installed in phnom penh, was imposed on the khmer people by the u.s. imperialists and their allies and has been illegal from its very inception. the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of head of state prince norodom sihanouk is the sole legal government of cambodia. the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia under its leadership have liberated over 90 per cent of cambodia's territory with over 80 per cent of the population. the royal government of national union of cambodia has been recognized by nearly 50 countries. the participants of the recent conference of non-aligned countries in algiers have declared that the royal government of national union under the leadership of prince norodom sihanouk is the only legal government of cambodia, and earnestly requested all countries which love peace and justice to give it formal recognition. this is a voice of justice. the chinese government holds that the continued usurpation by the traitorous lon nol clique of the seat in the united nations is a contempt for all countries that uphold justice, for the fourth conference of non-aligned countries and for the united nations

itself. the chinese government firmly maintains that the present session of the general assembly should take a decision immediately to expel the representatives of the traitorous lon nol clique from the united nations and restore to the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of head of state prince norodom sihanouk its rightful seat in the united nations.

fifth. the korean question.

there are now before the general assembly two draft resolutions on the korean question -- one sponsored by the united states, britain, japan and other countries, the other sponsored by algeria, china and other countries. regarding the former draft resolution, the chinese government considers that the position for retaining the united nations command and the u.s. forces in south korea and for the entry of both north and south korea into the united nations is unreasonable and contrary to the joint statement of north and south korea issued on july 4, 1972, although it contains the positive element of dissolving the so-called "commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea".

the withdrawal of all foreign forces from korea and the peaceful settlement of the korean question are long overdue. according to the provisions of the korean armistice agreement of july 1953, a high-level political conference for the settlement of the korean question ought to have met within three months after the armistice agreement becomes effective. the conference was not held only because of the obstructions put up by the u.s. side at the time. subsequently, the question was again discussed at the 1954 geneva conference. the then u.s. secretary of state mr. john foster dulles peremptorily rejected all reasonable proposals, thereby blocking once again a solution to the question of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from korea and the peaceful settlement of the korean question. the united states was then absolutely unwilling to withdraw its forces from south korea. what could be done about it? well, if you would not withdraw, we would. in 1958 the chinese people's volunteers unilaterally and unconditionally withdrew from the democratic people's republic of korea. consequently, there are no foreign forces on one side in korea, while large numbers of foreign forces, mainly u.s. forces, are stationed on the other side. this most unreasonable state of affairs cannot but constitute an obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of korea.

is south korea so lacking in national self-respect that it must rely on the support of foreign forces? obviously, such a state of affairs cannot be tolerated by the people in south korea. subsequently, thanks to the initiative of president kim il sung of the democratic people's republic of korea, a joint statement of north and

south korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was issued on july 4, 1972, leading to the start of a dialogue between the north and the south. this was a big step toward the withdrawal of all foreign forces from korea and the peaceful settlement of the reunification of korea by the koreans themselves. with the issuance of this statement, the korean armistice agreement signed 19 years ago, to a great extent, ceased to play the role it once had. the koreans in the north and the south have themselves agreed upon refraining from committing armed provocations, big or small, and upon taking active measures for preventing incidents of unexpected military conflicts. is this not the best guarantee for the maintenance of the armistice?

it is captious to say that dissolution of the united nations command and withdrawal of foreign forces would nullify the 1953 armistice agreement. it should be recalled that the korean armistice agreement was signed between the korean people's army and the chinese people's volunteers on the one hand and the united nations command on the other. according to that kind of reasoning, would not the withdrawal of the chinese people's volunteers mean that the korean armistice agreement had long been nullified? since the chinese people's volunteers could withdraw from korea, why cannot the foreign forces in south korea under the signboard of the united nations command do the same? the continued presence of the so-called united nations command and of foreign forces in south korea is at variance with the principle agreed on by the two sides in korea that "reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference." in point of fact, it is the very presence of this outside force that has emboldened the south korean authorities to reject a number of reasonable proposals put forward by the democratic people's republic of korea, thus causing the dialogue between the north and the south to bog down. the kim dae jung incident which occurred not long ago has shown how abjectly the south korean authorities depend upon foreign forces. in order that conditions may be created to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, the united nations command should agree to disband and all foreign forces stationed in south korea should agree to withdraw.

as for the entry of both north and south korea into the united nations, this is plainly an attempt to legalize and perpetuate the division of korea, which runs counter to the principle agreed upon between the north and the south that "great national unity should be promoted first of all as one nation, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system." in his five propositions put forward on june 23 this year, president kim il sung of the democratic people's republic of korea has pointed out that the north and the south should not enter the u.n. separately and that if they want to enter the

u.n. before reunification of the country is achieved, they should enter it as one state at least under the name of the confederal republic of koryo after the confederation is enforced. this proposition is entirely reasonable and merits the sympathy and support of all countries that uphold justice.

sixth. the question of bangladesh.

at the time of the 26th session of the general assembly in 1971, the soviet union supported india in dismembering pakistan by armed force. the general assembly and then the security council adopted resolutions by overwhelming majorities calling for ceasefire, troop withdrawal and repatriation of prisoners of war by india and pakistan. at its 27th session in 1972, the general assembly further adopted two interdependent resolutions calling for the repatriation of pakistan prisoners of war and expressing the desire for the admission of bangladesh to the united nations. it was not until august 28 this year that an agreement on the repatriation of prisoners of war and civilians was reached between india and pakistan. this agreement has come much too late, but its ultimate conclusion is to be welcomed. the agreement reached is on paper, and there will have to be a process before it can be turned into reality. complications may yet arise. the chinese government holds that the question of admitting bangladesh into the united nations can be considered once the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council are implemented without qualification. but this can be done only after the thorough implementation of the u.n. resolution, and definitely not before.

seventh. the middle east question.

although the two superpowers are both trumpeting about a general world trend towards detente, a tense stalemate of "no war, no peace" still prevails in the middle east. when the soviet union dismembered pakistan in 1971, no one said there was the risk of a nuclear war. neither has anyone made a similar warning in connection with the current u.s. intervention in cambodia. it is only in the middle east that, at the mention of an attempt by arab countries to repulse israeli aggression and recover their lost territories, the air is filled with cries about a risk of nuclear war between the two superpowers. why is this so? because the situation of "no war, no peace" created and maintained by the two superpowers serves them best in their scramble for spheres of influence, oil resources and strategic positions in the middle east. in appearance the two superpowers are each supporting one of the antagonistic sides, but in essence they are like two clay figurines which have been kneaded together and then remoulded. so that there is something of each in the other. take the case of the aggressor israel. can she be so unbridled in her truculence if she receives only supplies of american weapons but none of soviet manpower? in our

opinion, the so-called risk of a nuclear war has been deliberately fabricated to scare people. it is futile to count on the superpowers to bring about a settlement of the middle east question. nor will the situation be changed by any resolution adopted by the united nations. the only way out is to act independently and rely on one's own efforts. china has never had anything to do with the israeli zionists. china firmly supports the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against israeli zionism. we believe that, so long as they uphold unity and persevere in struggle, the palestinian and other arab peoples, with the support of the people of the whole world, will certainly surmount all the difficulties on their road of advance, recover their sacred territories and regain their national rights.

eighth. the question of opposing colonialism.

an excellent situation prevails in africa. in the past year, the african people have achieved a series of new victories in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence and oppose racism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. through their struggle, they have come to realize more and more the necessity of armed struggle and mutual support. the 10th assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity held last may issued the resounding call to "eliminate all forms of colonialism on the african continent". the conference documents fully manifested the unity and cooperation of the african countries and their militancy against the common enemies, as well as the determination of the african people in the territories which have not yet become independent to expand their armed struggle for national liberation. with imperialist and superpower support and connivance, the racist regimes and colonialist authorities in africa are resorting to more insidious and brutal means in their desperate struggle to buttress their tottering rule. they have long refused to implement the u.n. resolutions which reflect the just demands of the african people. what deserves special attention is that while the old-line colonialists are on the decline, neo-colonialists of different shades are trying to take their place by means of cunning and deceptive manoeuvres. the superpowers are sowing dissension among the african countries so as to fish in troubled waters. the african people are still faced with the task of a protracted, complicated and tortuous struggle. africa belongs to the great african people. the chinese people stand firmly by the african people. we resolutely support the peoples of mozambique, angola, azania, namibia, zimbabwe, guinea (bissau), spanish sahara and other regions in their just struggle for national liberation. we warmly hail and give recognition to the newborn republic of guinea (bissau). we resolutely support the just struggles of all african countries against aggression, subversion and the sowing of discord by colonialism and neo-colonialism and in defence of state sovereignty and african unity. we are confident that the awakening african people will continue to win new victories in the course of their coming struggle.

ninth. the question of opposing maritime hegemony.

the determined struggle for 200-nautical mile maritime rights initiated by latin american countries has won increasing support among the numerous small and medium-sized countries. both the assembly of the heads of state and government of the o.a.u. and the conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, held earlier this year, expressly declared that a coastal state is entitled to establish an exclusive economic zone or a zone of national jurisdiction with the maximum limit of 200 nautical miles. and landlocked states are also entitled to share sea-bed and fishery resources. on this problem of maritime rights, the numerous small and medium-sized countries are waging a gigantic and vigorous struggle against the maritime hegemony of the superpowers. with a view of seeking hegemony on the seas and oceans, the superpowers are trying in vain to preserve the out-dated law of the sea and are doing their utmost to restrict the territorial sea and scope of jurisdiction of all countries. they insist that the 3-nautical-mile or 12-nautical-mile rule for the territorial sea is sacred and inviolable, arguing that the expansion of the territorial sea and the zone of jurisdiction will narrow down the open sea. this is a bluff. what sacredness and inviolability exclamation the 3-nautical-mile rule was a man-made stipulation, and so was the 12-nautical-mile rule. they reflect the reality of the time when the seas and oceans were controlled by colonialism and imperialism. what is there that is so sacred and inviolable? as to the assertion that the larger the territorial seas and the zones of jurisdiction, the smaller the open sea, the question must be asked: what is the open sea? the so-called open sea has in fact always been the "private sea" of a few strong naval powers. the numerous small and medium-sized countries have now stood up; they constitute the majority and demand a change in the so-called law of the sea, which is advantageous only to the imperialists. what fault can one find with this? in a proposal submitted by the soviet union and her allies to the u.n. industrial development board on june 2, 1972, they said that "the sovereignty over the natural resources is depending to a great extent upon the capability of utilizing these resources by the industry of the developing countries..." at the meeting of the sea-bed committee held in geneva on august 22, 1973, a soviet representative said that the developing countries could not increase their catch even if they had a 200-nautical mile zone, because they lacked the technical know-how, fishing capacity, etc. these statements simply mean that the greater the might, the greater the right. this is the logic of imperialism, pure and simple. why are the superpowers so violently opposed to the position of the small and medium-sized countries for enlarging the territorial sea and the zone of jurisdiction? it is not difficult to see the underlying motive if only one takes a look at the contention between the united states and the soviet union for maritime hegemony in the mediterranean, the persian gulf, the indian ocean, the carribbean, the pacific and the atlantic ocean and their

rivalry in setting up bases and plundering the fishing and sea-bed resources there. when the territorial sea and the zone of jurisdiction are enlarged, their "private sea" over which they act the overlords will contract. how can the superpowers not desperately oppose that? however, their opposition will eventually prove futile. so long as the numerous small and medium-sized countries are united by seeking common ground on major points while reserving differences on minor ones, and persevere in tenacious and protracted efforts, their struggle against maritime hegemony is bound to triumph.

the struggle against maritime hegemony is an important aspect of the struggle waged by the numerous developing countries of asia, africa and latin america to protect national resources and develop the national economy. it is also a new focus in the current struggle against hegemonism. in other economic spheres, the developing countries are also more closely coordinating their actions and strengthening their unity in the struggle against exploitation, plunder, dumping and monopoly by imperialism and big-power hegemonism. the bilateral and regional economic cooperation of the developing countries is growing, and the various organizations of raw material-exporting countries are expanding. more and more developing countries have come to realize that in order to consolidate political independence, it is imperative to attain economic independence, and that in order to develop the national economy, it is imperative to rely on their own efforts and strengthen their mutual support and cooperation. it was by plundering and exploiting the people of asia, africa and latin america that colonialism and imperialism accumulated their fortunes. therefore, the people of these continents are fully entitled to demand repayment of this debt. however, in the light of china's own experience, they will never repay the debt and, what is more, they will create more difficulties for those countries which are defending their national independence and developing the national economy. it is futile to harbour any unrealistic notions about them. we must persist in opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. we must rely on ourselves, rely on the people, wage arduous struggle and exert sustained efforts. we believe that, by so doing, the developing countries will certainly become prosperous.

tenth. the question of disarmament.

the chinese government has always stood for disarmament. but what we stand for is genuine disarmament, and not phoney disarmament, still less empty talk about disarmament coupled with actual arms expansion everyday. at present, we face the harsh fact that the superpowers are hawking disarmament, and the soviet union in particular is most energetic about it. nearly every year she comes up with some sort of proposal on disarmament at the general assembly. last year, she boasted of the great significance of her

agreement with the united states on the so-called limitation of strategic nuclear weapons. and this year, she is even more vehement in lauding the so-called epoch-making significance of the soviet-u.s. agreement on the prevention of nuclear war. meanwhile, she has sanctimoniously proposed a ten-percent reduction of the military budgets of the five permanent members of the security council and the utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries. this is khrushchov's old ware, which has been peddled for more than a dozen years and has not deceived many people. how are military budgets to be assessed? to study this problem alone, a committee will have to be set up and work for many years. can military budgets really be reduced? anyway, nobody has ever seen this happen. we think it is better to stop this kind of empty talk, and stop it quickly. if you are really the "natural and surest ally" of the developing countries, you should come up to this rostrum and declare openly that your military aid to all developing countries which is used to resist foreign aggression is gratis and free of charge, that you will not be a merchant of death, and that although you have charged them previously, you will not press for the payment of debt and interest, especially not to do so in the case of the struggling arab countries. be forthright and simple exclamation declare publicly that you will cancel all the military loans, that there is no need for repayment and that you will let them be gone with the wind exclamation won't that be more practical?

what general disarmament? actually, in the world today, it is the two superpowers that are engaged in an uncontrollable arms race. their aim is nuclear superiority and the nuclear hegemony with which to dominate the world. to put it bluntly, any disarmament must first of all be the disarming of these two superpowers. but can this be realized? on this point, the u.s. government is somewhat more candid than the soviet government. it admits that military expenditures cannot be reduced in the context of rivalry between the two hegemonic powers. as to the numerous small and medium-sized countries, the real problem they face is definitely not disarmament, but the strengthening of their necessary and independent defence capabilities. even western europe is inadequate in defence capabilities. how much more so are the large number of small and medium-sized countries of asia, africa and latin america? what have they got to disarm? to talk about general disarmament in these circumstances is gibberish. if such proposals were really accepted, it would mean to ask the whole world to completely disarm itself in front of the two superpowers and allow itself to be ordered about.

the chinese government is in favour of convening a world conference on genuine disarmament. but there must be the necessary pre-conditions and clear aims for the conference. that is, all nuclear countries, and particularly the two nuclear superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, must first of all undertake the unequivocal obligation that

at no time and in no circumstances will they be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-weapon-free zones -- for example, the soviet union should undertake obligations in respect of the nuclear-weapon-free zones in latin america -- and they must withdraw from abroad all their armed forces, including nuclear missile forces, and dismantle all their military bases, including nuclear bases, on the territories of other countries. only thus will it be possible for all countries, big and small on an equal footing, to discuss with equanimity and solve the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and other questions free from any threat of force.

some people charge that china's position on the disarmament question is "either all or nothing". this is a distortion. one may ask: what difficulties are there for nuclear countries first of all to undertake the obligation, as the first step towards nuclear disarmament, that at no time and in no circumstances will they be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly against non-nuclear countries or nuclear-weapon-free zones? is this not a truly effective first step towards the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons? but these disarmament-advocating "saints" would not even agree to undertake this minimum obligation. does this not suffice to show that they are actually imperialists who persist in arms expansion and aggression, menacing the people of the world and aspiring to world hegemony?

mr. president,

the people's republic of china is taking part in the activities of the united nations for the third year. we wish to say frankly that what we have experienced in the united nations has caused us to become worried. speeches are multiplying and resolutions piling up in the united nations, yet it has not been able to look into matters which it ought to (for instance, the question of the prevention of nuclear war) and is impotent in the solution of many major world issues (for instance, the middle east question). if things continue this way, what future is there for the united nations? however, we are not disheartened. we believe that the present conditions in the united nations should be changed and the charter should be revised. how can the united nations go on working in the same old way it did more than twenty years ago, when the world has already changed? the third world has risen up. the united nations must be able to give expression to the desires of the numerous small and medium-sized countries, truly give effect to the principle of the equality of all countries, big or small, and cease to be controlled by the superpowers and their small number of followers if it is to be worthy of its name. china is ready to work together with all countries which love peace and uphold justice for the achievement of this noble aim.

thank you, mr. president exclamation

Chinese Delegation to UN Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 1, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman, and huang hua, vice-chairman, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 28th session of the united nations general assembly, gave a reception at the headquarters of the chinese permanent mission to the united nations here this evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the about 800 guests present at the reception were leaders of delegations to the current session of the u.n. general assembly or permanent representatives to the united nations from over 120 countries. among them were nesti nase, minister, and reiz malile, vice-minister, of foreign affairs of albania; alberto juna vignes, minister for foreign affairs of argentina; rudolf kirchschlaeger, minister for foreign affairs of austria; artemon simbananiye, minister for foreign affairs, cooperation and planning of burundi; john christofides, minister for foreign affairs of cyprus; mohammed saleh mutie, minister for foreign affairs of the people's democratic republic of yemen; annino cavalierato, alternate minister for foreign affairs of greece; einar agustsson, minister for foreign affairs of iceland; sardar swaran singh, minister for external affairs of india; murtadha saeed abdul baqi, minister for foreign affairs of iraq; garret fitzgerald, minister for foreign affairs of ireland; sabah el ehmad el jaber al sabah, minister for foreign affairs of kuwait; fouad naffah, minister for foreign affairs of lebanon; hamdi ould mouknass, minister for external affairs of mauritania; gyanendra bahadur karki, minister for foreign affairs and finance of nepal; carlos p. romulo, secretary of foreign affairs of the philippines; desmond edgar fashole luke, minister for external affairs of sierra leone; laureano lopez rodo, minister for foreign affairs of spain; mansour khaled, minister for foreign affairs of the sudan; abdel halim khaddam, vice-prime minister and concurrently minister for foreign affairs of syria; chatichai coonhavan, deputy foreign minister of thailand; umit haluk bayulken, minister for foreign affairs of turkey; john malecela, minister for foreign affairs of the united republic of tanzania; joseph conombo, minister for foreign affairs of upper volta; aristides calvani, minister of foreign affairs of venezuela; mohamed a. nouman, deputy prime minister and concurrently minister for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen; milos minic, vice-president of the federal executive council and concurrently federal secretary for foreign affairs of yugoslavia; and elijah h.k. mudenda, minister for foreign affairs of zambia.

kwon min jun, permanent observer, and li yun gyom, deputy permanent observer, of the democratic people's republic of korea to the u.n., and other korean officials of the observer's office attended the reception.

leopoldo benites, chairman of the current session of the u.n. general assembly; kurt waldheim, secretary-general, and tang ming-chao, under-secretary-general, of the united nations; and other high-ranking u.n. officials also attended the reception.

saadat hasan, permanent delegate of the palestine liberation organization in new york, was present at the reception.

officials of new york municipal government and american friends from various circles were also present.

american scholars of chinese origin including yang chen-ning, wang hao and i.m. pei, and liu tzu-chien and others as well as representatives of overseas chinese residing in new york were also present at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets with a Number of Delegation Leaders at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 3, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs, met with leaders of the delegations of a number of countries to the u.n. general assembly today and yesterday.

yesterday afternoon, chairman chiao kuan-hua met with umit halu bayulken, leader of the turkish delegation and minister of foreign affairs.

today chairman chiao kuan-hua met respectively with john k. christofides, leader of the cyprus delegation and minister of foreign affairs; garret fitzgerald, leader of the irish delegation and minister of foreign affairs; laureano lopez rodo, leader of the spanish delegation and minister of foreign affairs; and milos minic, leader of the yogoslav delegation, vice-president of the federal assembly and concurrently federal secretary for foreign affairs.

at the meetings, chairman chiao kuan-hua had friendly talks with them.

chairman chiao kuan-hua attended a luncheon today given by sabah el ahmed el jaber, leader of the kuwait delegation and minister of foreign affairs. leaders of the delegations of many arab and african countries also attended the luncheon. chairman chiao kuan-hua had friendly conversations with representatives of various counties present at the luncheon.

CHINA AND US

Chiao Kuan-hua Attends Banquet Given by Kissinger

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 3, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs, attended a banquet given in new york this evening by dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs.

attending the banquet on the chinese side were also huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and china's permanent representative to the united nations; chang han-chih, alternate representative of the chinese delegation; and advisor kuo chia-ting.

the banquet was also attended on the u.s. side by arthur w. hummel jr., acting assistant secretary for east asian and pacific affairs; winston lord, official on the national security council; and charles freeman, interpreter.

Chinese Professor of Biology, Chinese-American Scientist Work Together and Achieve Good Results

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

professor tung ti-chou of biology of the chinese academy of sciences and chinese-american scientist professor man-chiang niu of temple university of the united states, working in cooperation in the academy's institute of zoology, recently achieved new success in the study of cytology and genetics.

for the first time they verified through animal experiments that messenger ribonucleic acid(mrna) in the cytoplasm (the protoplasm of a cell, exclusive of the nucleus) plays a significant role in cell differentiation, development and hereditary characteristics. protoplasm is the essential matter of all animal and plant cells.

an important topic of biological research is the differentiation, development and heredity of cells. there is now lively theoretical controversy concerning these matters. the general view is that they are controlled by the nucleus of the fertilized egg. using the dialectical materialist viewpoint, professor tung ti-chou has conducted research over a long period into the relationship between cell nucleus and cytoplasm. as a result of many experiments in cytology and embryology he maintains that both the cell nucleus and the cytoplasm are involved in the differentiation, development and heredity of cells. many heredity phenomena result from the interaction of the cell nucleus and the cytoplasm.

professor man-chiang niu discovered in the course of many embryological experiments that mrna in cytoplasm is essential for the differentiation and development of cells. he became aware of professor tung ti-chou's research work last year when he came to visit relatives in china. early this year he expressed a desire to come to china and work in cooperation with professor tung ti-chou in this research for a short time. he and his wife pao-ying chang were invited to peking last may. during their joint research, professors tung ti-chou and man-chiang niu learned from each other, co-operated harmoniously and gave full play to their respective specialities.

their experiments were done with fish. mrna was extracted and purified from matured ovarian carp eggs. it was injected into freshly fertilized gold fish eggs. one hundred and six of the 320 fry bred had a single tail fin, characteristic of carp since goldfish have a double tail fin. this proved that the injected mrna plays a significant role. the success of this experiment is a new contribution to the fundamental theory of cytogenetics and opens up broad prospects for medical science and agriculture.

the professors are now writing a thesis on their experiments, which will be published in a scientific journal.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Upper Volta Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

chu hsien-sung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of upper volta, left here for ouagadougou by air today.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Delegation of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 4, 1973)

the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam (p.r.g.r.s.v.n.) led by nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the p.r.g.r.s.v.n., left here for home by special plane this morning.

the delegation arrived here yesterday morning on its way home after attending the 4th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries and concluding a visit to six african and european countries.

nguyen thi binh, minister of foreign affairs of the p.r.g.r.s.v.n., left by the same plane.

the distinguished guests were warmly seen off at the airport by saifudin, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the party committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the sinkiang military area command; yang yung, member of the c.p.c. central committee, second secretary of the regional party committee, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and commander of the sinkiang military area command, and other leading members of the autonomous region and urumchi city.

r.s.v.n. ambassador to china nguyen van quang, who had come here specially from peking to greet president nguyen huu tho, left by the same plane.

also present at the airport was liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs.

yesterday evening, the distinguished guests were welcomed at a banquet given in their honour by the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region, and they also attended a local song and dance performance.

China's National Day Celebrated in North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 4, 1973)

the ministry of culture of the democratic republic of viet nam held a film reception here on the evening of september 30 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were hoang minh giam, minister of culture, and ha huy giap, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of culture.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n., was also present.

the chinese colour film of modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" was shown at the reception.

on the evening of october 2, the hai hung provincial committee of the viet nam fatherland front held a meeting to warmly celebrate the chinese national day.

among those present were ngo duy dong, secretary of the hai hung provincial committee of the viet nam workers' party; tran tao, chairman of the administrative committee of hai hung province and nguyen van huyen, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association and minister of general education.

also present was chinese ambassador wang yu-ping.

ngo duy dong and wang yu-ping made speeches at the reception.

similar meetings were held by workers of the hanoi locomotive section and the "march eighth" textile mill and members of the viet nam-china friendship agricultural cooperative respectively on september 28, 30 and october 1.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

gustav heinemann, president of the federal republic of germany, has sent a message to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i wish to extend my salutations to you mr. chairman. wish you good health and further achievements in the development of your country, and wish the chinese people a happy future. may the relations between our two countries, newly established but already fruitful, be further deepened so as to create happiness for our peoples and be beneficial to the people of our two countries and in the interests of world peace and cooperation.

Chinese Ambassador to West Germany Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Bonn, Oct. 2, 1973)

wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the federal republic of germany, gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 1,000 guests present were: hans-dietrich genscher, federal minister of the interior of the f.r.g.; dr. hans friedrichs, federal minister of economics; kai-uwe von hassel and dr. hermann schmitt-vockenhausen, both vice presidents of the bundestag; dr. gerhard schroeder, chairman of the foreign political committee of the bundestag; karl moersch, parliamentary secretary of state of the ministry of foreign affairs; lieutenant general g. rall, inspector general of the air

force of the bundeswehr; lieutenant general schulz, deputy inspector general of the army; admiral von schroeter, deputy inspector general of the navy; peter kraemer, mayor of the city bonn; and members of the bundestag, high-ranking officials and officers, leading members of political parties, as well as well-known personages from various circles.

also present at the reception were diplomatic envoys of various countries to west germany.

more than 100 patriotic overseas chinese residing in different parts of west germany were also present on invitation. some of them are natives of the province of taiwan.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chinese Ambassador to Democratic Yemen Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Aden, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to the people's democratic republic of yemen tsui chien held a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 200 guests present at the reception were deputy premier for economic and financial affairs mahmood abdulla usheish, minister of economy and industry abdul aziz abdul walli, minister of public works haider abubaker al attas, minister of health abdul aziz al dali, deputy defence minister and commander of the army ali antar, and other officials and officers as well as friendly personages from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here and representatives of palestinian resistance organizations in aden were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Ambassador to Yemen Arab Republic Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Oct. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to the yemen arab republic chang tsan-ming held a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were president of the consultative assembly abdulla ben hussein al ahmar, deputy prime minister for economic affairs hassan maky, chief of general staff of the armed forces hussein al maswari, minister of economy and acting foreign minister abdulla abdu magid al asnag, minister of agriculture abdul jabar al mujahid, minister of health mohammed ghaid al aghbari, secretary general of the republican council ahmed el radi and other officials and officers.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

President of Republican Council of Yemen Arab Republic Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

abdu rahman al eriani, president of the republican council of the yemen arab republic, has sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu of the chinese people's republic warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am glad to extend the warmest and sincere congratulations from myself and the yemeni people to your excellency and to the friendly chinese people, wishing the treasured friendship between our two countries grow further, your excellency good health and happiness, and the friendly chinese people further development and success.

abdu rahman al eriani
president of the republican council
of the yemen arab republic
Sanaa

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Professor Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1973)

professor zdenko vitasovic, a maize breeding specialist from yugoslavia, left here by air today for home via kwangchow after a visit to china.

prof. vitasovic arrived here on september 11. while in china, he visited peking, shanghai, hangchow, the tachai production brigade in shansi province and hsinhsiang region in honan province. vice-minister of agriculture and forestry yang li-kung met and had a friendly talk with him on september 29.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Ambassador to Zaire Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to zaire kung ta-fei gave a reception yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 200 guests present at the reception were senior officials of zairian government ministries, friends from cultural, sports and journalistic circles as well as diplomatic envoys of many countries to zaire.

leaders of the angolan national liberation front were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Oct. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 400 guests present at the reception were s. kalulu, member of the central committee of the united national independence party, acting foreign minister and minister of lands and natural resources; brian doyle, chief justice; chikwanda, minister of health; and other zambian friends of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of african national liberation movements here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

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"BURNING OF BOOKS AND BURYING OF SCHOLARS ALIVE"

Identifying "the Burning of Books and Burying of Scholars Alive"

by

Shih Ting (施丁)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 28, 1973)

"The burning of books and burying of scholars alive" was an important political event of the period under the rule of the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty (Ch'in Shih Huang-ti). Many people had commented on this event in the past, and although their opinions differed to some extent, the majority of them were of the view that "the burning of books and burying of scholars alive" by the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty was an act of tyranny and a reactionary measure that directly led to the downfall of the Ch'in Dynasty.

For example, Chia I of the Han Dynasty criticized the "burning of books and burying of scholars alive" by the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty as "abolishing the ways of the ancient kings and destroying by fire the books of numerous schools of thinkers" to fool the people. Because the Ch'in Dynasty burned books and adopted a ruthless criminal code toward the people, it was doomed to perish very fast. ("Kuo Ch'in Lun"过秦论). This view of Chia I's had a great impact on history.

Chang Chieh of the T'ang Dynasty also wrote in a poem entitled "Book Burning Pit": "With the bamboo strips and silk fabrics gone up in smoke, the reign of an emperor came to the end. The frontier of the home of the ancient dragon was guarded in vain. Shantung rose in revolt while the ashes in the pit were still warm, since neither Liu Pang nor Hsiang Yü was a scholar." The poem meant to say that the "burning of books and burying of scholars alive" by the

First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty led to the decline of the Ch'in Dynasty, and it collapsed not long afterward under the attack of Liu Pang and Hsiang Yü.

The views of Chia I and Chang Chieh were erroneous ones that distorted history and stood truth on its head. We should seriously analyze and distinguish the concrete substance, nature and effect of "the burning of books and burying of scholars alive" by the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty.

According to Szu-ma Ch'ien's Historical Records, the circumstances leading to "the burning of books and burying of scholars alive" by the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty were mainly as follows: In the 26th year of the reign of the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty (221 B.C.), China was unified. Faced with this situation, there was diversity of opinion and struggle within the Ch'in Dynasty at the time as to whether the unification should be consolidated by strengthening the centralization of authority or disintegrated by abolishing the centralization of authority. The faction headed by Prime Minister Wang Wan favored the conferment of titles on feudal princes. Governor Li Szu was opposed to this, and he held that the division of the countries into prefectures and counties was more advantageous to the consolidation of unity. The First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty resolutely adopted Li Szu's view and "divided the country into 36 prefectures." (Historical Records: "Biography of the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty." Quotations below are all from the same source unless indicated otherwise.) Regional administrators were appointed by the Central Government so as to consolidate the unification and strengthen the centralization of authority. From then on, Li Szu was promoted as Prime Minister. However, those who advocated conferment of titles on feudal princes were not reconciled to this decision, and the struggle between the two factions did not come to an end.

Eight years afterward, in the 34th year of the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty (213 B.C.), Doctor Ch'un-yü Yüeh once again brought up this struggle. At the time, the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty was giving a grand banquet to his ministers at the Hsienyang Palace. Principal Doctor Chou Ch'ing-ch'en paid tribute in the face of the emperor saying that the unification of China by changing the feudal states of the past into prefectures and counties was a feat of unprecedented prestige and virtue. Ch'un-yü Yüeh was very dissatisfied with what Chou Ch'ing-ch'en said. He said that the division of the country into prefectures and counties was not in accord with the ancient laws and institutions and maliciously attacked Chou Ch'ing-ch'en for "open flattery." The First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty accordingly handed over these two kinds of views to the ministers for discussion.

Prime Minister Li Szu immediately refuted Ch'un-yü Yüeh saying: "Times have changed and it is not possible to copy the old things. The laws and institutions of ancient times cannot be imitated today." He also pointed out: "At present, the scholars do not study the contemporary things, but exclusively hold things of ancient times in high esteem, and use the ancient ways to oppose contemporary politics so as to hoodwink and agitate the people." He therefore advocated the banning of private schools and recommended the burning of books. Anyone who dared to discuss secretly the Book of Odes and the Book of History

would be sentenced to death. Those who used the past to attack the present would bring destruction to the whole clan. Officials who had knowledge but did not inform the authorities of the unlawful acts were punishable in the same way. Those who still refused to burn their books thirty days after the promulgation of the order would be branded criminals on the face and sentenced to four years of hard labor in building city walls. Li Szu sought to discourage the people from using the past to attack the present through this measure. (Historical Records: Biography of Li Szu)

The First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty accepted Li Szu's recommendation and gave official approval for its implementation. The adoption of this measure by the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty dealt a serious blow on "the use of the past to attack the present."

In the 35th year of the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty (212 B.C.), the year following his promulgation of this decree, "occultists" Hou Sheng and Lu Sheng launched another attack. They secretly whispered that the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty was "stubborn" and had an "insatiable covetousness for power," and that he relied heavily on the jailers and did not give important assignments to the 70 doctors (men of extensive learning). This was obviously aimed at slandering and attacking the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty for adopting Li Szu's recommendation on strengthening the centralization of authority, at airing grievances for Ch'un-yü Yüeh and his ilk, and at creating public opinion for the scholars and doctors in the power struggle. These two persons who relied on occultism to cheat people stealthily slipped away after they vociferously attacked the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty.

After the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty learned of this, he recalled how the scholars had slandered the Court at the Hsienyang Palace and spread rumors to deceive the people. He accordingly ordered the judiciary to interrogate and investigate strictly the scholars. The scholars accused each other, and it was found that more than 460 of them had violated the law. The First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty accordingly buried all these scholars alive in Hsienyang. He made known this incident to the whole country to serve as a warning to posterity. This was the well-known incident of "burning of books and burying of scholars alive."

In ordering "the burning of books," the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty did not intend to destroy culture and burn all books. He "burned books for the sake of unifying thought." (Lu Hsün's Chun Feng Yueh T'an) He only wanted to burn the historical records of other states other than the historical records of the Ch'in State, as well as the Book of Odes, the Book of History, and the classics of various schools of thought in the hands of the people. The books "officially kept by the scholars of profound learning" were not burned, and it was also clearly stipulated that all books dealing with "medicine, devination and tree planting" should not be burned. Therefore, it could be affirmed that the books burned by the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty were limited.

It was for the sake of dealing a blow at those reactionaries who advocated restoration that the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty ordered the "burying of scholars alive," but he did not intend to slaughter all scholars. Chou Ch'ing-ch'en who supported the division of the countries into prefectures and counties

and some law-abiding scholars were not persecuted. Fu Sheng, Shun-sun T'ing, Lu Chia, Li Shih and other scholars who were well-known in the early days of the Han Dynasty were not persecuted at the time. Furthermore, after the incident of "burying scholars alive," there were still doctors and scholars at the Court of the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty, and doctors were still being selected for appointment. For example, when the Second Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty was informed of the uprising staged by Ch'en She, he summoned the doctors and scholars for consultation. At the time, "more than 30 doctors and scholars" gave answers to questions. Because "Doctor-Designate" Shu-sun T'ung gave an answer that satisfied the Second Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty, he was "appointed as Doctor." (Historical Records: Biography of Shu-sun T'ung) This showed that the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty not only did not kill the innocent scholars but also had appointed some scholars.

"The burning of books and burying of scholars alive" was by nature a progressive measure that laid "more stress on the present than on the past" against those who attempted to usurp power for restoration at the time.

From the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals to the period of the Warring States, China underwent a period of major upheavals in society marked by its transition from the system of slavery to the feudal system. During this period, because the insurrections staged by the slaves had dealt a fatal blow at the system of slavery the newly emerging landlord forces had raised their heads and made headway with each passing day, and had gradually seized political power and carried out social reforms based on the feudal system. The several hundred small states in the whole country had been merged into a few big states, with the old system of conferring titles on princes gradually replaced by the new system of dividing the states into prefectures and counties, and the moribund system of slavery replaced by the progressive feudal system. The Confucian school of thought represented by Confucius and Mencius, which reflected the death-bed struggle of slave-owning aristocrats, vainly attempted to save the reactionary rule of the system of slavery, but ended in a crushing defeat. The legalist school of thought represented by Shang Yang and Han Fei-tzu reflected the progressive nature of the newly emerging landlord class which was full of vigor, carried out social reforms and won victories.

The First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty lived in this period of time. He directly inherited Shang Yang's cause of legal reform, followed the political road of the legalist school, gave important assignments to Li Szu and other legalists, over-ran the six states of Han, Wei, Ch'u, Chao, Yen and Ch'i, and accomplished the great undertaking of unifying China. In and after the course of unification, he abolished the system based on the conferment of titles on princes and the political prerogatives of the slave-owning aristocrats. He promoted the system of dividing the whole country into prefectures and counties, set up the feudal state system with the emperor as the center and introduced a series of measures for strengthening feudal autocracy based on the centralization of authority, thus developing the feudal system.

However, the slave-owning aristocrats were not reconciled to their defeat, and they dreamt of crawling out from the garbage heap of history to usurp power for restoration. Some reactionary politicians, scholars and doctors who were their spokesmen--such as Wang Wan, Ch'un-yü Yüeh, Hou Sheng, Lu Sheng and their

ilk--still inherited the mantle of their supreme masters, Confucius and Mencius, and obstinately clung to the stand of the slave-owning landlords. Under the situation, they eulogized the Book of Odes and the Book of History, used the past to attack the present, and spread rumors to mislead the public. They favored the conferment of titles on prices, opposed the division of the country into prefectures and counties, and attempted to disintegrate the unified country, to abolish feudal autocracy based on the centralization of authority and to restore the system of slavery. There was no question that their "using the past to attack the present" was reactionary.

In conformity with the "trend of development" of the time, the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty and Li Szu negated the out-dated system based on the conferment of titles on princes and firmly pushed ahead the system of dividing the country into prefectures and counties. They also bared the reactionary features of the reactionaries who used the past to attack the present and dealt a crushing blow at them. It should be said that they had done the right things.

Therefore, "the burning of books and burying of scholars alive" by the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty was a political struggle between the landlord class that had newly acquired the dominant position and the slave-owning aristocrats that had been driven off the political stage at the time, a resolute action taken by the Ch'in Dynasty that had unified the country not long ago to smash the restoration plot of the old forces and to uphold the new feudal rule, a progressive measure that laid "more stress on the present than on the past." This was entirely essential at the time. We should look at it historically. It was evidently very wrong for Chia I and others to describe it as a reactionary measure.

The effect of the "burning of books and burying of scholars alive" by the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty should also be affirmed.

Taking the period under the reign of the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty into consideration, after "the burning of books and burying of scholars alive," although the Book of Odes, the Book of History and the classics of various schools of thought were still kept and read by some of the people and there were still people who cursed the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty and the feudal state system, yet within the Ch'in Court, there was not a single doctor or scholar who dared to make flagrant "use of the past to attack the present" and to oppose the division of the country into prefectures and counties and the centralization of authority. This enabled the system of prefectures and counties to develop more smoothly, thus daily consolidating the unification of the state of the landlord class.

Taking into consideration the history of China after the Ch'in Dynasty, the system of feudal rule of the Ch'in Dynasty had an extremely far-reaching impact on the continuation of the feudal society for 2,000 years. After the Ch'in Dynasty, the various feudal dynasties were basically nothing more than a variation and development of the system of prefectures and counties no matter how the names of the local set-ups had been changed, and they were basically nothing more than the evolution and development of feudal autocracy based on the centralization of authority no matter how their political systems and forms of

organization had changed. As Wang Ch'uan-shan said in the early days of the Ch'ing Dynasty, the system of prefectures and counties had been in force for two thousand years and could not be changed. (Tu T'ung Chien Lun 读通鉴论, Vol. I) T'an Szu-t'ung of modern times also said that the political system of the past two thousand years was the political system of the Ch'in Dynasty. (Jen Hsüeh 仁学, Vol. I) We can therefore say that "the burning of books and burying of scholars alive" by the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty had played a positive role in consolidating the unification of the feudal state and strengthening the system of feudal autocracy based on the centralization of authority under the historical conditions of the time.

Can we then state with conviction that "the burning of books and burying of scholars alive" led to the downfall of the Ch'in Dynasty which took place not long afterward? We are of the view that we cannot see things in this light. Three years after "the burning of books and burying of scholars alive," in the first year of the Second Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty (209 B.C.), Ch'en Yü, the son of a slave-owning aristocrat, scholar Kung Fu and their like all took advantage of the uprising staged by Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang to rebel against the Ch'in Dynasty. The Ch'in Dynasty collapsed three years afterward (206 B.C.). If the question were inspected superficially, it would appear that there was a direct cause-and-effect relationship between the downfall of the Ch'in Dynasty and "the burning of books and burying of scholars alive." But a careful analysis of the contradictions at the time show us this was not the case.

The state machinery has always been the tool used by one class to oppress another class. At the early stage of the substitution of the system of slavery with the feudal system, for the sake to consolidating the dictatorship of the landlord class, the feudal rulers had on the one hand to deal blows at the restoration activities of the remnant forces of the slave-owning aristocrats, and on the other hand, to suppress the resistance and struggle of the peasant class. The "burning of books and burying of scholars alive" was used by the Ch'in Dynasty to strike blows at the restoration activities of the reactionaries, but the "adoption of harsh laws and severe penalty to make the people in the country ill at ease" (Historical Records: Joint Biography of Chang Erh and Ch'en Yü) represented the persecution of the people by the Ch'in Dynasty. The uprising staged by Ch'en Yü, Kung Fu and their like against the Ch'in Dynasty was by nature fundamentally different from the peasants' uprisings. The downfall of the Ch'in Dynasty was the result of the aggravation of the contradiction between the feudal rulers and the broad masses of the people. The uprising staged by Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang was a revolutionary struggle against the feudal exploiters that led to the downfall of the Ch'in Dynasty. Therefore, the Ch'in Dynasty was overthrown by the peasants' revolution. By arbitrarily linking together "the burning of books and burying of scholars alive," the uprising staged by Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang and the toppling of the Ch'in Dynasty by Liu Pang and Hsiang Yü, and by categorically ascribing them to the law of casualty, Chang Chieh and others were actually making a far-fetched interpretation to confuse right and wrong in history.

Today, we should use the historical materialist viewpoint to analyze this historical event of "the burning of books and burying of scholars alive" by the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty, look at its essence through the

outward appearance, and reveal the true look of history. However, bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade, and traitor Lin Piao and his sworn confederates cursed the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty for "burning books and burying scholars alive" and recited Chang Chieh's poem "Book Burning Pit" for the purpose of maliciously attacking our great Party and the socialist system based on the dictatorship of the proletariat. They showed sympathy for such reactionary forces in history as Ch'un-yü Yüeh, Hou Sheng and the buried scholars, negated the progressive measure adopted by the First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty that laid "more stress on the present than on the past, distorted history, stood truth on its head and attempted to put society in the reverse gear. This also served precisely to show that they were simon-pure historical idealists. Judged by their criminal action in carrying out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and turning traitors to the Party and the state, and their use of the idealist conception of history to stand history on its head and to create counter-revolutionary public opinion, their sinister intention was to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism.

"Class struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years." In those years, Ch'un-yü Yüeh and his ilk who represented the remnant forces of the moribund slave-owning aristocrats in history opposed the unification of the country by the Ch'in Dynasty and the feudal system in a vain attempt to restore the system of slavery. Today, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique that represented the bourgeoisie and the interests of the landlord, rich-peasant, counter-revolutionary, bad and rightist elements opposed the proletarian dictatorship in a vain attempt to restore the "paradise" of the landlord and bourgeois classes. However, all reactionaries who go against the trend of historical development are short-lived. The restoration plot of Ch'un-yü Yüeh and his ilk had long ago come to nought in class struggle between the Ch'in and Han dynasties. The restoration plot of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique has also been smashed into smithereens by the proletarian dictatorship in actual class struggle. This is a law of history independent of the will of all reactionaries.

(Reproduced from Liao-ning Jih-pao but slightly revised by Jen-min Jih-pao)

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MILITIA

Heroic Militiamen Battling on the Forefront of the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

by

NCNA Correspondents and NCNA Reporters

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 26, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and having been tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, the broad masses of Chinese militiamen are battling with greater vigor on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements. Holding the gun in one hand and the hoe in the other, they are vigilantly defending the motherland day and night in coordination with the People's Liberation Army and actively contributing their efforts to socialist revolution and construction. All parts of the country are resounding with songs in praise of the militiamen.

Shock Troops Below the 1,000-Meter Shaft

Deep in the bowels of the Fushun Coalfield, the militia company of the "May 4" tunnelling unit is well known throughout the mine for its courage and tenacity. It is not only a military organization but also a labor organization. The militiamen not only display very strong fighting capabilities in such military fields as carrying out preparedness against war and military training, but also bring into full play the part of shock troops in production under the shaft. The workers warmly praise them as "vanguards of the coalfield."

Once, the militia company of the "May 4" tunnelling unit received an assault assignment for the tunnelling and cutting of a ventilation passage up a steep incline. This passage sloped up at an angle of 37 degrees over a lane which had been in service for a great many years. The militiamen had to tilt their heads to drill the blast holes and mud from the drilled rock plastered their bodies. Bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory," they courageously and tenaciously persevered in battle and overfulfilled each day their quota of tunnelling.

For the sake of properly speeding up the rate of tunnelling, they also carried out study alongside with work, and strived to improve the standard of operation. When basic unit militiaman T'ang Ching-pin turned up for work, he studied carefully the operation of the old workers. After work, he personally called at the homes of the old workers to seek instructions from them. With the help of the old workers, he dismantled a pneumatic drill, and acquainted himself one by one with the performance, maintenance and method of operation of operation of each and every part. When others had left the shaft after work, he would still drill blast holes to master the technique. Once, through carelessness, he stepped on a roller and fell more than 30 meters with the drill.

Both his hands were cut and bleeding, but without uttering a groan, he picked up his drill and hurried back to the fray. The militiamen of the whole company also studied and delved into their work in the hard way for the revolution like T'ang Ching-pin, and the level of rock cutting was quickly raised.

Once, the "503" mining area had to start production ahead of schedule, and the militiamen of the "May 4" tunnelling unit was immediately thrown into the battle to construct a preparatory passage for the project. The whole company organized three assault groups and centralized its forces for a war of annihilation. At the critical moment when the shoring planks of a newly erected wooden frame was breaking under pressure, militia squad leader Tu Ch'i-pin charged forward at the head of others, thus adverting the danger. In order to reduce tremors to the surrounding rocks and avoid collapse, the militiamen again brought their collective wisdom into play and worked out a good method. Using pneumatic shovels alone, they hollowed out a preparatory passage for area "503" and completed the assignment nine days ahead of schedule.

The militiamen of the tunnelling team brought their commando spirit into full play in this way, and by working hard and in a down-to-earth manner, they set new tunnelling records time and again. In the first quarter of this season, they broke the 1,002 meters record and overfulfilled the target of the first half-year 55 days ahead of schedule. In the month of June, they created a new level by tunnelling a 210-meter lane through solid rock, and stepped into the ranks of rapid tunnelling units.

Cutting Up the Hills and Harnessing the Rivers To Build a New World

The broad masses of militiamen and commune members of Maya commune in Kueich'ih hsien, Anhwei Province, with grand revolutionary designs in mind, are transforming the old look of the hills and rivers. In the past three years, they have greatly changed in the landscape, greatly increased grain production and brought prosperity to the five trades, with grain production increasing by 10,260,000 catties at the rate of more than 3,000,000 catties per annum. In 1972, the average per-mow yield of grain was 1,030 catties and the average per-mow yield of ginned cotton was 103 catties. Great development has also been made in industry, fishery and forestry as well as other sideline production run by the collectives, and the whole commune is advancing with big strides along the golden road of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

What has been the cause for this tremendous change in the Maya commune within three short years? The secretary of the commune Party committee replied: "First, we rely on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Second, we rely on the Tachai spirit. Third, we rely on the role of this main force of militiamen."

Maya commune faces the lake with the mountains at its back. Seventy percent of the land are hills, 20 percent are water and 10 percent are arable land. In the past, it was notorious known as a "disaster-ridden spot" and had to fight the drought or waterlogging almost every year. For the sake of transforming the feature of production, in as early as 1959, the commune decided

to start work on the building of a reservoir on the hills of Szuling. However, owing to interference and sabotage from the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, work was on an on and off basis, and in ten years, only 41 percent of the project was completed. During the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of militiamen together with the commune members of Maya commune, studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." They vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for learning from Tachai in agriculture, and successfully launched the people's war for transforming the hills and rivers.

Ch'en Yü-chung, the secretary of the Party committee of Maya commune and political commissar of the militia regiment, personally led the militiamen to fight at the forefront opening up hills and building dams, levelling knolls and digging ditches, carrying earth to build embankments, and building canals and roads. No sooner had he mastered the quarrying and blasting techniques, Wang Hsiang-lung, a basic unit militiaman and leader of the quarrying team, began to work from a platform suspended in mid air. Although working from a platform suspended in mid air was extremely dangerous, he showed no fear of the danger, refused to retire from the front when injured, and raised the platform from 10 meters to 20 meters and as high as 70 meters. Under his leadership, the quarrying team yearly overfulfilled its quota ahead of schedule. Everybody praised him for "having a red heart, the courage of a tiger, a fighting spirit firmer than granite and skyrocketing zeal."

Like Wang Hsiang-lung, other militiamen also pressed forward courageously and doggedly in the struggle to transform the hills and rivers. From 1969 onward, within only the short space of three years, they have already victoriously completed the resumed construction of the Szuling Reservoir and the fitting together of parts. In the past three years, they have raised the height of the dam by 5 meters, extended the three trunk ditches by over 40 li, and also dug lateral ditches 106 li long. They newly built 56 small locks, completed 10 projects over mountains and rivers, erected five aqueducts of various sizes and extended the irrigated acreage by 4,900 mow. People said: "The construction of the Szuling Reservoir took 13 years, but more was done in the last three years than the previous ten years."

Three years of intensive work has caused a great transformation to take place in Maya commune. The "disaster ridden spot" has become a land of "fish and rice." At present, the moment you enter Maya, you can see reservoirs on the hills and embankments along the lake, as well as various water conservation projects scattered like pieces on a chessboard. The hills are covered with luxuriant woods, and in fields below the hills, rice shoots are growing healthily. A newly constucted highway 102 li long links the 15 production brigades of the commune closely together, and the highway that girdles the hill, leads to the Szuling Reservoir, and winds its way up the mountain like a strand of beautiful ribbon, adds a touch of color to the already lovely landscape of Maya.

Looking back over the course of the battle for transforming the hills and harnessing the rivers in these three short years, the broad masses of militiamen of Maya commune more deeply realize that with the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they could call forth skyrocketing revolutionary zeal, move mountains and seas and win victories everywhere.

Line Maintenance in Deep Mountains for Preparedness Against War

At the old revolutionary base of Imengshan mountain region there is a range of mountains with nine peaks towering above the clouds. Girdling the mountains is a row of telephone poles with their silvery wires spanning the air. This is a national defense communications line. Here, people often see a dozen or so young militiamen travelling over cliffs and ravines to inspect the line. They are militiamen of the line maintenance squad belonging to the Ch'ihp'an production brigade of Changchuang commune in Iyüan hsien. Comrades of the communications center of the unit fondly call them "line maintenance soldiers without uniform."

Since its inception several years ago, this militia line maintenance squad has all along received close attention from the Ch'ihp'an production brigade and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. Liu Sheng-jung, a member of the committee of the Party branch and a "former communications personnel" during the war years, regularly told the militiamen about the deeds of struggle of the older generation of communications personnel of former days who showed neither fear of planes overhead nor bullets flying past to deliver messages in defiance of death. The militiamen resolved to carry forward the glorious tradition and cooperate with the unit in properly maintaining the national defense line.

On Windy, snowy and stormy nights, none of them could sleep comfortably. The moment they heard the howling wind and thunderclaps, they immediately carried their hurricane lanterns and shouldered their equipment to inspect the line. One night, there was a sudden change in the weather, and the soundly sleeping line maintenance militiamen were waken up by the thunderclaps. The comrades of the whole squad immediately got up and went to inspect the line in the rain. They said: "The Party and the people has entrusted this 7 li of line to us, and so long as we are here, we must guarantee that the line is in working order."

In the rainy night, when the line maintenance squad came to a mountain gully, they saw the roaring torrents rolling down with rocks, and the water at the bottom of the gully was already waist high. By means of the glare of the lightning they could see that the No. 358 and No. 359 telephone poles on a slope on the opposite bank were in danger of being swept away. They at once locked arms and leaped into the rapids. They had barely advanced a few steps when militiaman Liu Jih-fa lost his footing and was knocked down by the current. Squad leader Liu Yü-hsing and another militiaman quickly pulled him up and ordered him back to the bank. Liu Jih-fa said: "The revolutionary forerunners had braved guns and bullets to deliver messages and showed no fear of death. I only had a fall, so it hardly matters." So saying, he insisted on going through the rapids together with other squad members.

When they reached the opposite bank, everyone had been bruised by the rocks. Their feet were lacerated, and they could feel the throbbing pain. Nobody paid any heed to that, but hastened to carry rocks from all around to hold up the No. 358 and No. 359 telephone poles. They also shovelled earth to batten down the base of the poles.

Ordinarily, apart from maintaining a system of line inspection, the militiamen of this line maintenance squad also paid attention to maintain line inspection during production. Whenever they pass the telephone poles on going up the slope, they would add a few shovelfuls of earth around them. On going down the slope, they also would rather walk a few more steps to take a look at the telephone poles along the way. In summer, they would brave the intense summer heat to cut away branches near the telephone poles, and in winter, they would trample over thick snow to knock away icicles hanging from the line.

Once, they saw the comrades of the armed force unit rushing along the mountain path from scores of li away and climbing up the poles to connect the lines. They thought to themselves: Should any trouble develop, we would have to run over 10 li to look for comrades from the armed force unit to make repairs. If we were confronted by the enemy, would that not be too late? Therefore, they asked the comrades of the armed force unit to teach them climb the poles and connect the lines. With the support of the armed force unit and the militia department of the commune, they began to make use of their spare time to learn climbing the pole. After more than a hundred practices, most of the comrades not only mastered the skill of climbing the pole with the aid of a loop and connecting the lines, but also learned to climb the pole without any aid. At present, no matter what trouble might develop along the line, there is no longer any need to send for people from the communications center of the armed force unit, as the militia line maintenance squad can quickly handle the situation on its own.

Unity of Purpose Provides a Formidable Force for Coastal Defense

On a massive seawall along the coast of the Yellow Sea of the motherland stands a militia sentry post. This is the T'ili production brigade militia sentry post of the Hsinchia commune in Tungt'ai hsien. Since 1958, the militiamen of this sentry post have been standing sentry and making patrol in coordination with the coastal defense unit there. They are guarding more vigilantly than ever the sacred territorial waters of the motherland and have been praised as a "red fortress on the coastal defense front" by the people.

One evening before a certain festival day, a 7th to 8th grade storm suddenly sprang up from the sea. This was closely followed by thunder and lightning and torrential rains. The militiamen on duty were unanimous in their opinion: With the coming of the storm we must further raise our vigilance and guard carefully against the enemies who might try to sneak through! Having said that, they all grasped firmly the rifles in their hands and marched into the teeth of the storm. The wind increased in intensity and the rain was falling more and more heavily. After each lightning flash, the sky darkened again like the bottom of a kettle. Showing neither fear of the fury of the storm nor the slippery and muddy condition of the road, the sentries on patrol alertly covered the shoreline. The stationary sentries, like young tigers, hid themselves behind the drippling thickets, vigilantly watching the ground before them.

Militiaman Ch'ang Wen-iu on sentry duty was drenched by the storm, and a relapse of his old stomach ailment brought him spasms of pain. At the time, there was a loud "crack," and a withered tree snapped by the wind fell heavily on him. Another sentry by his side immediately removed the fallen trunk from him, helped him to his feet and advised him to return to the post for a rest. He replied firmly: "The storm may snap the trunk or branch of a tree but it cannot shake my strong will to guard the coastal defense of the motherland." Gritting his teeth and bracing against the pain, he firmly stood guard at his battle station together with others.

One winter night, after a heavy rain, a bone-chilling northwesterly began to blow. A militiawoman of the No. 3 company who happened to be on duty suddenly noticed a light flashing in the direction of the sea. She immediately reported the situation to her superior, and squad leader Wang Shih-lan of the woman basic unit squad of the 3rd platoon led three militiawomen there to make a reconnaissance and search. Going over the shoals and grasslands and fording streams, they pursued the blinking light. At times, they laid flat on the ground to listen for movements, and at times, they moved forward in battle formation for reconnaissance. Wang Shih-lan, who was advancing in front of the group got careless and fell into a creek. She was soaked through and the wind from the sea chilled her to the marrow. But when she thought of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, "The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously," she was instantly filled with boundless strength, and led everybody to continue with the search. After over two hours of struggle, they crossed in succession three creeks, finally discovered the cause for suspicion and cleared up the situation.

For the sake of better building the sentry post into a bastion of iron for coastal defense, in the past two years the militiamen of the T'ili production brigade, based on the salient features of the scattered dwellings of the people along the coast and the inconvenience of communications, have with the help of the coastal defense forces, devised means to create many simple communications and liaison signals. They have manufactured on their own many simple communications equipment so that in the eventuality of any information about the enemy was discovered, the sentry post could accurately and speedily transmit such information.

In the early part of this year, the upper level gave them a test. One night, the sentry post suddenly received an order: "the small band of enemy agents" attempting to land must be completely destroyed within half an hour. "Toot! toot! toot!" the militiamen on duty at the post immediately sounded the signal to denote the "discovery of enemy" at sea. Instantly, signal lights began to flash, and the sound of conch-shell horns began to sound. Signals followed one after the other, relayed from house to house and spread rapidly over the whole production brigade. Within less than half an hour, the whole body of militiamen living in scattered dwellings were all at their battle stations. From the perimeter to the farmsteads, everywhere was turned into a formidable fortress. The moment the "enemy" landed, they were trapped in the bottomless sea of the people's war. Faced with such a stirring scene, the people praised: "These truly are red sentries with a high degree of vigilance!"

* * *

Arm the Broad Masses of Militiamen with Chairman Mao's Thinking on People's War

- The Party branch of the Ch'ihlo brigade lays a firm hold on education in revolutionary tradition for the descendants of the Red Militia of Ch'ihlo

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Sian) In the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, the Party branch of the Ch'inlo brigade of Hu hsien, Shensi, constantly conduct education in line and revolutionary tradition among the militiamen for the purpose of leading them to better develop the tradition of combining labor with military training and to continue to make new contributions toward the strengthening of war preparations and production and construction.

The Ch'ihlo Militia Company is a people's armed force with glorious revolutionary traditions. Its predecessor--the Red Militia and guerrilla bands of Ch'ihlo--fought bravely in coordination with the field units in the well-known "Battle of Ch'ihlo" and the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression to make a contribution to the revolution. After national liberation, led by the Party branch, the militia company of the Ch'ihlo brigade resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's directive on "three measures to be firmly carried out" in militia work. It was cited on many ocassions as an advanced unit in militia work.

In the past few years, the Party branch of the brigade organized many times the militiamen to head for the place where Chairman Mao personally directed the "Battle of Ch'ihlo" in November 1935. Chairman Mao's writings on the people's war were studied by the militiamen. The veterans of the Red Army and the Red Militia involved in the "Battle of Ch'ihlo" were also invited to recount traditions for the benefit of all. Taking out a long spear used in the past, 73-year-old Red Militia veteran Chi Tzu-sheng told everyone the glorious history about how members of the Ch'ihlo Red Militia, armed with spears, swords and indigenous guns, waged struggle against the bullies and landlords, suppressed the counter-revolutionary self-defense units, safeguarded the revolutionary regime and fought in active coordination with our army. He also related the deeds of Li Chin-hsiang, first-term secretary of the Party branch of Ch'ihlo chen, who gloriously laid down his life in the course of bravely fighting the enemy to defend the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao.

Meanwhile, the Party branch led everyone to review the history of two-line struggle in militia building and to expose and criticize Lin Piao and company that rabidly opposed Chairman Mao's directive, "Organize on a large scale militia divisions," and vainly attempted to weaken our people's armed forces so as to attain their vicious plot of restoring capitalism. The broad masses of militiamen came to understand that the thinking on people's war has always been Chairman Mao's thinking and is the heirloom of the revolution. In the past, in close coordination with the field units, the militia, fighting a people's war, defeated the reactionary groups at home and abroad and won a

great victory in the revolutionary war. Today, in the face of the threat of aggression and subversion by imperialism and social imperialism, only by making an army of the whole people can we throw any aggressors into the vast ocean of the people's war. All resolutely expressed that they would forever develop the glorious traditions of the Red Army and the Red Militia, strengthen militia building, train themselves hard to acquire skills for destroying the enemy, and be prepared at all times to annihilate the invading enemy.

Simultaneously with conducting education in ideology and political line for the militia, the Party branch of the Ch'ihlo brigade paid great attention to leading the militia to seriously insist on combining labor with military training. Every winter, it summoned all militiamen to study Chairman Mao's military thinking and undergo intensified drilling. After the beginning of spring cultivation, it again led the militiamen to carry out group drilling activities in the fields. For a time, the Party branch of the brigade organized everyone to build dams and canals. With tools in their hands and rifles on their backs, the militiamen ate and lived on the worksite and fought in the mountain valleys. They combined effecting emergency repairs on dams with hard drilling in bayonet fighting, shooting, etc., during breaks in between labor. They took advantage of such opportunities as manufacturing gunpowder and blasting for stones to cultivate and train skilled demolition hands. Not only was play given to the role of the militia as a shock force in production but also military training was doggedly carried out.

To improve the actual-combat skills of the militia, the Party branch also organized militiamen to stage joint exercises with the PLA. In a joint military-civilian anti-air raid exercise, the 6th squad of the 2nd platoon of the militia company received an order to attack and occupy a certain area by crossing the "Hulu River." At that time, the northerly wind was howling. The icy river water chilled one to the marrow. The militiamen carried forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Braving the severe cold, they waded through the river to triumphantly fulfill their mission. In ordinary times, the Party branch constantly organized militiamen to keep watch over or to patrol the important crossroads of traffic, the fields and the entrances to villages. Not only was peace and order maintained in society but also such skills as required in times of war were practiced and acquired.

In the past few years, through giving militiamen education in revolutionary traditions, the Party branch of the Ch'ihlo brigade raised the militiamen's consciousness in class struggle and two-line struggle and continuously improved their political quality and military quality. The basic-level militiamen had basically learned to shoot, throw hand-grenades and use explosive, and acquired anti-air raid knowledge. Many militiamen also learned to manufacture their own explosives. Out of three target shooting demonstrations this year, they achieved an excellent level for two.

One night in March this year, the forest over 10 li away from Ch'ihlo was on fire, with columns of black smoke rising and the raging fire lighting up the sky. Party branch deputy secretary and militia company commander Li Hsiang-lin and militia company deputy political instructor Chang Feng-ying quickly led over 60 men and women of the militia to climb over mountains and

ridges the same night to rush to the scene. Seventeen-year-old basic-level militiawoman Wang Kai was young in age and weak in physique. Against the advice of the leadership and the comrades, she doggedly hurried to the scene to fight the fire. She stuck it out to the last. Everyone bravely grappled with the all-consuming fire in total disregard of personal safety. After over four hours, they at last put out the raging fire and saved the forest.

In the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the militiamen brought into full play their leading role as a shock force. Since 1970, the militiamen and the masses of commune members have joined forces to lick various natural disasters. For three consecutive years, the whole brigade has surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Substantial progress has also been made in forestry, stock-raising and side-occupations. At present, the Party branch of the Ch'ihlo brigade is organizing the militiamen to seriously study the documents of the 10th Party National Congress, acquire a penetrating grasp of the spirit of the 10th Party National Congress, sum up experiences and formulate measures, so as to further develop the revolutionary traditions and get well drilled in military skills. They are ready at all times to annihilate all enemies who dare to come and invade us.

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RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Tachai People's Commune Advances in Emulating Pace-Setting Brigade

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Oct. 5, 1973)

the dissemination of the tachai brigade's revolutionary spirit has helped tachai people's commune in shansi province, north china transform the land, villages and people. the commune's grain output shot up 2.8 fold in five years.

with 430 members, the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, is one of the 21 production brigades in the tachai commune which has a population of 11,100. the commune has advanced rapidly with the deepening of the movement to learn from this pace-setting brigade during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the tachai commune has 1,200 hectares of farmland, most of which are on eroded hill slopes. following the example of the pace-setting brigade, the commune has given full scope to the commune members' initiative and mobilized them to work hard by relying on their own collective strength. after many years of efforts, the commune members turned the sloping farmland into terraced fields covered with a thick layer of mature soil and bordered by stone embankments. they also built five reservoirs and 36 storage ponds in the hills, sank 400 wells, erected 17 pumping stations and dug five canals totalling 10 kilometres in length. about forty per cent of the commune's farmland has been brought under irrigation.

the tachai people's commune was founded in 1958 by 23 agricultural producers cooperatives. their grain yield averaged 1.7 tons per hectare in 1957. the commune's grain yield inched up to 2.38 tons per hectare by 1966, the year the cultural revolution began. then it rose at an average annual rate of 24 per cent in the five years beginning with 1967, reaching 6.88 tons per hectare in 1971. this is 3.9 times the 1957 figure.

then the area was hit by an unusually severe drought in 1972. no saturating rain fell during the whole year. the commune members pledged "the greater the drought, the harder will we fight it exclamation" they pitched into the battle against the drought and built many new irrigation projects. this resulted in a harvest averaging 4.2 tons per hectare, 76 per cent higher than in 1966. the amount of grain sold by the commune to the state each year from 1970 to 1972 was more than the total grain output of the area in 1957. the combined grain reserve of the commune and its production brigades is enough to last the local people a whole year.

take tachai brigade as example

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and peasants have diligently studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao. all the brigades studied tachai's experience -- its adherence to the principle of putting politics in command, its revolutionary spirit of hard work and self-reliance and its deep love for the collective and the country. this touched off a mass campaign to transform nature in the spirit of tachai.

the nan-nao production brigade having just over 60 families is perched on a high hill. its 40 hectares of land were scattered in 4,000 tiny plots, the biggest of which did not exceed one mou (one fifteenth of a hectare). the yield used to be less than 1.5 tons per hectare even in a good weather year. the people there took it for granted that things had been so generation after generation and therefore could not be changed. in revolutionary mass criticism during the cultural revolution, they criticized the revisionist line and pointed out that one of its manifestations was the lack of the will to change nature. the achievements of tachai led them to the conclusion that great changes can be made only when people work hard with revolutionary determination. members of the brigade hacked across hill slopes to build a 2.5-kilometre road which brought motor traffic to the village. this increased the people's confidence. all members of the brigade turned out to carve the sloping land into farm terraces. grain output soared 5.3 fold in four years.

transforming nature on big scale

as chen yung-kuei, secretary of the communist party branch of the tachai production brigade and now newly elected member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party, said: "it is impossible to run large-scale socialist agriculture with the ideology of the small peasant economy" and "the superiority of the socialist economy cannot be brought into full play when one works with a small-peasant ideology".

the sunghsi river in the western part of the tachai commune, dry in the winter and spring, used to be in spate in the summer rainy season and swamp farmland on its banks. the 500-metre wide river bed was strewn with stone and debris. the villages along the river tried to tame it but were unsuccessful because of lack of funds and manpower.

in 1970, on the proposal of chen yung-kuei and after discussion by the commune members, a unified plan was mapped out by the commune to control the river. the commune deployed manpower and appropriated funds for the project. a dyke 10 kilometres long, three metres wide and

five metres high was built to narrow the river bed from 500 to 100 metres, and wasteland on the banks were reclaimed. more than 130 hectares of land were reclaimed from july 1970 to the spring of 1972 and grown to rice and other crops. the rice crop there yielded 5.6 tons per hectare last year despite the severe drought.

a 12.5-kilometre irrigation canal built by the commune has been completed and another 5-kilometres long canal is under construction. when it is completed, water from a new reservoir will irrigate farmland. the commune's total irrigated area will rise to 660 hectares, accounting for over half of its farmland.

expanding commune-run enterprises

in the past six years and more the commune has set up a livestock breeding farm, an agricultural machinery repair shop, a refractory material workshop, a truck team and a farm for raising grain. these enterprises have been built during the cultural revolution in accordance with the needs of agriculture and in the light of local resources. the total output value of the enterprises reached 550,000 yuan in 1972, accounting for one fourth of the gross annual income of the commune.

commune cadres and members built the houses and animal sheds and quarried stones and made lime with their own hands to start the livestock breeding. all the enterprises were built in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the enterprises have expanded the collective economy and promoted the expansion of agriculture, forestry and other rural sidelines. the agricultural machinery repair shop trains technicians in addition to its regular work. it also turned out 62 wheat and rice threshers and over 400 farm tools for the brigades in the past two years. the refractory material workshop turned out 15,000 pottery pipes for an irrigation project to combat last year's drought. the commune draws part of the accumulated funds from the enterprises to help those production brigades that are still lagging behind.

advancing to mechanization

there were no electric lines in this area before the formation of the tachai commune. today all 21 production brigades have electricity. threshing, rice milling, flour grinding, fodder crushing, grass cutting and the processing of other farm produce are mechanized or semi-mechanized. transportation used to depend on donkeys and human backs. today motor roads lead to all the production brigades, and the commune and its brigades have 32 tractors and trucks. tachai and two other brigades have installed aerial cableways to transport manure.

the tachai brigade is again setting the pace in reshaping the existing farmland, combining small plots into large plots and cutting down slopes and filling in gullies to create large tracts of new, level farmland in anticipation of mechanization. many other brigades are doing the same.

commune members' life improving

the living standards of the people has steadily risen. every family has grain in reserve and eighty per cent have bank savings. many commune members have wrist watches and sewing machines.

gone forever are the days when the peasants, farming on their own, succumbed to the ravages of nature. in a great drought in 1920, 31 out of the 60 families in houchuang village went begging or sold their children. five families died. all the poor and lower middle peasants had to eat wild plants and tree bark. although last year's drought was much more severe than that of 1920, the year-end annual distribution provided 235 kilogrammes of food grain per capita, on the average. all families have surplus grain and bank deposits last year were about the same as a good weather year.

the production brigades have built new housing for their members in a planned way year by year. large numbers of peasant families have moved into new two-storied homes. every production brigade has its own reading rooms, club and amateur theatrical group.

People's Communes on East China Plain Diversify Economy

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 5, 1973)

people's communes on the hangchow-chiahsing-huchow plain in the east china province of chekiang have diversified the economy while expanding grain production in line with the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development."

known as a place teeming with fish and rice, the plain embraces ten counties in northern chekiang with 273 communes. output of grain, silk cocoons and pigs in 1972 hit an all-time high. grain averaged 8.84 tons per hectare on an area of 266,000 hectares, with both per-unit and total yield four times the early post-liberation figures. cocoons and pigs increased 6.6 and 15 times respectively. on the average, every peasant household raised five pigs. the communes were

also successful in the production of fresh-water fish, cotton, jute, tobacco and rape seeds. they reaped a better summer rice harvest on 253,000 hectares than last year.

the plain lies south of taihu lake and north of hangchow bay on the yangtze river delta and is criss-crossed by some one thousand rivers and streams. the fertile land and adequate rainfall are favourable conditions for grain and other lines of production. but under the rule of the reactionary kuomintang government, rivers were neglected and began to silt up. one third of the farmland suffered chronic water-logging while the strip along hangchow bay was threatened by drought because of its elevation and fewer rivers. cruelly exploited by the landlords, the individual peasants were unable to withstand the natural disasters and production declined.

agricultural production recovered and increased after liberation when the peasants embarked under the leadership of the party on the road of agricultural cooperation following land reform. the setting up of people's communes in 1958 provided favourable conditions for raising grain production and diversifying the economy. in the 15 years since, the communes have varied production on a growing scale. they now turn out over 200 kinds of products, including silk cocoons, tobacco, bamboo, cotton, jute, fish, bees, domestic animals, poultry and water plants. the income from these side occupations accounts for more than half the total income. commune-run industry and handicraft are also thriving.

once in the communes, the close to one million peasant families became a powerful force in transforming nature. under the unified leadership of the party committees of the administrative region and the counties, the communes mapped out plans and began large-scale projects to transform rivers and farmland and open mulberry tree farms and fish ponds. every winter-spring period, several hundred thousand peasants turn out for water control and soil improvement work. in the past 15 years, they have built some 7,000 pumping stations for irrigation and drainage, dredged and dug over 100 major rivers with a total of 700 kilometres. they systematically levelled land and linked scattered plots and mulberry tree farms, a remnant of the past small peasant economy, into plots several or even several scores of hectares. now all the rice paddies and part of the dry land and mulberry tree farms are irrigated mechanically or electrically. projects of such size were impossible in the days of small peasant economy or during the stage of the agricultural producers' cooperatives.

the people's communes arrange work so that economy on the plain can be diversified. every commune generally has ten thousand able bodied men and women and every production brigade, nearly a thousand. the brigades made sure that all commune members play their role to the full. the women commune members, who comprise half the total, played an important part. the emancipation of labour power made it possible to transform the farming system and raise

the land utilization rate. the communes switched to two or three crops a year from one. they now grow five crops of silk worms every year as against two before.

the communes and brigades train agro-technical workers and adopt advanced methods of production and fine seed strains. research groups concentrate on grain, sericulture, animal breeding and fishery. the communes and brigades now have 11,000 such groups which have 80,000 peasant researchers.

notable progress has been made in production in wuhsing county along taihu lake because of mass scientific research and improved conditions of production. the communes planted 80 million mulberry trees from 1964 to 1967 alone and set aside 66 hectares for growing mulberry saplings. most of the mulberry plantations were improved and measures were taken to increase the mulberry leaves. scientific methods were adopted in breeding silk worms. as a result, silk worm output in the county last year was nearly double that before 1958.

the collective economy is being consolidated daily and the hangchow-chiahsing-huchow plain is contributing more to the state. every year since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the plain has sold the state 845,000 tons of grain, which is more than the total output during the early years after liberation. it sells the state more than a hundred farm products, including silk worms, poultry, meat, fish, eggs, fruit and medicinal herbs.

the commune's accumulation fund and grain surplus are increasing. the communes and brigades bought 4,060 tractors, more than 3,000 ploughs and 54,000 agricultural machineries since 1966. irrigation and drainage, threshing, farm products processing and plant protection are mechanized or semi-mechanized. people's living standards are rising. last year, the peasants income was double the early post-liberation amount.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

China Makes More Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Watches

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

china has turned out more and better bicycles, sewing machines and wrist watches to meet the people's growing needs. technical innovations by workers play an important role in the expansion of production.

in the first eight months of this year, the output of bicycles increased by 13 per cent, sewing machines 18.6 per cent and watches 12 per cent, compared with the same period of last year.

in 1972, the output of bicycles was 2.4 times, sewing machines 2.1 times and watches 5.8 times that in 1965, the year prior to the cultural revolution.

during the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, workers in these industries criticized the revisionist line in running enterprises and raised their consciousness of the two-line struggle.

guided by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the workers made great efforts to tap the potentials of their enterprises.

workers at the shanghai wrist watch factory last year made over 100 pieces of equipment, more than all made in the six years before the cultural revolution.

the tientsin bicycle plant has put into practice more than 900 technical innovations and completed 15 automatic production lines in the past few years.

the peking sewing machine plant adopted 45 technical innovations to increase production in the first eight months of this year.

workers, cadres and technicians have paid great attention to raising quality. factories of the same trade often share with each other new technology and new methods of management.

China Makes Synthetic Diamonds

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

china is now able to produce synthetic diamonds by dynamic high pressure. this is providing her industries with large quantities of relatively inexpensive diamond chips.

natural diamond is expensive to extract and process because it is the hardest natural substance known to man. it is widely used in metallurgy, geological prospecting, oil-extraction, machine-building, instrument and meter making and national defence industries. the demand for diamonds grows as chinese socialist construction expands.

the common method of using heavy hydraulic press and a tungsten carbide anvil to make diamonds is costly and complicated. scientists and technicians of the institute of physics of the chinese academy of sciences and workers of the peking grinding wheels plant jointly suggested using the dynamic pressure method in 1970. under the leadership and auspices of the party organizations of the two units, they were able to produce synthetic diamond chips after 200 experiments and have had initial success in producing diamond compacts larger than one millimetre in diameter.

this economical, simpler, efficient method consists in subjecting a carbon substance such as graphite to the high pressure of shock wave resulting from the detonation of explosives. a dozen units are producing synthetic diamonds this way.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Basketball Team of Chinese Compatriots and Students from Taiwan Province Residing in US Leaves Peking for Other Parts of the Country

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

the men's basketball team of chinese compatriots and students from taiwan province now residing or studying in the united states left here for other parts of the country by train today after paying visits and looking in on their relatives in peking. they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by secretary-general of the all-china sports federation sung chung and leading members of departments concerned, as well as basketball coaches and players.

while in peking, they took part in the national day celebrations together with the people of the capital and had friendly matches with the peking basketball team, the combined team of the peking physical culture institute and the kirin provincial basketball team. they also visited the no.3 state cotton mill, the shuangchiao people's commune, the peking physical culture institute and tsinghua university and toured places of historical interest including the palace museum, the great wall and a ming tomb. on october 3, all members of the team laid wreaths before the monument to the people's heroes at the tienanmen square. yesterday evening, the all-china sports federation gave a farewell banquet in their honour.

Compatriots from Taiwan Province Visit Changsha and Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 5, 1973)

the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the united states of america arrived here on october 2 after attending the national day celebrations in peking. they had happy get-togethers with the people of changsha and shaoshan in the past few days.

the compatriots had been longing for a visit to hunan province, chairman mao's native place.

on october 3, they went from changsha to shaoshan, where they were warmly welcomed by the local people and visitors coming from various parts of china. at chairman mao's former residence and the exhibition hall attached to it, they viewed with profound feeling the table, oil lamp, shoulder-pole and buckets once used by chairman mao and carefully noted down the historical data about chairman mao's activities in leading the chinese revolution. at noon, ma ming-hsi, vice-chairman of the shaoshan regional revolutionary committee, and mao tse-jen, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the shaoshan production brigade, entertained the kith and kin from taiwan province with a special kind of tea and other shaoshan specialities popular for family reunions.

in changsha, the compatriots from taiwan province visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute where chairman mao studied and worked in his early years. chang ping, a compatriot who resides in the united states, said: "how happy the students are to be able to study in this school. the fact that chairman mao once studied and worked here is always a source of inspiration that will

encourage them to overcome any difficulty." at the institute, they also visited the site of the workers' evening school founded by chairman mao. seeing an advertisement for enrolment written by chairman mao, compatriot shao kuo-chu, who resides in japan, could not help saying: "how great chairman mao is exclamation he has shown so much concern for the workers."

the compatriots from taiwan climbed the yuehlu hill yesterday afternoon to have a look at the taiwan pavilion where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his youth. they then went on to the peak and held a get-together there with local university students, art workers and sportsmen.

in changsha, they also visited chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the communist party of china set up by chairman mao, and toured the hunan embroidery mill.

the taiwan compatriots residing overseas were honoured on october 2 at a welcoming banquet given by shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, chang teh-lung, chairman of the hunan physical culture and sports commission, and su ming, vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee.

Patriotic Overseas Chinese Celebrate Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

patriotic chinese residents in japan, britain, the netherlands, belgium and jamaica have held various activities warmly celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

in japan, organizations of patriotic chinese residents held banquets and cock-tail parties on september 30, october 1 and 2. over 2,000 people took part in the cock-tail party given by the tokyo association of chinese residents. chinese ambassador to japan chen chu, leader of the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation liu hsi-wen and other members of the delegation, and members of other chinese delegations visiting tokyo took part in the party. chairman kan wen-fang of the association and ambassador chen chu made speeches. patriotic chinese residents gave performances on the occasion. patriotic chinese residents in yokohama, osaka, kobe, saitama and other places of japan held report

meetings, film shows and performances from the end of september to october 4 to celebrate the chinese national day.

over 1,200 patriotic chinese residents in britain held a meeting on october 2, and on behalf of all the patriotic chinese residents in britain sent a message of respect to chairman mao. chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang attended the meeting. on the evening of the same day, over 400 patriotic chinese residents in britain gave a reception to mark the chinese national day.

patriotic chinese residents in the netherlands held a celebration meeting on the evening of october 2. in his speech on the occasion a representative of the organization of the chinese residents expressed enthusiastically their love for the motherland and the great leader chairman mao. chinese ambassador to the netherlands hao teh-ching was present and delivered a speech at the meeting.

the preparatory committee of the association of overseas chinese residing in belgium held a meeting at antwerp on september 26 to celebrate the national day. more than 200 patriotic overseas chinese were present at the meeting. chinese ambassador to belgium li lian-pi and other staff members of the chinese embassy were also present. ambassador li lian-pi made a speech at the meeting. a chinese film shown at the meeting had a favourable reception among the overseas compatriots.

overseas chinese residing in jamaica held a celebration meeting on september 30. a chinese film was shown at the meeting.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese, Albanian Football Teams Play First Friendly Match in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 4, 1973)

the chinese football b team played its first friendly match today with the albanian national football team and received warm welcome from the spectators.

present on the occasion were a. carcani and s. koleka members of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairmen of the council of ministers; m. myftiu, member of the political bureau of the c.c. of a.p.l. and first secretary of the tirana district party committee; p. dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.c. of a.p.l. and chief of the general staff of the people's army; th. deliana, minister of education and culture; n. marashi, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; k. nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and v. lelo, chairman of the state physical training and sports committee.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and chinese engineers and technicians working in albania also watched the match.

at the stadium were hung huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, as well as the national flags of albania and china and countless coloured flags. on the streamers were written "long live the militant friendship between albania and china exclamation" and other slogans.

the band played the national anthems of albania and china after the football players of the two countries marched into the arena hand in hand. a group of young pioneers presented bouquets to the sportsmen. in an atmosphere of warm friendship, the sportsmen exchanged team pennants and souvenirs. then comrades a. carcani, m. myftiu, th. deliana, n. marashi and v. lelo and ambassador liu chen-hua entered the arena. they shook hands with the players and posed for photos with them.

during the match, the players of both sides brought their initiative and tenacity into full play. the

chinese team led the first half by 1:0. in the second half, the albanian players got the upper hand by taking every opportunity to shoot and finally won the match 3:1.

the good sportsmanship displayed by the players of both sides won the praise of the spectators.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Szechwan Provincial Table Tennis Team Leaves for African Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

chinese szechwan provincial table tennis team with ni tse as its leader and chao chi-hsin as its deputy leader left here by air yesterday for friendly visits to cameroon, dahomey and togo.

it was seen off at the airport by clement langue-tsobgny, ambassador of the united republic of cameroon to china, gabriel dodji pedanou, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of togo in peking, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chou cheng and chi yu-hua.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Chinese Ambassador to Cyprus Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu held a reception on the evening of october 1 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from nicosia.

among the more than 250 guests present at the reception were cyprian senior officials and personages from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to cyprus were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 3, 1973)

yueh
liang, chinese ambassador to denmark, gave a reception on october 1 in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a copenhagen report.

among the 500 guests present at the reception were egon jensen, danish minister of the interior, karl skytte, chairman of the parliament, and per welsch frellesvig, chief of the protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs, lieutenant general k. joergensen, chief of staff of defence, and other high-ranking officers and government officials.

among the guests were also knud thomsen, former danish minister of commerce, a.c. normann, former minister of fishery, gustav pedersen, former chairman of the parliament, and k.r. ramberg, former commander of defence.

r. broby-johansen, chairman of the danish-chinese friendship association, also attended.

present also were diplomatic envoys of various countries to denmark, prominent personages from various circles in denmark and representatives of patriotic overseas chinese.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

mohamed anwar el sadat, president of egypt, sent a message of greetings to premier chou en-lai on september 30 to extend the most heartfelt felicitations on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the auspicious occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure to send you on behalf of the people of the arab republic of egypt and myself our most heartfelt felicitations. in all sincerity i wish you the best of health and happiness and the friendly people of china increasing grandeur, progress and prosperity. with warmest personal regards.

mohamed anwar el sadat
cairo, september 30, 1973

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

President of Equatorial Guinea Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

president francisco macias nguema biyogo of equatorial guinea sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30 warmly congratulating him on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the celebration of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am very happy to extend to your excellency, on behalf of the people, party and government of the republic of equatorial guinea and in my

own name, the most sincere and warmest congratulations. the great achievements made by the valiant chinese people under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao tsetung constitute a great encouragement to the militant revolutionary peoples of the whole world in their struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, imperialism and all those aggressive forces which are opposed to freedom and peace-loving peoples. i wish your excellency personal happiness, the great chinese people prosperity and a further growth of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. with high consideration.

francisco macias nguema biyogo
life president of the republic
of equatorial guinea

september 30, 1973
bata

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chin Li-sheng Meets and Fetes Finish Professor and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

chin li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china, this evening met and gave a dinner in honour of olli v. lounasmaa, director of low temperature of the helsinki university of technology, and his wife. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including shih iu-wei, chu yung-hsing and hung chao-sheng.

the couple arrived here on october 1 at the invitation of the institute of physics of the chinese academy of sciences. during their stay in peking, they had academic discussions with chinese scientists and visited scenic spots. they are going to tour southern china before going home.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Leaders of Guinea-Bissau Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

luis cabral, president of the council of state, and francisco mendes, chairman of the council of commissioners of state, of the republic of guinea-bissau sent a message to premier chou en-lai on october 1 warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the council of state, the council of commissioners of state and our people, extend to your excellency, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people our warm congratulations and wish you ever greater successes in bringing about prosperity and well-being to the great chinese people. the fecund example, courage, tenacity, firmness and principle in the anti-imperialist struggle which always guided your action represent a source of inspiration and certain encouragement for all the peoples struggling for their liberation and progress. we take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to your excellency and the government of the people's republic of china for your recognition of and support to the republic of guinea-bissau, the proclamation of which marks a decisive stage in the sacred struggle for the total liberation of our motherland and the realization of progress of our people. we reaffirm our decision to strengthen the friendly ties of solidarity uniting the great chinese people with our people in the service of liberation, peace and progress of humanity.

with very high consideration

luis cabral
president of the
council of state
francisco mendes
chairman of the
council of commissioners
of state of the
republic of guinea-
bissau

october 1, 1973
conakry

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Photo Exhibition Closes in Guyana

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Oct. 4, 1973)

the chinese photo exhibition closed here at free mason hall today.

the exhibition, sponsored by the chinese embassy in guyana, had attracted thousands of visitors since its opening on september 27.

among the visitors were desmond hoyte, minister of communications and public works and acting minister of foreign affairs and justice, and his wife; hamilton green, minister of cooperatives and national mobilisation; shirley field-ridley, minister of information and culture; steve naraine, minister of housing and other high officials as well as prominent personages. minister hamilton green said that the exhibition is "an excellent display of a great people -- following a great idea and a great leader".

many workers, peasants and students watched with great interest the photos showing the achievements made by the people's republic of china since its founding. a secondary school student named lawrence sergeant said: "from this exhibition i have learned a lot of things about china. i hope china will continue to develop into an even greater nation."

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

indian prime minister indira gandhi sent a message to premier chou en-lai on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

your excellency,

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend to your excellency and to the government and people of china our warm felicitations and friendly greetings. we wish china, our great neighbour, peace, progress and prosperity.

indira gandhi
prime minister of india

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

ahmed hassan al-bakr, president of iraq, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on october 2 extending the best congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure to extend on behalf of the people and government of iraq and in my own name our best congratulations and good wishes for your health, happiness and the prosperity and progress of the friendly chinese people.

ahmed hassan al-bakr
president of the republic of iraq

baghdad, october 2, 1973

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

italian president giovanni leone, in a message to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, greets the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day, i have great pleasure in expressing, on behalf of the italian people and myself, my warm best wishes for the prosperity of the people's republic of china and for the well-being of your excellency.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Minister Fetes Leader of Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 4, 1973)

yasuhiro nakasone, japanese minister of international trade and industry, gave a banquet here yesterday in honour of the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation.

present at the banquet were liu hsi-wen, leader, wang wen-lin, tsui ping and wu shu-tung, deputy leaders of the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation, and lin lian-teh, member of the delegation.

the hosts and guests had friendly conversations at the banquet.

at noon yesterday, shinsaku hogen, parliamentary vice-minister of the japanese foreign ministry, hosted a banquet to liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, wu shu-tung and lin lian-teh of the chinese delegation.

chinese ambassador chen chu was also present.

the hosts and guests had friendly talks at the banquet.

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation Continues Visit in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 4, 1973)

the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation led by liu hsi-wen continues with its friendly visits here after touring western japan.

during the period from september 29 to october 4, liu hsi-wen and other delegation members called on chuji kuno, minister of posts and telecommunications; masumi esaki, minister of home affairs; ichio asukada, mayor of yokohama; masao kawakuchi, president of the municipal council of yokohama; kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), tadashi yaoita, chairman of the japan-china agricultural exchange association; leaders of the association for the promotion of international trade and the japan-china memorandum trade office; old and new friends from the political and financial circles and mass organizations.

they also called on han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan.

during their meeting with minister chuji kuno and minister masumi esaki respectively on october 1 and 2, the two sides had friendly conversations. present on both occasions were kaheita okazaki, representative of the japan-china memorandum trade office, chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, and chao tzu-jui, representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office.

after their return to tokyo, liu hsi-wen and other members of the delegation visited former dietman hideji kawasaki and the family of the late mr. kenzo matsumura. mr. kenzo matsumura's eldest son masanao matsumura and daughter haruko kobori warmly received the chinese guests. wu shu-tung, deputy leader, and other members of the delegation, called on kazuo suzuki, one of the pioneers for japan-china trade and former director general of the japan-china trade promotion association, who is confined to his house by illness, and expressed to him their deep sympathy.

the delegation also visited some factories and stores in tokyo, where they were warmly received by the workers and employees.

"China Exhibition" Held in Naha of Okinawa

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 4, 1973)

a "china exhibition" is being held in naha of okinawa prefecture, japan, under the auspices of some public organizations in the prefecture on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the first anniversary of the establishment of japan-china diplomatic relations.

large numbers of pictures on display at the exhibition portray the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people, the achievements of china's socialist construction and japan-china friendship.

there is a cinema at the exhibition showing chinese films to the visitors. there is also an office where china's acupuncture and chinese medical herbs are depicted.

the exhibition was warmly welcomed by the people in okinawa prefecture. many visitors have come to know

more about china from the exhibition and expressed their wishes for lasting friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the okinawa prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the okinawa branch of the association for the promotion of international trade and the okinawa prefectural council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. chobyo yara, governor of okinawa prefecture, wrote an inscription for the exhibition.

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenyan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

jomo kenyatta, president of kenya, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on october 1 greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

h.e. chou en-lai,
premier of the people's republic of china,

peking.

i am glad to convey to your excellency, the government and people of china congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of your country's national day.

i am confident that the coming years will bring even greater cooperation and understanding between our two countries for the benefit of our people, the developing world and mankind at large.

h.e. jomo kenyatta,
president of the republic of kenya,

nairobi, october 1, 1973

CHINA AND MALDIVES

Maldivian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

maldivian president amir ibrahim nasir sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu to greet the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on this happy occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, it gives me very great pleasure to associate myself, the government and people of the republic of maldives, with your excellency, the government and people of the people's republic of china in celebrating this auspicious event. accept our sincere wishes for the further progress and prosperity of your country and people. it is my earnest desire that the happy and cordial relations which now exist between our two countries and people will be further strengthened.

Maldivian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

maldivian prime minister ahmed zaki sent a message to premier chou en-lai warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have great pleasure in extending to the people and the government of china and to your excellency personally, warm and sincere greetings from the people and the government of maldives and from me personally. i pray that the mighty struggle of the democratic people of your excellency's great country meet with continued success in the future.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

moktar ould daddah, president of mauritania, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 28 expressing sincere and warm congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the people's republic of china

peking

on the national day of the people's republic of china, i am very glad to send to you my very sincere and warm congratulations. on behalf of the mauritanian people, their party and government and in my own name, i wish you, the government and the friendly people of the people's republic of china happiness and prosperity. i am convinced that the friendly cooperation existing between our two peoples will contribute to the establishment of a just peace in the world.

with highest consideration

moktar ould daddah
president of the islamic republic
of mauritania

nouakchott, september 28, 1973

Chou En-lai, Ho Ying and Yang Chi Meet Delegation of Mauritania-China Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi met here this afternoon with the delegation of the mauritania-china friendship association led by mohamed ould khattry ould segane, member of the national political bureau of the people's party of mauritania and president of the mauritania-china friendship association. the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion was mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly.

also present were hsi tao-chung, wang pu-ching, li chiao, wei chien-yeh, chu ma-hung, lo hsu and li chih-chieh.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

King of Morocco Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

king hassan ii of morocco sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on october 1 warmly congratulating him on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chairman mao tsetung

peking, china

on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we are happy to extend to your excellency, in our own name and on behalf of our government and people, our very sincere and warm congratulations. we are particularly pleased to see the successful development of the friendly relations between our two countries. we are also pleased to wish your excellency good health and happiness and the great chinese people prosperity and well-being.

with high consideration

hassan ii
king of morocco
october 1, 1973
rabat

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Press Warmly Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 2, 1973)

nepalese papers have devoted their editorials to celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the 12th anniversary of the signing of the nepal-china boundary treaty.

the editorial of the latest issue of the weekly "matribhumi" said, "the brave chinese people make extraordinary achievements every year in the national and international fields under the able leadership of chairman mao tsetung." "the national day of that country has become a common festival and a source of inspiration for the entire peace-loving people of the world."

the editorial said, "during the past 24 years, the people's republic of china has never interfered in the internal affairs of any country. the people of nepal are aware of this fact. nor did china tolerate interference from anyone in its affairs."

the editorial said, "it has been china's policy to establish deep friendship and cooperation with all nations on the basis of equality and peaceful coexistence. it is from this ideological principle that china, although a developing nation herself, has been rendering unconditional and liberal cooperation for the all-round development of other developing nations. nepal is a shining example in this respect."

the "sashi awaj" said in an editorial on october 1, "this day is important for the people of nepal as a friendly neighbour of it (china) because it was on this very day 12 years ago that the boundary treaty was signed between nepal and china in a friendly manner."

the editorial expressed the conviction that the friendship between nepal and china will be further strengthened.

the "bhasapatrika" also carried an editorial greeting the chinese national day and praising china's achievements.

Nepal-China Cultural Association Greets Chinese National Day and Anniversary of Signing of Boundary Treaty between China and Nepal

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 3, 1973)

a meeting was held here yesterday evening by the nepal-china cultural association to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the 12th anniversary of the signing of the boundary treaty between nepal and china.

nepalese former prime minister tanka prasad acharya presided.

prime minister nagendra prasad rijal was present and made a speech at the meeting. he said: "the relations between nepal and china have been growing stronger and getting more cordial." "the cordial relations between nepal and the people's republic of china are eloquent proof of the fact that differing political systems can in no way sully the age-long relationship", he added.

he continued: "it is a matter of great satisfaction for nepal that the people's republic of china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung has not only achieved economic and social progress, but also secured her legitimate place in international arena."

the prime minister said in conclusion: "i am confident that both nepal and china will make continued efforts to further strengthen the relations existing between the two countries."

addressing the meeting, tanka prasad acharya recalled what he saw during his visit in china and praised the chinese people for their achievements. he said "we wish china continued progress. we wish ever strengthening of the mutual cooperation and cordial relations between nepal and china."

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih attended the meeting and spoke on the occasion. he said: "the government and people of the kingdom of nepal under the leadership of his majesty king birendra have perseveringly pursued a non-aligned policy of independence, peace and neutrality laid down by his late majesty king mahendra and have withstood foreign pressure and victoriously defended the national independence and state sovereignty. not long ago, his majesty king birendra made an important speech, calling on the nepalese people to unite and rise in struggle to defend the independence of nepal. this fully shows the courage and determination of the nepalese government and people to defy brute force and dare to struggle. we admire this very much."

the chinese ambassador also warmly praised the marked achievements made by the nepalese people in developing their national economy and building their own country. concluding his speech, he expressed thanks to the nepalese government and people for their support accorded to china.

among the more than 400 people present at the meeting were lal bahadur khadayat, minister of law and justice, siddhi charan shrestha, chairman of the nepal peace council and member of the standing committee of the state council, bala krishna same, member of the standing committee of the state council and samrajya shumsher rana, honorary aide-de-camp to his majesty king and other prominent figures. diplomatic envoys of some countries accredited to nepal attended the meeting.

representatives of the chinese technical teams working in nepal and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the meeting proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo and Minister Walding Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and j.a. walding, leader of the new zealand trade mission and minister of overseas trade, held talks this morning on the further development of trade relations between china and new zealand. the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the new zealand side were deputy leader of the mission d.o. walker, new zealand ambassador to china william bryce harland, and members of the mission a.w. broadbent, c.b. murray, b. bremner and c.j. elder.

present on the chinese side were department director cheng to-pin and deputy division chiefs chang hsin-chiao and li shu-teh of the ministry of foreign trade.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Leader of New Zealand Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met with j.a. walding, leader of the new zealand trade mission, minister of overseas trade and associate minister of foreign affairs. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were new zealand ambassador to china william bryce harland, counsellor of the embassy john garlin carter and member of the trade mission c.j. elder.

also present were leading members of departments concerned cheng to-pin, wu fan-wu and tsai tsai-tu.

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Gives Banquet in Honor of New Zealand Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the new zealand trade mission with j.a. walding, minister of overseas trade, as leader and d.o. walker as deputy leader.

attending the banquet were mrs. walding, new zealand ambassador to china william bryce harland and counsellor of the embassy john garlin carter.

present were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, leading members of departments concerned cheng to-pin, wu fan-wu, chen ling-feng, li yung-ting and yang yang.

minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister walding spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

pai hsiang-kuo said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and new zealand, political and trade relations between the two countries had been constantly developing and exchanges of visits of delegations and people from various walks of life increased day by day. "the chinese government always stands for developing trade relations with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit in accordance with needs and possibilities so as to promote the development of the economy of both sides," he declared. he expressed the conviction that with efforts by both

sides, trade relations between china and new zealand would grow steadily.

minister walding said: "we hope to strengthen the growing ties between china and new zealand by developing contacts between the trading communities in the two countries." "we are determined to be politically and economically independent and we do not like to depend too heavily on any one country, or group of countries. we are anxious to develop new markets -- especially markets that will be reliable in the longer term, markets that will help us to maintain our independence," he stated.

this morning minister pai hsiang-kuo met with all members of the mission.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norway-China Friendship Association Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

the norway-china friendship association held a meeting on october 3 to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from oslo.

chairman of the association magnar husby spoke first at the meeting and he read out a letter of greetings addressed by the association to the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

chinese ambassador to norway tsao chun-keng addressed the meeting.

a chinese film was shown at the end of the meeting. it received warm applause from the audience.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Leader of Pakistan National Bank Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

a. jamil nishtar, leader of the pakistan national bank delegation and managing director of the pakistan national bank, left here for home by air tonight.

he was seen off at the airport by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors of the bank of china, wang yu-cheng, deputy manager-general of the bank of china, and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the delegation held talks on business matters with departments concerned and visited a people's commune.

CHINA AND POLAND

General Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party of Poland Greets Chinese Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

comrade kazimierz mijal, general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of poland, recently sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending warm greetings on the convocation of the 10th national congress of the communist party of china.

the message said: "the central committee of the communist party of poland extends warm and heartfelt greetings to the newly elected leading organ of the party, the tenth central committee, and comrade mao tsetung, founder, organizer and chairman of the communist party of china.

"great achievements were made in the activities of the party and the whole life of the state during the period between the ninth and tenth congresses of the communist party of china. the expulsion from the communist party of china of the anti-party clique of lin piao and his collaborator chen po-ta is a step of advance in the struggle to defend the purity of the vanguard of the chinese

working class, and it marks a new stage in the revolutionary struggle between the two lines -- a struggle which the communist party of china has successfully experienced. the marxist-leninist road of uninterrupted revolution in the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat has won victory, thereby smashing the illusions of international counter-revolutionary forces which attempt to divert the glorious communist party of china from the road of socialist construction, the road of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship by developing revolution in the base and superstructure. the revolutionary line of the communist party of china with the marxist-leninist ideas of comrade mao tsetung as its ideological basis has won victory. this is also a great victory of the polish working class and the international proletariat as a whole as well as all progressive and revolutionary forces in the world."

the message said: "the stand of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china on the establishment of a broadest anti-imperialist front and on the strengthening of the revolutionary solidarity and unity of all marxist-leninist parties and organizations against modern revisionism is of decisive significance to the struggle against exploitation and domination of all forms, against imperialism and social-imperialism, for peace and progress, and for the victory of the forces of revolution and socialism."

it said: "the slogan of political-economic integration under the manipulation of the soviet union is nothing but a manifestation of tsarist pan-slavonism. the polish people have always been fighting against theories advocating tsarist rule over the peoples in east europe and the balkans."

the message said in conclusion: "on the occasion of the holding of the tenth congress, which is a congress of unity and victory, and at a time when the 24th anniversary of the liberation of your country is approaching, the central committee of the polish communist party, on behalf of the working class and entire working people of poland, extends warm and heartfelt greetings to the glorious chinese communist party and the heroic working class and great people of china."

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Party Workers Friendship Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 4, 1973)

the friendship delegation of workers of the communist party of china arrived here today for a friendly visit to romania. leader of the delegation is li ta-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. szechwan provincial committee and vice-chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, and deputy leader is tuan yun, vice-minister of the state planning commission.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were ion savu, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and constantin vasiliu, deputy chief of a department under the central committee of the r.c.p.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

president habyalimana juvenal of rwanda received and had a friendly conversation with chinese ambassador to rwanda huang shih-hsieh in kigali on october 1, according to a report from that city.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

senegalese president leopold sedar senghor has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung warmly congratulating him on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chairman mao tsetung of the
people's republic of china
peking
mr. chairman:

the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china is for the senegalese government and people and for myself always the happy occasion to extend to you our very warm congratulations and, at the same, our wishes of prosperity to the valiant chinese people. the friendly relations which our two countries so closely maintain are the reflection of our common affection for the ideal of peace and justice so that the peoples of the third world may continue to ensure their development in liberty and solidarity. i am convinced that the sino-senegalese cooperation will be strengthened continuously on the common basis of our courageous and organized independent policy. mr. chairman, please accept my very high consideration

leopold sedar senghor

october 2, 1973
dakar

First Senegal Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

aly dioum, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of senegal to china, arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of sri lanka, sent a message to premier chou en-lai to extend warm congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the happy occasion of the twentyfourth anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have great pleasure in extending on behalf of the government and the people of sri lanka and in my own name, our warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and the people of the people's republic of china. may the friendship between the chinese and sri lanka people remain steadfast and the warm and cordial relations and co-operation between the two countries grow stronger in the future.

sirima r.d. bandaranaike,
prime minister,

sri lanka

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

sudanese president gaafar mohamed nimeri sent a message to premier chou en-lai on october 1 sincerely greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the memorable occasion of the inauguration of the people's republic of china, it gives me real pleasure to convey to your excellency and, through you, to the people of china in my name and on behalf of the people and government of the democratic republic of the sudan our sincere congratulations and fraternal felicitations. we share with

your excellency and the heroic chinese people the moment of happiness and pride whilst enjoying such occasion, and we are so happy that the friendly relations of cooperation and utmost understanding binding our two countries will be further strengthened and developed always to the benefit of our two friendly peoples and for the achievement of world peace. i wish your excellency personal good health and all happiness and to the dear chinese people increasing prosperity and progress.

gaafar mohamed nimeri
khartoum, october 1, 1973

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

President of Swiss Confederation Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

president of the swiss confederation roger bonvin sent a message from berne to premier chou en-lai on september 28, greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have great pleasure to congratulate your excellency in the name of the federal council and to express to you the best wishes for your personal well-being and the happy future of the people's republic of china.

Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Yu-hsun and Chou Pei-yuan Meet and Fete Swiss Delegation of Scientists

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, met and feted here this evening the swiss delegation of scientists led by professor a. tissieres.

the hosts and guests had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were charge d'affaires ad interim of the swiss embassy in peking jean cuendet and his wife.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientific workers, including chin li-sheng, huang chia-szu, chang wei, shih ju-wei, tsou cheng-lu, chang kuei-yuan and chu yung-hsing.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

general idi amin dada, president of the republic of uganda, has sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

your excellency mr. tung pi-wu

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it gives me great pleasure to send to you personally, to the government and the party and all the gallant citizens of the people's republic of china our heartiest cordial greetings and those of all ugandans and the government of the republic of uganda. we appreciate the great efforts and achievements of the chinese people on the international scene, their unwavering support for oppressed nations in the relentless struggle against colonialism and imperialism and the chinese contribution towards global peace, harmony and social justice. i look forward to further strengthened fraternal relations which so happily exist between the two sister republics for the mutual benefit of our peoples.

your excellency, please accept the assurances of my highest regard and esteem.

general idi amin dada,
president of the republic of uganda

CHINA AND US

Wu Yu-hsun Meets and Fetes American Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china and vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of china, met and feted here this evening american chemist linus pauling, professor of stanford university, and mrs. linus parling. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientific workers, including chou pei-yuan, chien hsueh-sen, wang li-fen, wang ti-cheng, liu ta-kang, feng yin-fu and tang yu-chi.

professor and mrs. linus pauling arrived in peking on september 29 as guests of the chinese scientific and technical association. earlier, they had toured kwangchow, shanghai, hangchow and nanking.

US October League (M-L) Greets Chinese Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist) has written a letter to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the warmest, fraternal greetings and congratulations on the success of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

the letter said, "this great congress of unity will give the people of china even greater strength with which to carry their revolution through to the end."

it continued, "we would like to congratulate chairman mao tsetung on his reelection and to congratulate the new central committee."

it stated, "the defeat of the lin piao anti-party clique is a great victory in safeguarding china from the aims and designs of imperialism and subversion."

the letter concluded, "we sincerely hope that our friendship and solidarity will continue to grow and develop."

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

President of Upper Volta Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

sangoule lamizana, president of upper volta, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on october 3 warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung

the people's republic of china

peking,

on the occasion of your country's national day, i have great pleasure to extend to you, on behalf of the people and government of upper volta and in my own name, very warm felicitations and the best wishes. may the gallant and friendly people of your country gain more achievements. i am firmly convinced that the new stage of our cooperation started not long ago will certainly score successful development in the interest of the industrious peoples of china and upper volta.

with highest considerations.

general sangoule lamizana
president of the republic of upper volta
ouagadougou, october 3, 1973

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Protocol on China's Gratuitous Supply of Military Equipment and Materials to Vietnam in 1974 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

a protocol on china's gratuitous supply of military equipment and materials to viet nam in 1974 was signed in peking today between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, was present at the signing ceremony.

li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

also present on the occasion were:

li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and

nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and nguyen dong, military attache, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and vo phat loc, third secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

New Yugoslav Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

milojko drulovic, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chiao Kuan-hua Calls on Zairian President Mobutu

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 4, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs, called on mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, at noon today. the president has been here attending the general assembly session.

president mobutu and vice-minister chiao kuan-hua had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were nguza karl ibond, zairian commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and mokilo wa mpombo, chief adviser to the presidency of the republic of zaire. chi tsung-hua, alternate representative of the chinese delegation to the current u.n. general assembly session, was also present.

this afternoon, chiao kuan-hua had separate meetings and friendly talks with gyanendra bahadur karki, nepalese minister of foreign affairs, and abdel halim khaddam, syrian deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of foreign affairs, who have also been here attending the general assembly session.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1973)

zambian president k.d. kaunda sent a message to premier chou en-lai on october 1, warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai
premier of the people's republic of china

peking

on behalf of the party, the government and the people of the republic of zambia and indeed on my own behalf i wish to take this opportunity to convey to chairman mao tsetung, to your excellency, the party, the government and the people of the people's republic of china warm and heartfelt fraternal congratulations on this happy occasion of the founding of your revolutionary country. your country's continued material and moral support for the third world countries and particularly liberation movements that are still relentlessly waging the noble struggle for their freedom, independence and human justice is an inspiring effort to us and the struggling masses. it is our fervent hope that the firm bonds of friendship and cooperation that exist between our two countries and peoples will continue to grow from strength to strength.

k.d. kaunda
president of the republic of zambia

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 19, 1973 No. 5478

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* NATIONAL *
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CONFUCIUS

Criticize the Reactionary Ideology of Confucius, Take the Road of Integration with the Workers and Peasants

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 28, 1973)

Recently, some of the educated young people sent to the mountain and rural areas in Kirin Province carried out an in-depth criticism of the reactionary ideology of Confucius. They used this sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as the facts of their own healthy growth in the vast countryside to strongly rebut the reactionary fallacies of Confucius and to expose the blood ties between Confucius, the spokesman of the slave-owning aristocracy, and the sabotage of the youth movement by traitor Lin Piao, so that they could see more clearly the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's line, and because of that, further strengthen their faith in the necessity of taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Criticize "Born with Knowledge" and Adhere to the Primacy of Practice

Liu Ch'ang-yin (an educated youth of the Hsinhsing production brigade belonging to the Wanpao commune in Ant'u hsien):

For the past two thousand years and more, K'ung Ch'iu (Confucius) all along honored by the bourgeoisie as a "sage" was actually an out-and-out thinker of the tottering slave-owning class. He did his utmost to advocate idealist transcendentalism and uttered such nonsense as there was a kind of people who were "born with knowledge" and had knowledge of everything the moment they were born without the need of going through social practice. This fundamentally negated practice as the source of knowledge. Today, after the lapse of more than 2,000 years, counter-revolutionary double-dealer Lin Piao and company again picked up this piece of trash of "born with knowledge" and vociferously advocated

so-called "natural endowment" and "acquiring skill without being taught" as ideological weapons for attacking the proletariat. This explains that the reactionary ideas of Lin Piao were inherited directly from Confucius.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Correct ideas come from social practice." During the past several years in the countryside, I most profoundly appreciated this doctrine. After my return to the countryside, in order to change the backward low-yield aspect in rice production, I thought of breeding a strain of cold-resistant, early-ripening and high-yield variety. At the beginning, I thought that as I had spent ten years in school and possessed the knowledge, I should be fully capable of creating this "miracle." I made plans behind closed doors and carried out experiments based on my own plans. Consequently, after a whole autumn, I failed to accomplish anything. At a time I had lost my way, the Party organization directed me to study Chairman Mao's "On Practice." This brilliant work deeply educated me, and enabled me to realize that I could never succeed in my seed breeding experiments so long as I was alienated from agricultural practice and the poor and lower-middle peasants with rich experience. From then on, I decided to take part in productive labor alongside with the study of seed breeding together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and finally bred a strain of early ripening and cold-resistant variety which enabled a greater increase in the yield of rice.

I deeply realize that there is basically no such thing as "born with knowledge." In order to improve his ability and make contributions for the revolution, an educated youth must throw himself into the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, take the workers and peasants for teachers, take pains in practice and work assiduously and diligently.

Fu Feng (an educated youth of the Chintafangtzu production brigade belonging to the Halahai commune in Nungan hsien):

In wildly advocating the idealist transcendentalist stuff of "born with knowledge," Confucius had an ulterior motive. Confucius lived in a period that saw the decline of the system of slavery and the rise of the feudal forces. For the sake of upholding the interests of the slave-owning class, he actively propagated the idealist transcendentalist stuff of "born with knowledge" merely for the purpose of making people believe that the slave-owners were born to be "wise people," and hence, the logical rulers, while the working people were born "stupid" and could only be exploited and enslaved. The Lin Piao clique succeeded to this mantle of Confucius and propagated so-called "natural endowment," which to tell the truth, was for concocting a theoretical basis for them to usurp leadership and seize power in the Party and to restore capitalism.

Marxist theories and practice of the three great revolutionary movements tell us that there is in the world absolutely no such thing as "born with knowledge," and practice alone is the source of wisdom and ability. In the past, I was brought up in the city and knew only that pork was good to eat, but knew nothing about how hogs were raised. When I arrived in the countryside, only a few days after I began to take care of pigs, several of them got sick. Only then did I realize that there was plenty to be learned in this connection. Later, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, I made careful

observations, carried out investigation and study and found out the cause was the urine puddles of the pigs. When the weather turned cold and the bodies of the pigs got wet, they would catch cold and get sick. After discovering the cause, I cleaned out the urine puddles, put the pigs in separate pens, and by teaching them to urinate under the trough, reduced the incidence of sickness. The practice of raising pigs fully proved that the wisdom, ability and method of a person are not innate, but must be acquired through practice. What Confucius called "born with knowledge" and Lin Piao and company called "natural endowment" were entirely deceitful talks.

Criticize "What Need Has He of A Knowledge of Husbandry" and Make the Decision To Learn Farming

Miao Hui-fen (an educated youth from Chekiang in T'ayang production brigade, Yaot'otzu commune, Ch'angling hsien):

Confucius vigorously instilled in his students the reactionary idea of holding farm labor and the working people in contempt. His student Fan Ch'ih wanted to study a bit of farming knowledge and Confucius actually scolded him as a "mean man" and also said contemptuously, "What need has he of a knowledge of husbandry?" In the eyes of Confucius, manual labor was lowly and the business of the slaves. It was absolutely something the nobility should never do. Chairman Mao in this brilliant work "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" sharply criticized Confucius and pointed out: "Confucius never reclaimed land or tilled the soil." "In ancient times the youth of China who studied under a sage neither learned revolutionary theory nor took part in labor." Confucius' design was to train spiritual aristocrats for the slave-owning class. The working people of that time criticized Confucius as a parasite "whose four limbs are unaccustomed to toil and who could not distinguish the five kinds of grain." This hit the nail on the head and exposed his vicious and ugly features. Lin Piao, proceeding from the true nature of the landlord and bourgeois classes maliciously cursed the sending of educated young people to the mountain and rural areas as "reform through labor in disguise." This fully explains that all reactionaries hold labor in contempt and are the mortal enemies of the working people.

In response to the call of Chairman Mao, I came to the countryside in the Northeast from Chekiang in July last year. Although my stay in the countryside is not very long, the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants in struggling against nature and the elements has taught me a profound lesson. This spring, there was not a drop of rain for more than 50 days, and the drought was rather serious. The poor and lower-middle peasants of our production brigade were determined to produce more grain for the revolution, and carried forward the revolutionary spirit of working hard despite the severe drought. They carried water day and night to combat the drought. At present, the crops are growing in a pleasing manner and a bumper harvest is in sight. The labor practice of the poor and lower-middle peasants has enabled me to profoundly realize that the greatest people are definitely not the so-called "great sages" and "geniuses," but the broad masses of working people who made history. The representatives of the exploiting classes like Confucius and Lin Piao hope to get something without doing anything and to enjoy the fruit of the toil of others. They are most despicable, contemptible and mean.

She Yang-yün (an educated youth from Shanghai in Shunch'engpao production brigade, Shengli commune, Lishu hsien):

Marxism-Leninism always holds that social wealth is created by the workers and peasants, and that the workers and peasants are the main force of the revolution as well as of productive labor. But Confucius vilified the slaves engaged in agricultural production as "mean men" and described the slave-owning aristocrats who got things without working for them as "sages" and "superior men." That was indeed confounding black with white. We want to ask, but for the diligent labor of the broad masses of slaves, how could these "sages" and "superior men" be fed, clothed and housed? Although Confucius has been dead for over 2,000 years, his reactionary ideas of holding agricultural labor in contempt and despising the working people have all along been worshipped and propagated by the exploiting classes in history. Even today, Lin Piao, that bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer, renegade and traitor, still cast forth the ghost of Confucius to hinder the sending of educated young people to the mountain and rural areas and attempted to subvert the basic line and policies of the Party and topple the dictatorship of the proletariat.

I came to Kirin from Shanghai in April 1969 to join a production team and settle down. For the past several years, I profoundly realized that taking part in agricultural labor is an extremely glorious thing. Working in concert with the poor and lower-middle peasants, we struggled against nature and the elements, overcame the natural calamities and doubled the grain output. Facts have proved that the working people are the most honorable and most worthy of our respects. I made up my mind to take root in the countryside, to develop a warm love for labor, to accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and to build a socialist new countryside, and in the course of practice, to continue with the criticism of the reactionary ideas of Confucius and Lin Piao and to strengthen further my consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Criticize "the Student, Having Completed His Learning, Should Apply Himself To Be an Official" and Won To Be Successors to the Revolution

Sung Ai-min (an educated youth from Shanghai in Wutaoku production brigade, Matita commune, Hunch'un hsien):

The reactionary fallacy of "the student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an official" advocated by Confucius has for the past 2,000 years been the spiritual weapon used by the exploiting classes for the training of spiritual aristocrats to uphold their reactionary rule. Liu Shao-ch'i and the Lin Piao clique, inherited the reactionary ideas of their old forefathers, vociferously advocated the "theory of getting learned in order to be an official" and vilified the sending of educated young people to the mountain and rural areas as "reform through labor in disguise" in a vain attempt to prevent the integration of the educated young people with the masses. This was indeed most malicious.

More than 30 years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao had already repeatedly taught us: "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice. If he is willing to do so and actually does so, he is a revolutionary; otherwise he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary." The road of integration with the masses of workers and peasants pointed out by Chairman Mao is the correct line for the training and upbringing of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and a great strategic measure for opposing and guarding against revisionism.

I came to Kirin from Shanghai in 1969 to join and settle in a production team. Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought and re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, I gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and was also elected the leader of a political team by the people. Looking back over the course of my participation in farming in the countryside in the past few years, I deeply realized that the pernicious influence of "the student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an official" was constantly attacking us. The old force of habit in society always thought that: The city is always better than the countryside, mental labor is always better than physical labor and there is always not much promise in farming. Every time, I studied once again Chairman Mao's "The Orientation of the Youth Movement." The more I studied, the clearer I was able to see things. I made up my mind to take root in the countryside all my life and forever build a socialist new countryside together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Didn't Confucius not clamor: "The student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an official?" We must turn this around and use "the student, having completed his learning, should apply himself in 'farming'" to smash this kind of reactionary spiritual shackle with practical action and bring about a big ideological emancipation.

Kao Ching (an educated youth of Weit'ang production brigade, Hulan commune, P'anshih hsien):

Confucius was the most typical lackey upholding the slave-ownership system. All his life he wanted to be an official and he also instilled into his students the reactionary idea of becoming an official lording over the people. Once, he asked his students: "Can a superior man be out of office for a single day?" His students replied: "He naturally cannot." Confucius answered right away: "That is why three months away from office my heart is troubled and ill at ease." Such revisionist ringleaders as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were also like that. They went all out to instill the reactionary idea of "getting learned in order to be an official" into the young people and tried to entice them away from the three great revolutionary movements and from the masses of workers and peasants and lead them astray to become successors to the bourgeoisie.

Before coming to the countryside, influenced by the revisionist line in education, my ideal was to study diligently for prestige and fame. Later, in response to the call of Chairman Mao, I came to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and it was only then that

I gradually changed my thought and feeling. In the past, when I saw a night-soil cart passing by in the street, I used to cover up my nose and make a detour to avoid it. Now when I see nightsoil, I am happy, for only the stench of the nightsoil could bring out the fragrance of the five grains. During our stay in the countryside in the past few years, by learning from Tachai, improving the soil, diverting water up the mountain and transforming the rural outlook together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, we have won their praises. Looking back over the practice of struggle, I deeply realize that the countryside is a revolutionary crucible and a vast place for the educated young people to blaze trails. Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat must brave the storm, face the world and unremittingly temper and steel themselves before they can mature in competence.

Let Confucius' theory, "the student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an official," and Lin Piao's theory of "reform through labor in disguise" go to the devil! We shall resolutely take the road indicated by Chairman Mao and always integrate ourselves with the workers and peasants.

- Our Own Correspondent

* * *

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

A Vivid Contrast

- an account of training in scientific research given to the first term of worker-peasant-soldier students by departments of natural sciences in Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 28, 1973)

In the early part of September, during the joyous days hailing the victorious convocation of the Party's 10th Congress, the pharmaceutical plant of Peking University sent a consignment of quaternary ammonium compounds to the Honan Provincial Institute of Ophthalmology for the people there to select a type of medicine which could wipe out trachoma. This consignment of chemical compounds was synthesized in three months by the first class of worker-peasant-soldiers in the organic chemistry specialty that had been given training in scientific research with the pharmaceutical plant as a "three-in-one combination" base.

Today, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and through the efforts of the worker-peasant-soldier students, the quaternary ammonium salts which for years had been slumbering in the organic chemistry laboratory will soon bring their role into play in the cause of the people's health.

A Pre-Battle Briefing

One afternoon in the spring of this year, in a dormitory for third-year students of the organic chemistry specialty situated on the 22nd floor of Peking University, six students of the quaternary ammonium salts scientific research group listened with excitement to a talk given by their tutor Chou Cheng on the battle between the two kinds of ideology and the two lines in research work on quaternary ammonium salts.

In the former Peking University, under the control of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in education, the organic chemistry seminar had began research on quaternary ammonium compounds since 1962. By 1966, before the great proletarian cultural revolution, several hundred compounds had been obtained. However, most of the people doing scientific research at that time did it solely for the purpose of publishing theses and making a name for themselves; they did not attach any importance on how to use these achievements in the service of the people. Every year, students of the graduating class took part in this type of work, and while they acquired specific vocational knowledge, they were at the same time inevitably poisoned by the bourgeois mentality of fame and gain.

In 1963 a research institute heard about the synthesization of quaternary ammonium salts by Peking University, and thought of asking the university to help it produce a flotation agent capable of dressing rare metals. At the time, a professor of the organic chemistry seminar took several of the teachers to make a tour of the institute, but because the results of research in this field could not be made public, this task urgently needed by the state was not accepted.

It was also at about the same time that the Honan Provincial Institute of Ophthalmology sent men and letters on a number of occasions to make contacts. They heard that some of the quaternary ammonium compounds could be used for the treatment of trachoma and expressed the hope that continued improvements would be made on the structure of the compounds and their effectiveness in healing could be improved. At the time, they did not fix up an adequate force to tackle the problem of medicine for the treatment of trachoma, and were not concerned with eliminating the misery and sufferings of the working people.

Under the control of the revisionist line in education, these several hundred quaternary ammonium compounds laid slumbering in the organic chemistry laboratory for many years.

The great proletarian cultural revolution, like a raging wave from the sea, washed away the slime and filth of the revisionist line of the revisionist line. It was also precisely at the time of the great revolutionary movement that the Honan Provincial Institute of Ophthalmology again wrote several letters to establish contacts and to express the hope that it supplied with medicine for the treatment of trachoma. The organic chemistry seminar accepted this assignment. Last year, the Party branch of the seminar dispatched Chou Cheng to acquaint himself with conditions in the Honan Provincial Institute Ophthalmology and to make preparations for giving the first term of worker-peasant-soldier students training in scientific research this year.

In Honan, Chou Cheng received a profound course of ideological education. He realised that trachoma constituted a threat to the health of the working people, and at times led to the loss of one or both eyes and the loss of their ability to work. How pressing was the need for medicine for the treatment of trachoma! Chou Cheng also noticed how firmly the workers of the Honan Provincial Institute of Ophthalmology implemented Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." They had to work in an air-tight laboratory where the temperature rose to 40 degrees in the hot summer. They encouraged themselves in work with sweat streaming down their backs to look for a more effective medicine for eliminating the threat of trachoma to the working people. This spirit also deeply touched Chou Cheng. In the past, when taking part in the study of quaternary ammonium salts, Chou Cheng also guided the students in the work of writing graduation theses. However, only today is he able to truly understand how important the question of "for whom" is to the intellectuals and truly understand that scientific research should be carried out for the revolution and for the people.

The words of instructor Chao set emotions churning inside the six worker-peasant-soldier students like the flow and ebb of tide. They seemed to see many people suffering from trachoma waiting for them to relieve their sufferings. They thought: We are the first generation of worker-peasant-soldier students to grow up under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The Party and the workers have sent us to university, and we must look upon removing the sufferings of the poor and lower-middle peasants as a political

task to fulfill. In carrying out scientific research, the worker-peasant-soldier students should serve the interests of the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

For the Needs of the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

The six worker-peasant-soldier students entered the laboratory in high spirit, and among them, Wang Ting-chi was the most excited. In the three years of study, this young person from the countryside of Lingao hsien, Hainan Island, had improved his political thinking and vocational knowledge, and his achievements in class were outstanding. He felt that this scientific research training would be an excellent opportunity for steeling himself. However, once the subject had been announced and he was asked to take part in the quaternary ammonium salts group, he was not very eager to accept the offer. The main reason was that the synthesis of quaternary ammonium salts was a comparatively simple reaction, and he was afraid that he might not get much steeling from it. Yet one day, when he heard instructor Chou's account of the pressing need of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the proletarian feelings of this offspring of a poor peasant were deeply aroused. He sat there with his head bubbling like a kettle of boiling water. He thought: It was only because of the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education that I was able to come to Peking University. Now, the more than three years of study is about to end. In this course of training in scientific research, should I advance or retreat in the face of the pressing need of the poor and lower-middle peasants? Wang Ting-chi at that time thought of the famous name of "Lei Feng." When he was alive, Lei Feng had been transferred to work in many posts, but in whatever capacity, he always regarded himself as merely a cog in the whole machinery of the revolutionary cause, and closely linked his destiny to the cause of the proletarian revolution. The great example of Lei Feng inspired Wang Ting-chi and made him resolute in integrating his course of training in scientific research with the needs of the Party and the people.

The synthesis of chemical compounds by Wang Ting-chi and the other students was all carried out by the instructor on the basis of existing work in the organic chemistry seminar by making structural changes so that they could be made more effective for the treatment of trachoma. At the first stage of the experiment conducted by Wang Ting-chi, the reactions at the first, second, and third steps all went smooth progress. Products were grasped one by one and the anticipated targets were realized one by one. Needless to say, he was delighted. However, when he arrived at the fourth step, an abnormal phenomenon appeared in the experiment.

This fourth step was the final step. The reaction at this step should lead to the production of a cyclic compound (环状的化合物). Under normal conditions, the melting point of this cyclic compound (the melting temperature is an important factor for ascertaining whether the product is up to the specifications) should be lower than the melting point of the product at the third step. However, the melting point of the product at the fourth step was actually much higher than that of the product at the third step. On top of that, this proved to be a special compound more difficult to analyze, and no accurate results can be easily arrived at.

Was there something wrong with the temperature? Experiments were carried out at temperatures ranging from 23 degrees to 65 degrees.

Was the time permitted for the reaction incorrect? Experiments were carried out with times running from three hours to eight hours.

Within the period of a month and more, Wang Ting-chi poured over reference materials, carefully used theoretical knowledge to analyze various phenomena in the experiment, carried out endless study and discussions with teachers and fellow students and conducted a total of 23 experiments. However, the experiments carried out under different conditions all produced the same result. There was no change in the melting point.

At that time the final time limit set for the course of training in scientific research was drawing close. He devoted all his available time to the course of training in scientific research and resolved: For the sake of the pressing need of the poor and lower-middle peasants, he is willing to give his utmost. Each day, after a full day of work in the laboratory, he would analyze all phenomena of the experiment when he returned to the hostel at night. Many times, he would still think of making a cyclic compound of the product in his dream.

Now that he had conscientiously and meticulously explored all possibilities by means of scientific experiments, his mind became clear and cool. He thought: Since there was no way of lowering the melting point, then there remained only one problem: Is the general law that says that the melting point of a cyclic product must be lower than the melting point of an acyclic product (不关环產品) entirely correct? He studied over and over again the compound he synthesized with other similar compounds, and although the compounds they synthesized all belonged to the o-ch'in-huan (悬嗪环) group, yet the substitution of radicals in the chain was not the same. Some were activizing and some were inactive, and these had a great effect on the characteristics of the compounds. Because of this, Wang Ting-chi arrived at the conclusion that: Under certain conditions, the theory that cyclic products have lower melting points than acyclic products is not completely applicable. The only method to ascertain its accuracy is by means of practice and by means of scientific experiment. Whether or not the product produced at the fourth step was a cyclic quaternary ammonium compound must still be subjected to scientific analysis.

The product was sent several times to the analytical laboratory, and the results every time were identical. The contents of both the carbon and hydrogen elements coincided with the basic and theoretical estimates, but there was too great a discrepancy in the content of nitrogen. Basic chemical knowledge told him that as long as the carbon and hydrogen contents of this type of compound were correct, then there would be no mistake in the content of nitrogen. However, he must solve the problem of nitrogen content before he could achieve final success. Under the guidance of the instructor, Wang Ting-chi, who was good at delving into things, held a discussion with the comrades of the analytical laboratory, expressed the opinion that the main reason for the low nitrogen content was that this compound was not easy to dissolve with the usual method, and decided to increase the temperature and extend the time.

The result showed that the nitrogen content also coincided with the amount estimated. When instructor Chou delightedly handed this analytical report to him, Wang Ting-chi was naturally even more delighted, even though it was something he had anticipated all along.

Difficulties Enhance the Exhilaration for Battle

During the experiments these six worker-peasant-soldier students all experienced various kinds of difficulties one after another. However, from the beginning to the end, everybody paid particular attention to Hsin Yung-hai, a youth from the countryside of Kirin Province. From the very first day of the experiment to the end, he was encircled by rings of difficult problems, but he always managed to battle his way out of the difficulty.

The problem of Hsin Yung-hai, to put it simply, was the product he obtained from the first step of reaction. It was a kind of oil with a brownish color. This kind of oil, even when placed for several days in an ice-box would still not crystallize but remain as oil. Later, he adopted numerous methods to remove impurities from the oil, and succeeded in crystallizing it. On calculation, the production rate was again too low. When after he had changed many conditions of the experiment and increased the production rate, upon analysis, it was found that the product was basically not the one he planned for but only a by-product.

By that time, half of the three months' period of training in scientific research had gone. What should he do in the next step? Hsin Yung-hai wavered somewhat. He suspected: Is this line of synthesis logical in theory but impracticable in practice? The most unusual part of this compound was its macromolecular structure of twelve amines, and the purpose was to increase surface activity and to improve its therapeutic efficacy. This was something never attempted before. However, with the long bond of twelve amines in this compound, it was not easy to crystallize. Hsin Yung-hai consulted with the instructor: "Should the synthesis line be changed? Should it not be changed into a shorter chain?" Instructor Chou replied: "Yes, you may do that. Others had tried that before, but the surface activity and therapeutic efficacy were poorer, and it could not serve the poor and lower-middle peasants better!"

"The surface activity and therapeutic efficacy were poorer!" These words greatly shook Hsin Yung-hai. At the time, a violent struggle between the two kinds of thought was raging in his mind: One kind of thought was to persevere in what he did, but if the final result was still a by-product, how could he explain things? The other kind of thought was to change to another line of synthesis that was easier to obtain result, but if the surface activity was poor, wouldn't the demand be lowered?

The next day Hsin Yung-hai called on the instructor and firmly expressed that he would not change the line of synthesis. He would continue with the 12 amines synthesis line to the end, and even though he might only obtain a by-product, he would be just as happy. Proving this synthesis line to be impracticable would also supply useful data to those who might follow his footsteps.

In the series of experiments, time passed very rapidly. After overcoming one difficulty after another, there stood before him on the experiment table more than 20 bottles of oil arranged in good order. He used the products which could not crystallize again and again to goad himself on.

Having been tempered by difficulties, Hsin Yung-hai studied and scrutinized more carefully and thoroughly the various phenomena of the experiment. In the face of a string of failures, he thought to himself. Since this product would never crystallize, could it be that it had already become cyclic? The result of an analysis by infra-red spectrum proved that this oil was actually a cyclic product. Under the guidance of the instructor, he used this kind of oil to carry out the final step of reaction.

On that day, when he saw that the reacted substance produced in the last step several days ago had crystallized into a solid, he could hardly believe his eyes. He thought: "Could success come by so easily?" He went to the instructor for advice: "Could this be another structural compound?" After various analyses and appraisals, the product produced from this reaction was precisely the quaternary ammonium compound they were looking for. At that time, there was only a week of training time left for scientific research. At 5 o'clock on the afternoon of July 22, when a worker from the analytical laboratory brought the last set of figures over to the laboratory, the whole place immediately erupted in cheers. The students were all delighted with the success of Hsin Yung-hai.

Basic Point of Difference

After several months of valiant battle, the students of quaternary ammonium salts group altogether synthesized more than ten compounds, received a course of training in scientific research and further raised their ability to analyze and solve problems.

The graduates of the former Peking University had worked on quarternary ammonium salts and the worker-peasant-soldier students of today are also working on quaternary ammonium salts. Where does the basic point of difference lie? Instructor Chou Cheng who used to guide the students to write graduation theses in the past and who is also giving the students training in scientific research this year has an extremely profound feeling on this matter.

Chou Cheng said: The graduates of the former Peking University, under the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in education, thought that "the thesis determines his whole life." They put in more time and work, and some ruined their health by the time their theses were completed, and there were those who became despondent in the face of difficulties and became pessimistic. The worker-peasant-soldier students of today also put in more time when the pressure is most heavy, and some even work on Sundays. However, what they have on their mind is not personal fame or gain. What they have in their mind is the expectations of the Party and the people, and what they have in their mind is that "Chairman Mao has sent us to university, and we have studied three years, so we should make contributions to the revolution." Chou Cheng said: This is

why they are able to overcome many difficulties and obtain relatively good results. He also said: In the past, students of the organic chemistry specialty graduating from the six-year course in quaternary ammonium salts in Peking University were all handpicked by the teachers. However, the results of the worker-peasant-soldier students of this term are in no way inferior to them, and some have even surpassed them.

These worker-peasant-soldier students are also different from the former university students in that they not only look upon training in scientific research as a kind of vocational study, but also pay attention to raising their line awareness. Wang Ting-chi aptly said: "After this course of training in scientific research, we all realize that as long as it is a task entrusted us by the Party and the people, we must have the resolution to complete it. People may think that making eye lotion is 'lowly.' We feel that the mansion of communism must be put up brick by brick and tile by tile, and we should be happy to be such bricks and tiles. We must link up our work with the cause of the revolution. The needs of the revolution, no matter how small, are vital matters to us."

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondent

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MILITIA

Promote a "Three-Sided Firm Implementation" in Militia Work Under Local Party Committee Leadership

- a certain regiment of the PLA Tsinan Units energetically help relevant areas strengthen militia build-up

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1973)

(NCNA Tsinan, September 24, 1973) The commanders and fighters of a certain regiment of the Tsinan PLA Units have developed our army's glorious tradition of making propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses and arming the masses, and energetically helped the garrison area to strengthen the militia build-up. In the past three years, under the unified leadership of the local Party committee, this regiment has trained over 2,000 militia cadres (including second time ones) and more than 34,600 militiamen (including second time ones) for various units in the vicinity of the garrison area. An effective boost is given to a "three-sided firm implementation" in militia work in these units.

This regiment was set up in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border area during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. Its predecessor was made up of the Ting-(hsien)-An-(kuo)-Po-(yeh) branch unit (定[县]安[国]博[野]支部) and part of an armed militia. At present, among the members of the Party committee of this regiment are veterans of the former armed working team, guerrilla veterans and militia veterans.

In those war-torn days, on the "anti-Japanese" battlefields, these comrades fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the broad masses of militiamen. They waged widespread "tunnel war" (地道战), "mine war" (地雷战) and "sparrow war" (麻雀战) in coordination with our main force, and by resisting the mopping-up operations and seizing base points, and successfully smashed the enemy's barbaric attacks and "nibbling" policy. They were deeply aware of the important position and role occupied by the militia in war.

In the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, they along with other members of the regiment Party committee re-studied Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war, reviewed the combat record of the army unit, vigorously criticized Lin Piao and other swindlers' crime in sabotaging the build-up of the militia, and, from the high plane of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and strengthening preparations against wars of aggression, further deepened their awareness of the great significance of the proper handling of militia work. They more consciously carried forward the glorious traditions and energetically helped toward the proper build-up of the local militia.

The Party committee put a standing committee member and a committee member in charge of militia work, and universally set up militia work groups in various battalions and companies. No matter how arduous the assignment, how tight the time schedule and how heavy the workload they doggedly and perseveringly sent out a number of cadres and fighters to go deep into the midst of the factories,

villages, offices and schools in the vicinity of the garrison area to fervently help various units convey proper "three-sided fire implementation" in militia work.

Once, this regiment went to Chiao hsien on a mission. In an investigation, Party committee standing committee member and deputy regiment commander T'ien Chih-yung who concurrently took charge of militia work found that militia work in some units was not put on a solid enough basis. He immediately went to the hsien Party committee to make a report. Along with the militia department, he studied and formulated concrete measures. Under the unified leadership of the Party committee of Chiao hsien, the army unit selected 169 cadres and fighters to form over 50 militia work groups, and sent them separately to various communes and brigades in the garrison area to study together with local cadres, militiamen and poor and lower-middle peasants the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, disseminate Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war and help the militia to overhaul its organization and conduct proper training. In a short period, they helped 13 communes to overhaul and put in good order their militia organizations. Over 200 militia companies were enabled to achieve gradually a solid basis in organization, in politics and in military affairs.

In carrying out certain wartime assignments and training assignments, this regiment also showed concern for the build-up of the militia in every way. Wherever it went it took a hand in militia work. While in a field camping exercise, the army units on the way helped militiamen with tactical and technical training. The aim of "making one's way and leading a band all the way" was achieved. When the army unit stayed in a place to carry out an assignment, it adopted the method of "guaranteeing work in separate plots" to help the communes and brigades around the garrison area strengthen the militia build-up. The aim of "helping the area where the army was stationed" was achieved.

After the successful convocation of the Party's 10th National Congress, simultaneously with sectionally studying the documents of the 10th National Congress, the various companies of this regiment enthusiastically sent cadres and fighters deep into the midst of the factories and villages around the garrison area to join the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and the broad masses of soldiers in studying the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress and discussing freely the great achievements scored in militia building under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The regiment Party committee also applied the measure of "stepping out" and "inviting in" and by convening militia work forums in time to sum up and exchange experiences and understanding in the handling of militia work, it looked for gaps and formulated measures in light of the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress, and was resolved to do a job in militia work.

In the process of helping local Party committees to strengthen militia build-up, the Party committee of this regiment also adopted various measures to help in a practical way the militiamen solve problems in training. Once, the regiment Party committee found that the militiamen in the vicinity of the garrison area lacked training equipment. It took the initiative to consult with the local military department about the organization of over 100

backbone militiamen into separate groups for participation in the army unit's military training, thus solving the difficult problem of equipment for training militiamen and passing on tactical and technical knowledge to the militia backbone. On another occasion, in a certain area, the army unit worked shoulder to shoulder with some militia company units. Because the new cadres of these militia company units encountered numerous difficulties in their work, the regiment Party committee picked a number of experienced cadres for transfer to the militia company units to help with their work. Our army's fine style and skills for wiping out the enemy were thus passed on to the militiamen.

In the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, the regiment Party committee also on many occasions "invited" the cadres of these militia companies to take part in the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign and line education study classes held by the army unit. With the help of the Party committee of the army unit, these militia companies continuously improved their military quality and political quality. They scored outstanding achievements in construction work. Some militiamen rendered meritorious services, and some militia company units became advanced collectives in combining labor with military affairs.

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COMMUNE-RUN INDUSTRIES

People's Commune on Shanghai Outskirts Runs Factories

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(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 6, 1973)

factories run by a rural people's commune on shanghai's outskirts now provide much of the equipment needed to expand local industry, apart from meeting the needs of agriculture.

the main workshop of the farm machinery factory, the first industrial enterprise set up by the machiao people's commune, is adding 14 machine tools of its own making this year.

starting shortly after the commune was founded in 1958 as a small repair shop with 26 workers and a few hand tools, this factory now has a total staff of 300 with more than 40 machine tools. it produces pumps, power-driven rice and wheat threshers, transformers of different specifications and a variety of farm machine parts.

altogether, the commune has eight enterprises with a combined staff of 1,200, which accounts for 6.5 per cent of the commune's labour force.

these factories concentrate on providing farm machinery, fertilizer, insecticides and other products needed by agriculture, but have diversified production to cover iron castings, plastic ware, gloves, handbags and furniture to meet the needs of large industries and the people's daily life. in addition, the production brigades have set up food and fodder processing mills and farm machine repair shops.

"the change in the relations of production marked by the transition from the advanced agricultural producers' cooperative to the people's commune spurred the development of the productive forces," said chiao ya-kuo, secretary of the commune's communist party committee. "the people's commune, which is on a much bigger scale than the advanced cooperative, accumulates more funds and can deploy labour power in a planned way. this means we can develop commune-run industry." it is now enough to draw only one person from each production team for building a factory manned by 200 people. but such a factory, he explained, was beyond the resources of any one cooperative because it would have drained one-third of the cooperative's labour power.

the commune formerly used such labour-consuming devices as pedal waterwheels to irrigate its main crop, paddy rice. the year after the founding of the commune, the peasants built 18 electric pumping stations by relying on the strength of the collective economy and with state help. this freed manpower for the commune's industries.

workers of the commune at first had many difficulties in running industry since they were used to working the land. some of them were sent to big factories to study skills, while others stayed behind and worked under the guidance of experienced workers from big factories. the commune-run factories now have over 300 skilled lathe turners, bench workers, electricians and other machine operators. every production brigade and team in the commune has its own technical personnel.

sun pa-sheng, a peasant-foundry worker in the commune's farm tool plant, praised the commune-run industries for training a great number of peasants as technicians. sun pa-sheng and his workmates have made technical innovations that helped increase the plant's yearly output of iron castings eight times, compared with the early days.

during the busy farming season, most of the workers help with farming. their wages in the factories average 10 per cent higher than the income of the peasants.

by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the workers over the past decade have made lathes, shapers, milling machines, cranes and other machines which account for more than 75 per cent of the commune's industrial equipment.

a lot of heavy farm work was done by hand before the commune was founded. commune-run industry has made it possible to mechanize or semi-mechanize virtually all threshing, plant protection, fodder crushing and farm produce processing and transportation. more than 95 per cent of the farmland is worked by tractors and 98 per cent irrigated by pumps.

the commune party committee set commune-run industry the task of not only making various kinds of farm machinery and implements but providing funds for the purchase of big farm machinery, and improvement work and the popularization of new agro-techniques. these account for 40 per cent of the accumulation funds of the commune-run factories, the rest is used to expand production and for rural educational and health work. the commune has bought 42 big tractors and built 24 power-driven pumping stations with such funds in the past decade.

the machiao people's commune, composed of 20 production brigades, has 35,900 people and 3,000 hectares of farmland. grain yield last year was 11.9 tons per hectare and ginned cotton 0.87 tons, 2.6 and 3.6 times the respective figures for 1957, the year before the commune was set up. per-hectare yield of early rice showed another increase this year.

the growth of farm production and commune-run industries has raised the peasants' living standards. the real income of each commune member last year was more than double the 1957 figure.

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URBAN SERVICES

Mobile Vegetable Carts for Peking Residents

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1973)

carts loaded with fresh vegetables or other things tour the streets and lanes of peking every morning, selling goods at the same prices as in the stores.

working people and other residents commend the stores for this convenient service. one such store is the tungchihmenwai shop which has nine branches and serves more than 40,000 people in neighbouring factories and residential quarters. the store's party branch gives priority to ideological work to help staff members improve their service to the people.

the staff members often go to factories and residential quarters to determine how many elderly people and children, invalids or minority people there are to provide appropriate goods.

the store's cart brought vegetables to the home of an elderly woman every day when she was ill. when a building worker fell ill, the staff member supplied his family with fresh fish, vegetables and water-melons to help provide the special diet he was on. the family was moved and said: "you send us not only food but the attention of the party." the store ensures that hui nationality families receive beef and mutton.

the staff members keep close ties with the working people. every summer they bring fruit and cold drinks to a neighbouring steel rolling plant. during the busy farm season, the staff members help a people's commune and bring goods to the villages when the people have no time to go shopping.

the working people also help the store when it has difficulties. one branch of the shop was expanded last year. workers of the steel rolling plant and the peking hardware and electrical appliances plant came to help with the work, which was completed three months ahead of schedule.

MINERAL DEPOSITS

More Mineral Deposits Discovered in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1973)

chinese geologists have discovered more mineral deposits and collected large quantities of valuable data.

regional geological surveys done in the seven years since 1966 covered an area on a scale of 1:200,000, two and a half times that in the previous ten years. exploratory work in 1972 was 4.8 times that done in 1965. greater reserves of more than 90 minerals have been verified. comparing 1972 with 1965, the deposits of iron ore increased 50 per cent, coal 58 per cent and copper 65 per cent. chromium, cobalt, gold, diamonds and double refracting spars were found to be from several to dozens of times the formerly estimated reserves. new progress has also been made in prospecting for petroleum.

the geological workers have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. with great enthusiasm, they carried out chairman mao's instructions on geological work and set about looking for mineral deposits based on state plans and needs.

workers of the peking municipal geological bureau have made inquiries about the needs of a dozen factories and helped them locate 18 mineral deposits in the past three years. a geological prospecting team of an old copper mine in yunnan province has found new reserves there.

many geological teams take time out to help peasants find underground water sources and survey sites for water conservancy projects in line with the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy. they also helped local industries find mineral resources.

geological departments have strengthened regional geological investigation and reconnaissance surveys. many provinces and autonomous regions have discovered new strata and ore-bearing horizons, ascertained some geological structures related to ore formation and found many ore points. deposits of iron, coal, salt, phosphorite, troilite, rare earth, petroleum, and promising ore points with diversified metals in association have been located. some places which were considered iron-poor were found to have good deposits.

the people played a big part in locating mineral resources. with aid from geological departments, many counties and communes have formed leading groups to report clues on ore deposits. the people gave much clue to promising mines of iron, manganese, chromium and nickel in hunan, hupeh, honan, szechwan and yunnan provinces. more than 2,000 ore points have been reported by the masses since the beginning of this year. half of them have been surveyed and more than 100 show much promise.

Southwest China Province Produces More Iron Ore

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Oct. 7, 1973)

southwest china's szechwan province produced seven times as much iron ore in the first eight months of this year as in the whole of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

a total of 13 administrative regions and 57 counties in the province now run iron mines of various sizes. many small blast furnaces which used to depend on elsewhere for iron ore are now self-sufficient or have a surplus. all this has been achieved under the leadership of party organizations which follow the policy of simultaneously developing big, medium-sized and small mines.

though abundant in iron ore resources, the province had only three small low-yield mines before liberation. during the cultural revolution, the cadres and masses criticized liu shao-chi's fallacy of laying stress on metallurgy to the neglect of mining and steel rolling, and this heightened their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. a province-wide campaign to open iron mines was then launched in line with chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry".

working hard and self-reliantly, the miners pooled ideas to mechanize work processes during the technical innovations movement. all the iron mines in the 13 regions are semi-mechanized, as are some of the county-run mines.

equipment and technique were lacking when an iron mine in tahsien area was being built. veteran workers took the initiative to make equipment of their own and set up a machinery repair workshop. they trained more than 600 young miners.

POWER INDUSTRIES

South China Autonomous Region Expands Power Industry

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 6, 1973)

the power generating capacity newly added in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china since the beginning of the cultural revolution is more than three times the previous total. particularly noteworthy is the increase in small hydro-electric power stations in the region's rural areas, which now number 4,000 with a total generating capacity of 114,900 kilowatts.

one of the factors behind the achievement is the party organizations' persistent reliance on the masses. in building the lotung hydro-electric power station, leading members of the regional department of water conservancy and electric power discussed matters relating to the project in great details with the workers and modified the construction plan six times according to their suggestions. the final plan reduced the amount of earth and stone work required by 170,000 cubic metres and saved 800 tons of rolled steel and 3.6 million yuan of investment.

special attention was paid to remote minority areas. apart from mobilizing the local people to build power stations self-reliantly, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels helped them with manpower and equipment in a big way. small hydro-electric power stations have been set up in mountainous areas inhabited by chuang, yao, miao and tung nationalities.

leading members of the party and revolutionary committees of the multi-national lungshing autonomous county in the big shihwan mountains led teams of cadres, commune members and technicians in making a general survey of the area and an overall plan was drawn up on this basis. by giving full play to the socialist enthusiasm of the masses, the county has built 112 small hydro-electric power stations with a combined generating capacity of 2,042 kilowatts, four times the total prior to the cultural revolution. all the people's communes and 70 per cent of their production brigades now have power stations. threshing, husking, fodder crushing and processing of farm and side-line products have been mechanized or semi-mechanized.

more than 360 peasant-technicians of minority nationalities have been trained in napo county inhabited by chuang, miao, yao, yi and han peoples. they are playing an important role in many communes and brigades in developing the local power industry.

efforts have also been made to tap the potential of old power stations while building new ones.

output of electricity in this south china autonomous region overfulfilled the state plan every year in the past few years. in january-august this year, it increased by 13.1 per cent as compared with the same 1972 period.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Changes in Southwest China Minority Nationality Area

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Oct. 6, 1973)

a minority nationality area in southwest china's szechwan province that lived in a slave system before liberation has undergone tremendous changes through the rapid expansion of agriculture, industry and other undertakings.

the mountainous liangshan area, where the yi people account for 70 per cent of the population, has a mild climate and abundant natural resources. but before liberation most of the farmland and livestock in this area of 30,000 square kilometres was in the hands of yi slave-owners, who collaborated with the kuomintang reactionaries in ruthlessly oppressing and exploiting the labouring people.

the liangshan yi autonomous chou (an administrative unit covering several counties) was established in 1952 under the communist party's policy of equality for all nationalities. democratic reform was undertaken and the people of various nationalities in the area organized themselves into agricultural producers' co-ops and then people's communes on the road of socialist collectivization.

. from primitive to scientific farming

the yi autonomous chou harvested 2.6 times as much grain last year as in 1949. total grain output was 260,000 tons.

in the old society, the yi peasants used the slash-and-burn method of farming. the land was not manured. yields were very low and new land had to be opened periodically.

the people's government after liberation established an agricultural research institute as well as agro-technical centres and demonstration farms in the area. and after the setting up of people's communes in 1958 the yi peasants extended the crops grown from buckwheat, oats and sweet potatoes to wheat, rape, rice, maize, peanuts, sesame and sugarcane, planting two crops a year. both farmyard

manure and chemical fertilizer were applied.

breaking away from the superstitions spread by the reactionary rulers in the old society, the young people's shock brigade of the putzulungke agricultural co-op in 1957 reclaimed a waste-land which was formerly regarded as "sacred". within a few years, the nearby people's communes turned up this 600-hectare of land and got 1,500 tons of grain annually. the yi peasants also transformed former tribal battlefields into fertile cropland. by last year the autonomous chou was farming 24.4 per cent more land than in 1957, the year the democratic reform was completed.

it has built 2,000 water conservancy works to free 18,000 hectares of land from drought and water-logging.

this area has frequent hailstorms, which the people prevent by using indigenous rockets to disperse the hail-bearing clouds. the area has set up large numbers of centres to do this work. it has also succeeded in controlling a crop-damaging insect which was formerly regarded as "sacred".

flourishing local industry

there are now 135 industrial and mining enterprises run at the chou and county levels, which were built with state aid. included are metallurgical, machinery, power, foodstuffs, and pharmaceutical plants. the first generation of yi workers numbers more than 4,300. many people's communes also have small enterprises.

local industry is based on local conditions and resources to meet local needs, with emphasis on serving agriculture.

of the 22 machinery plants in the autonomous chou, twenty-one directly serve agriculture. the county machinery plants produce farm machines for local needs. the meiku county farm machinery plant used to be a small undertaking, with three workers and a blacksmith furnace. now it has become a plant with more than 80 workers and can make motors, water impulse turbines, crushers and other machines. the small and medium-sized farm implements, pumps and grain processing machines produced in the autonomous chou are enough for its own use.

five hundred and ninetyseven small hydro-electric power stations with a total generating capacity of 12,000 k.w. have gone up in the liangshan area to serve agriculture and the local people. kanlo county deep in the mountains saved a great deal of money by using stone or cement pipes instead of steel. three-fourths of the households in the county have electricity. grain processing by electric power saves half a million man-days a year.

coal, iron, copper, lead and other minerals are being extracted under a unified state plan, mostly by people of

yi nationality, who account for half the labour force in some mines. the autonomous chou and its counties now have 11 coal pits, which produce enough for local use, with a surplus for other places.

the growth of industry and agriculture has stimulated commerce, culture, health and medical work and communications. many new towns have arisen. formerly inaccessible mountain areas are now linked by highways.

more cadres of yi nationality

the number of yi nationality cadres in the autonomous chou has increased from 40 at the time of liberation to more than 3,700. the yi people have been represented at the national congresses of the chinese communist party and the national people's congresses since liberation. of the leading party and government cadres at the chou, county, district and commune levels, 74.7 per cent are of yi nationality. people of other nationalities in the autonomous chou also are represented in the leading bodies.

the party and government organizations at all levels in the autonomous chou have paid great attention to training cadres of yi nationality and helping them study marxism-leninism and raise their educational and work levels by running party schools, cadre schools and training classes or by sending them to the central institute for nationalities in peking and other colleges to study. the counties and people's communes of the chou also run study classes to raise the political level and working ability of the rural cadres.

an important method the autonomous chou uses is to have cadres temper themselves in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the more than 670 cadres of yi nationality who have been promoted to leading posts in recent years are all activists who have won distinction in the three great revolutionary movements.

most of the yi nationality cadres are emancipated slaves or their children. they love the chinese communist party and chairman mao. leading the masses in building socialist liangshan, they have carried forward the revolutionary tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses, being modest, prudent and hard working, and are praised by the local people.

mahaiyuehho, a slave before liberation, is now the party committee secretary of the chiehfangkou district in chaochueh county. he went to all the 142 production teams of the district to find ways to advance the area. he publicized the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance among the commune members, and worked and discussed problems with them. he often went to

chiaha production team 3,000 metres above sea level to live and work with the commune members. with his help, the production team has rapidly improved its conditions and raised production, and become an outstanding unit.

cadres of various nationalities in the autonomous chou are closely united and they help and learn from each other. the party committee secretary of the nanching commune in yuehhsi county is of yi nationality and the deputy secretary is a han. the other party committee members are all yis. they respect each other's national customs and studied each other's languages. they talk things over together and support each other in work. due to their common efforts, the commune party committee has became a strong leading body. in recent years, the commune transformed 33 hectares of farmland and led in water to irrigate the fields. this brought a big advance in agricultural output.

HAINAN ISLANDS

Industry Expands on South China Island

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 7, 1973)

a minority area on hainan island in south china now has an industry that makes iron and steel, machines, power, chemical fertilizer, cement, textiles, sugar, paper, plastics, drugs, matches and batteries.

the hainan li and miao autonomous chou, which had to depend on other places even for hoes, sickles and matches, now has more than 300 factories and enterprises. total industrial output value last year was 3.6 times that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began. it rose by 17.4 per cent in the first half of this year over the same 1972 period.

the autonomous chou leadership sees to it that the local industry serves agriculture. large numbers of motors, machine tools and other machines have been turned out to equip the commune- and brigade-run workshops. ninetyseven per cent of the people's communes now have their own farm machinery and implement workshops. a network of farm machinery manufacture and repair centres at county, commune and brigade levels serves agriculture effectively.

the hainan pharmaceutical plant was set up self-reliantly during the cultural revolution. making use of rich local resources of medicinal herbs, the plant produces as many as 130 varieties of medicines and five million tablets daily.

thousands of workers and technicians of li and miao nationalities have been trained to cope with the growing industry.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Mrs. and Mrs. Hsu Yi-chiao

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1973)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a cordial talk with mr. hsu yi-chiao, former adviser to the kuomintang government mission in japan, and his wife szu kuei-chen. they dined together after the meeting.

present were leading members of departments concerned liao cheng-chih, lo ching-chang, li li-yin, ching pu-chun, yen fu and chang fan, and staff members. also present was mr. hsu yi-chiao's daughter hsu tsu-ying who is living in the country.

the couple has come from japan to pay a visit and see relatives. they visited peking, nanking, shanghai, hangchow, changsha, shaoshan, chengchow, sian and yenan and met their relatives. they also attended celebrations of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china in peking. the couple will visit kwangchow before returning to japan.

Visiting Group of Chinese Compatriots from Taiwan Province Residing in Japan Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1973)

the visiting group of chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan with chang liao fu-yuan as leader and liu cheng as deputy leader wound up its visit to peking and left here to visit other parts of the country and see their relatives.

it was seen off at the railway station by chu man-ping, leading member of a department.

during its stay in peking, the group attended national day gala parties with people of peking and visited the peking heavy electric machinery plant, the evergreen people's commune, the central institute for nationalities, the peking no. 4 kindergarten, the great wall and the palace museum.

prior to his departure, leader of the group chang liao fu-yuan said in an interview with correspondents: "through this visit, we have seen with our own eyes the great achievements scored by the people of the motherland under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party. we are greatly inspired. when we go back, we will tell our taiwan compatriots residing in japan about the excellent situation in the motherland and convey to them the flesh-and-blood feelings of the people of the motherland. we will make contributions to the liberation of taiwan and to the unification of the motherland."

Table Tennis Delegation of Chinese Compatriots from Taiwan Province Residing in Japan and USA Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 6, 1973)

the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the united states of america led by huang wen chin, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, left here by train today for japan and the united states of america after attending the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament and paying a visit to various parts of the motherland, bringing with it the flesh-and-blood sentiments of the people of the motherland for taiwan compatriots.

kwangchow railway station this morning resounded with the beating of drums and gongs and cracking of fireworks. hundreds of workers, taiwan natives living in kwangchow, table tennis players and pupils performed lion dance and waved flowers to give the taiwan compatriots a warm send-off. present were leading members of the kwantung provincial physical culture and sports commission and the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation, including chi yi-fu and liang li-chen. the departing party and well-wishers clasped hands, and embraced each other, reluctant to part.

yesterday evening, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a grand farewell banquet for the taiwan compatriots. leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee wang shou-tao and chung ming attended the banquet. wang shou-tao said at the banquet: "it is the common desire and sacred duty of the people of all nationalities of the country to liberate taiwan and unify the motherland. let us make concerted efforts to promote the great patriotic unity and to realize our common desire."

huang wen chin said: "we saw with our own eyes during our visit in various parts of the country that the people of the motherland were full of vitality. we personally experienced the flesh-and-blood sentiments of the people of the motherland for the taiwan compatriots. when we go back, we will strengthen the patriotic unity with the compatriots living overseas and the people in taiwan province and continue to work for the realization of the common desire of the people of the motherland including the compatriots in taiwan province."

the chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s.a. and taiwan compatriots living in kwangchow and local table tennis coaches and players gave theatrical items in the course of the banquet. they sang in unison the songs "taiwan island" and "taiwan compatriots, our kindred brothers".

after its arrival here from changsha yesterday, the delegation visited the site of the former national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao and the memorial centre for the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising.

the delegation's advisers chen yu, huang chiang hsia and sun chen chung and representatives of chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in the federal republic of germany chen yu-hui and huang shih-min had left earlier.

SPORTS

Chinese Archers Break Seven National Records

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1973)

seven national archery records were broken by two archers and four archery teams at a friendship tournament held here recently between archers from chinghai province, tibet autonomous region shantung province and the peking physical culture institute.

nineteen-year-old archer sung shu-hsien of the peking physical culture institute scored 583 points against the 1972 national record of 582 points in the women's 60 metres double round and 2,318 points against the 1972 national record of 2,293 points in the women's four-event double round total. eighteen-year-old huang shu-yen of the institute scored 562 points against the 1972 national record of 559 points in the women's 50 metres double round.

a women's archery team of the peking physical culture institute composed of sung shu-hsien, huang shu-yen and hao wan-chiu scored 3,371 points and 6,591 points against the 1972 national records of 3,321 points and 6,574 points in the women's team-event single round and in the women's team-event double round respectively. shantung women's archery team composed of hsu ai-chiu, liu min and li yen, who are 17 years old on the average, bettered the 1972 national record in the women's team-event single round with 3,338 points.

a men's archery team of the peking physical culture institute composed of li shun-fu, feng li-hsin and peng chih-hung scored 3,231 points against the 1972 national record of 3,165 points in the men's team-event single round. another men's team of the institute composed of li shun-fu, peng chih-hung and tien yu-ling scored 6,298 points against the 1972 national record of 6,192 points in the men's team-event double round.

Chinese Women Athletes Break National Record

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1973)

women athletes li tan of liaoning province and yang liang-ying of kirin province clocked four minutes 33.9 seconds and four minutes 35.8 seconds in a women's 1,500 metres race during a track and field contest held in peking recently to break the 1972 national record of four minutes 38.2 seconds.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Communist Party of Britain (M-L) Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 5, 1973)

the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) held a meeting here this evening to warmly celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 300 people attending the meeting were reg birch, chairman of the central committee, and other leading members of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist).

speakers at the meeting warmly extended congratulations to the chinese people on the festival. they paid high tribute to the magnificent achievements scored by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and acclaimed the great significance of the 10th national congress of the communist party of china. they said that the british working class should study hard marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and apply the universal truth of marxism-leninism to the practice of the british revolution.

pictures showing chairman mao's revolutionary activities and works written by chairman mao were displayed on the occasion.

"the worker", organ of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), carried an article in its latest issue on the chinese people's great successes in factories and the countryside.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA- English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

james s. duncan, former chairman of the hydro-electric power commission of ontario province of canada, and his wife left here for home by air today.

they arrived here on september 25. prior to their arrival in peking, the guests visited shanghai, kwangchow, kweilin, changsha and yenan. while in peking, they attended china's national day celebrations. vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade li hsi-fu met with them and gave a dinner in their honour.

CHINA AND EUROPE

Chinese Observer to International Association of European Adjusters Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1973)

jen chien-hsin, observer sent by the adjusters division of the china council for the promotion of international trade to attend the seventh assembly of the international association of european adjusters on invitation, and two others left here for madrid by air today.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Wu Teh Fetes Mayor of Helsinki

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1973)

wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of teuvo aura, mayor of helsinki, and his party.

attending the banquet were finnish ambassador to china veli helenius and his wife.

present were ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman, wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general, of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and wang pen-tso, deputy director of the department of west european affairs of the foreign ministry.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests toasted the daily increasing of the friendship and friendly exchanges between the two countries.

at the invitation of wu teh, teuvo aura and his party arrived here by air today. they were greeted at the airport by wu teh, wang hsiao-yi and wang pen-tso, finnish ambassador to china veli helenius and embassy officials.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1973)

french guests jacques duhamel, member of the national assembly, marcel niquil, a deputy director of the ministry of industrial and scientific development, jean royer, president of the c.e.f.a.r., daniel schaal, leader of the french exhibition group, arrived in peking today.

they were welcomed at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other departments concerned yang tan-hua, kao yi and yu hou-hua.

present at the airport were charles malo, charge d'affaires ad interim, paul nouailhac, commercial counsellor, of the french embassy in peking, and gabrielle fourault, secretary general of the french exhibition group who had arrived here earlier.

France-China Society Holds Meeting to Celebrate Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 6, 1973)

the france-china friendship society held a meeting here last night to warmly celebrate the 24th anniversary of the foumding of the people's republic of china.

about 3,500 people took part in the meeting. among them were madame de lipkowski and professor minkowski, members of the presidency of the society, joseph marchisio, member of the national secretariat and treasurer of the society, representatives of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, romania, the royal government of national union of cambodia, and laotian students studying in france.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france and officials of the chinese embassy were invited to the meeting.

the meeting hall was decorated with big streamers which read: "long live the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china exclamation" "long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation" "long live the tenth congress of the communist party of china exclamation" "strengthen further the friendship between the peoples of france and china exclamation"

charles bettelheim, executive president of the society, who presided over the meeting, made a speech. then three representatives of the society took the floor. they praised the chinese people for their successes obtained in the past 24 years in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, and expressed the wish that the friendship between the peoples of france and china would be further strengthened.

the chinese documentary film "celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china" was shown at the end of the meeting.

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Concludes Visit to France

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 6, 1973)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by its chairman wang yao-ting left here for switzerland this evening after a friendly visit to france.

the delegation held talks with the national council of french employers (cnpf) on the promotion of trade

relations between china and france.

valery giscard d'estaing, economic and financial minister, gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese delegation on october 2.

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao held a reception for the chinese delegation on october 4. valery giscard d'estaing and alain peyrefitte, minister in charge of administrative reforms, were present on the occasion.

during its stay in france, the delegation visited factories, enterprises and shops in paris, marseilles, toulouse and valence. it made contacts with many french commercial people.

the chinese delegation arrived here on september 28, it was seen off at the airport by francois ceyrac, president of the cnpf, and other french commercial people.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hua Kuo-feng Meets Visiting Group of Agriculture Journalists from Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1973)

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, this evening met and had a friendly talk with the members of the visiting group of agriculture journalists from japan and answered their questions. leader of the group is nobuo |danno and deputy leader is yoshio terayama.

present were leading members of departments concerned shen chi-yi, peng hua, cheng chung and hu chin-ling.

the group arrived here on september 25. members of the group visited the tachai production brigade in shansi province and people's communes, factories, hospitals and scenic spots in peking and shihchiachuang. the japanese guests also attended national day celebrations together with the people of peking. the group will leave tomorrow for a visit to southern china before going home.

Chinese Aeronautics Visiting Group Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1973)

a four-member chinese aeronautics visiting group headed by wang hung-chang, council member of the chinese aeronautics society, left here by air today for tokyo as visitors to the fourth international aeronautics and astronautics exhibition.

they were seen off at the airport by shao chun, deputy secretary general of the society, and leading members of other departments concerned.

Kobe Mayor Gives Reception for Tientsin Volleyball Teams

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 6, 1973)

tatsuo miyazaki, mayor of kobe city of japan, gave a reception yesterday evening in honour of the visiting tientsin municipal men's and women's volleyball teams with chang chi-yao as leader, and yuan yu-ting and ma hsin as deputy leaders.

present on the occasion were about 200 people including leading members of departments concerned and organizations of korean residents and patriotic chinese residents in kobe.

tatsuo miyazaki and chang chi-yao spoke at the reception. they expressed the hope that the present friendly visit of the tientsin volleyball teams and the learning of the tientsin and kobe players from each other will further strengthen the friendship between the two cities.

at the reception filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests toasted to the development of the friendly good-neighbour relations between japan and china and to closer friendly contacts between tientsin and kobe.

on october 4, the hyogo prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the kobe branch of the japan association for the promotion of international trade gave a reception for the tientsin volleyball players.

on the evening of october 3 the tientsin volleyball players held a get-together with kobe volleyball players who had paid a visit to tientsin.

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1973)

Liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening for visiting japanese friends including yoshimi turui and other members of his party, and seiichi tagawa, member of the lower house of the diet of the japanese liberal democratic party (giminto).

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife were present at the banquet.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, wang yun-sheng, chao cheng-hung, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, ching pu-chun, hsu kuang, ku yuan and chen mu-sen.

in his speech, liao cheng-chih praised mr. yoshimi turui and mr. seiichi tagawa for the great effort and valuable contribution they made in the past years to the realization of the normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan and the daily development of the friendship between the two countries.

he said: "today when we are enjoying the pleasure over the normalisation of the relations between china and japan, we cherish all the more the memory of the late mr. kenzo matsumura and the late mr. tatsunosuke takasaki." he expressed the hope to make new efforts in developing and consolidating the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan together with yoshimi turui, seiichi tagawa and other japanese friends.

both yoshimi turui and seiichi tagawa made friendly speeches at the banquet.

yoshimi turui said that the friendship between japan and china had a solid foundation. he expressed his wish to work with the chinese friends with concerted effort for the further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

seiichi tagawa said that he had full confidence and determination in removing all obstacles and working with unremitting effort for richer fruit in the friendly relations between the two countries.

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation Visits Nagoya, Hokkaido

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 7, 1973)

liu hsi-wen, leader, tsui chun, wang wen-lin, tsui ping and wu shu-tung, deputy leaders, and other members of the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation accompanied by kaheita okazaki made friendly visits to nagoya and other places from october 4 to 6.

the delegation arrived at nagoya at noon on october 4.

it was warmly greeted by motoo tsuchikawa, other well-known people from economic and trade circles, representatives of the aichi prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and representatives of chinese residents there.

in the afternoon, the chinese delegation called at the aichi prefectural government, the tokai branch of the association for the promotion of international trade and the aichi chamber of commerce and industry.

in the evening, the tokai committee for the reception of the chinese delegation gave a cocktail party in honour of the chinese guests.

present at the party were the aichi governor, the mayor of nagoya, the speaker of the nagoya municipal assembly, and other friends.

also present were leading members of the aichi headquarters of the general association of korean residents in japan and representatives of the association of chinese residents in aichi.

speaking at the party chairman motoo tsuchikawa and leader of the chinese delegation liu hsi-wen emphasized the determination to make joint efforts for the promotion of friendship between the chinese and japanese people and for the development of trade between china and japan.

on october 5, the chinese delegation held group discussions with friendly trade firms and people of economic interest in the tokai region. the chinese guests also visited factories.

yesterday morning liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin and wu shu-tung went to shizuoka to call on prefectural governor yutaro takeyama, an old friend of the chinese people who was one of the pioneers in the memorandum trade between china and japan. the host and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

deputy leader tsui chun and some members of the chinese delegation visited a shipyard and a port in shizuoka. deputy leader tsui ping and some delegation members visited a musical instrument factory and a tea plantation in hamamatsu. at noon, the chinese delegation attended a grand cocktail party offered by the shizuoka reception committee. the committee chairman yutaro takeyama and delegation leader liu hsi-wen spoke at the party.

deputy leader yang wei and some delegation members visited hokkaido from october 2 to 4. they were warmly welcomed by people in the political, economic and trade circles. on the evening of october 2, deputy leader yang wei and his party attended a cocktail party given by the hokkaido welcoming committee in sapporo. on october 3, they called on the leading members of the hokkaido branch of the association for the promotion of international trade and the hokkaido fishery association. they had discussions with people in economic and trade circles in the sapporo region. they visited tomakomai city in the afternoon and attended a cocktail party in the evening.

deputy leader yang wei and his party also visited factories, pastures and farms during their stay in hokkaido to the warm welcome of japanese friends.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Railway Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1973)

a railway delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here from pyongyang by train today upon the invitation of chinese minister of communications yang chieh. leader of the korean delegation is kang bong kun, minister of railway, and deputy leader is kim jay u, director of the bureau of international transportation under the ministry of railway. the korean delegation came here to sign an agreement on sino-korean border railway transportation between the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china and the ministry of railway of the democratic people's republic of korea, and to pay a friendly visit.

the agreement will be a revised copy of the sino-korean border railway transportation agreement signed in 1959. the chinese and korean sides met last july in pyongyang to discuss the revision of the agreement.

chinese minister yang chieh gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the visiting korean railway delegation. the banquet proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. yang chieh and kang bong kun proposed toasts to the ever growing militant friendship and great unity of the chinese and korean peoples.

present at the banquet was korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

on hand were also chinese vice-minister of communications kuo lu, and leading members of departments concerned chang peng-shou, shen wei-liang and ho chang-ming.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Foreign Ministers and Delegates of Some Latin American Countries

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 6, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the foreign ministers and delegates of some latin american countries attending the current session of the u.n. general assembly.

present at the banquet were lic leopoldo benites, president of the current session of the general assembly and permanent representative of ecuador to the u.n., jose federico ponce, acting chairman of the delegation of ecuador, emilio o. rabasa, secretary of foreign relations of mexico, alfonso garcia robles, mexican permanent representative to the u.n., juan antonio tack, foreign minister of panama, lic aquillino boyd, permanent delegate of panama to the u.n., dudley j. thompson, minister of state of jamaica, donald o. mills, permanent representative of jamaica to the u.n., rashleigh esmond jackson, permanent representative of guyana to the u.n., and javier peres de cuellar, permanent representative of peru to the u.n.

also present were huang hua, deputy chairman of the chinese delegation and chinese permanent representative to the u.n., representatives chuang yen, wang jun-sheng and ling ching and alternative representatives wang ming-hsiu, chi tsung-hua and chang han-chih.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MEXICO

President of Mexican Sports Federation and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1973)

jose garcia cervantes, president of the mexican sports federation, and his wife arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the physical culture and sports commission.

the guests were greeted at the airport by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the host commission, and leading members of departments concerned wei ming, sung chung and kuo lei.

present were salvador alaniz, leader of the mexican football delegation which is now visiting china, and carlos maldonado, second secretary of the mexican embassy in peking.

Mexican Medical Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1973)

the mexican medical delegation led by miguel jimenes sanchez, director of the tuberculosis hospital of mexico, left here today for a visit to southern china before leaving for home.

chang chih-chiang, a leading member of the ministry of public health, met and gave a banquet in honour of the delegation and noted surgeon leo eloesser who had come to china with the delegation.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and medical workers, including lin chiao-chih, wu jui-ping, tai shih-ming and hsu shou-jen.

present were second secretary of the mexican embassy in peking jesus domene and his wife.

the delegation arrived here on october 3. the mexican guests exchanged experience with chinese medical workers and visited medical and farming units.

President of Mexican Sports Federation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1973)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a dinner here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of jose garcia cervantes, president of the mexican sports federation, and his wife.

present were eugenio anguiano, mexican ambassador to china, and salvador alaniz, leader of the visiting mexican football delegation.

also present were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of other departments concerned, including wang to, chen teh-ho and wei ming.

hosts and guests chatted amiably at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. they hoped that the friendly relations and exchanges of sports circles between the two countries would grow constantly.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1973)

j.a. walding, minister of overseas trade, and mrs. walding, and the new zealand trade mission with j.a. walding as its leader and d.o. walker as its deputy leader gave a reception here this evening. new zealand films were shown at the end of the reception.

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and leading members of departments concerned cheng to-pin, wu fan-wu, chen ling-feng, li yung-ting and tang kai attended the reception and saw the films.

present at the reception was new zealand ambassador to china william bryce harland.

the reception was alive with warm expressions of friendship. minister j.a. walding and minister pai hsiang-kuo toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and new zealand.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Army Officer Vacationist Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1973)

the romanian army officer vacationist group led by lieutenant general gheorghe logofatu, deputy chief of general staff of the romanian armed forces, left here for home by air this afternoon after concluding a vacation and a friendly visit in china.

the group was seen off at the airport by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including tuan su-chuan, li kuang-hsiang, wang erh-chung, pan yen and tung cheng-hai.

also present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, and military attache of the romanian embassy in peking col. ioan dubesteanu and his wife.

during its stay in china the vacationist group attended national day celebrations and toured peking, changchun, tsingtao, kueilin, kwangchow, nanking and shanghai where it visited p.l.a. units, factories and people's communes, watched a military display given by militiamen and viewed scenic spots and historical places.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets First Senegal Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with aly dioum, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of senegal to china, and discussed matters related to the presentation of credentials.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Concoction or Fact?

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1973)

after the successful conclusion of the fourth summit conference of non-aligned countries, the propaganda machine of the soviet revisionists, following the tune of the "high-handed message" brezhnev sent to president boumedienne on the eve of the conference, has continued to attack some non-aligned countries for "putting the soviet union and the u.s.a. on one board", alleging that it is a "concoction" and a "strange tale" to describe the soviet union as a "superpower".

is the soviet union imperialism? is it a superpower? let facts be the reply.

the political declaration of the summit conference of non-aligned countries proposed "rejecting the military alliances which are part of the pattern of great power rivalry and dismantling bases on which such alliances rely", demands "the effective breaking up of the military alliances" of big powers and "the withdrawal of foreign troops from all parts of the world". judging by the contents of the declaration, it is no exaggeration at all to say that the soviet union is an imperialist superpower.
to contend for world domination, the soviet union and the united states are the only countries in the world today which organize antagonistic military blocs, station large numbers of troops in the territories of other countries and set up military bases. the soviet union is stationing scores of divisions of troops in east europe so as to control this area and pose a threat to west europe. it has sent troops to occupy mongolia, posing a threat to china and other asian countries. it has grabbed naval and air bases and the right to use the ports in some asian and african countries. it has sent large number of military "advisers" to lord it over these countries and reckon without the host. these are the behaviour of imperialism and superpower pure and simple, can they be others' "concoction"?

the non-aligned countries strongly condemn the two superpowers for contending to be nuclear overlord and engaging in a frantic armament race, thus menacing the security of various countries. aren't these the fact? the soviet union calls for disarmament day after day, but is actually engaging in arms expansion daily. it has spent a colossal amount of rubles to produce large quantities of nuclear missiles and other nuclear devices. from 1963 up to now, the number of soviet inter-continental missiles has increased more than 15 times and long since surpassed the united states. during this period, the number of soviet submarine-launched ballistic missiles has increased more than five fold and the strength of

soviet strategic rocket units has more than quadrupled. together with u.s. imperialism the soviet union concocted and signed one treaty or agreement after another on so-called reduction of nuclear armaments, trying their best to restrict others and develop their own nuclear weapons so as to attain nuclear monopoly. they conduct frequent nuclear tests and have repeatedly clamoured that the soviet strategic rockets "can hit any point on the earth" and "can destroy any objective at any place", resorting to undisguised nuclear threat against the world people. public opinion in a non-aligned country pointed out that "the nuclear monopoly now enjoyed by the american imperialists and russian social-colonialists should and must be eliminated. only then can small nations escape the frightening domination of the big guns of moscow and washington."

the non-aligned conference also demanded "forbidding the warships of big-powers to run wild in the mediterranean and other areas and oceans". even the soviet union itself has to admit the fact that soviet warships are scrambling for hegemony with u.s. imperialism in the mediterranean and other oceans. since leonid brezhnev came to power, the soviet union has accelerated the building of various ocean-going warships and doubled the tonnage of soviet naval ships so as to build up a modern ocean-going navy "capable of tackling strategic tasks". today, soviet warships are cruising in areas far exceeding their traditional bounds, sailing into the indian, pacific and atlantic oceans from the mediterranean, acting recklessly and showing its strength thereby threatening the security of other countries and plundering their resources. a soviet revisionist naval chieftain has boasted cockily that "the establishment of the soviet navy has spelled an end to the age of domination of the sea by the british and u.s. navies." another soviet naval chief declard that "the exclusive domination of the sea" today "no longer belongs to the capitalist powers". this reveals that the soviet union wants to replace britain and the u.s.a. in ruling over the sea as an overlord. who has "lumped together" the soviet union and the united states as imperialists and superpowers? it is none others but the soviet union itself.

the non-aligned conference said that "the world is divided into rich and poor countries" and condemned the "economic exploitation and plunder" of the poor countries by the rich and this made the soviet revisionists mad with fury. why? the simple reason is they have a guilty conscience. like the u.s. imperialists, they are the biggest plunderer and exploiter in the world today. soviet military and economic "aid" is not only their important tool for infiltration and expansion abroad, but also a major means of their plunder and exploitation of other nations. they want payment for their arms supply. according to a japanese press report, from 1961-1971, the soviet union sold over 14,760 million

dollars worth of arms to other countries. soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism have become the two biggest arms merchants in the world. through so-called "economic assistance", they sell out-of-date machinery to the third world nations at a high price and buy agricultural products and natural resources from these countries at a low price. it was reported that the price of soviet exports to the asian, african and latin american countries was generally 20-30 per cent higher than or even trebled that in the international market. the soviet revisionists claim that the asian, african and latin american countries should provide them with "cotton, wool, skins and hides, dressed non-ferrous ores, vegetable oil, fruit, coffee, cocoa beans, tea" and other "products" that the soviet union "is interested in", while the soviet union offers to supply these countries with "sets of equipment, machinery, machine tools, spare parts and other materials". the soviet revisionists call all this euphemistically "international division of labour" and "cooperation in production", but actually this is a neo-colonialist policy of plunder, meaning, "industrial soviet union, agricultural asia, africa and latin america" or "industrial soviet union, subsidiary processing workshop asia, africa and latin america", pursued nakedly by soviet revisionism. this is also an extension of neo-colonialism practised by soviet revisionism in certain east european countries and mongolia.

the political declaration of the non-aligned conference also proclaims solemnly "the rejection" of the countries of the third world "of any form of subordination or dependence and of any interference or pressure whether political, economic or military". numerous facts have proved that soviet social imperialism is no better than u.s. imperialism in this regard. the "theory of limited sovereignty" of the "doctrine of brezhnev" has long been applied in the third world apart from its application in its "socialist community". soviet revisionism will try every possible way to punish those who disobey its orders by withdrawing experts, forcing others to pay debts and stopping its "assistance" in milder cases and by subverting legal governments, sending troops and even launching armed aggression in serious cases. a case in point was the instigation of india by the soviet revisionists to launch a large-scale war of aggression against pakistan and to dismember it. it is the common practice of the soviet revisionists to send agents for subversive or sabotage activities in other countries. incomplete statistics show that in the last ten years, nearly 40 countries have deported soviet diplomatic personnel engaged in spying and subversion. this included more than a hundred russians who were exposed and expelled in the last two years by bolivia, colombia, costa rica, ecuador and other countries in latin america. soviet revisionist personnel have also been deported or exposed by african and asian countries including ghana, egypt, zaire, ivory coast, the sudan, tunisia, as well as pakistan,

thailand and malaysia. public opinion in non-aligned conference pointed out: "the moscow government has in effect pursued the policy of the court of imperialism" and this is "an irrefutable fact". "who could possibly deny that the russian intervention in another country constitutes an act of the purest imperialist pedigree?"

lenin pointed out: "imperialism is becoming more arrogant every day and we find there beasts of prey more predatory than anywhere else. they are plundering the world, fighting each other, and arming against each other. this cannot be concealed for long."

the whole world can see clearly today that soviet revisionism has, with its own deeds, placed itself on a par with u.s. imperialism as an imperialist and superpower. all the crimes of the two superpowers exposed at the conference of the non-aligned countries were recorded in history and fully reflected the reality of the world today. all this can not be covered up by any strange tale of the soviet revisionists.

the soviet revisionists are rather uncomfortable with the two caps on their heads, that of "imperialism" and "superpower", and are eager to have them removed. but you have put on the caps by yourselves, frying in your own grease so to speak, so what is the use of your complaining?

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Ocean Shipping Delegation Leaves Peking for Colombo

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1973)

a chinese ocean shipping delegation headed by chou chiu-yen, assistant general manager of the china ocean shipping company left here for colombo by plane yesterday. it is going to attend the 1st session of the china-sri lanka joint shipping service commission.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chen meng-chi, assistant general manager, and li chih-jan, assistant manager of the operating department, of the china ocean shipping company.

also present was ambassador r.l.a.i. karannagoda of the republic of sri lanka to china.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for Visiting Swiss Delegation of Scientists

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1973)

jean cuendet, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swiss embassy in peking, and his wife gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the swiss delegation of scientists.

attending the banquet were chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned and scientists, including chin li-sheng, huang chia-szu, chang wei, shih ju-wei, tsou cheng-lu and chang kuei-yuan.

also attending were head of the swiss delegation professor a. tissieres and the members of the delegation.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

during their stay in peking, the swiss scientists visited research institutes of the chinese academy of sciences and had discussions with chinese scientists. they also visited a factory, a school, a people's commune and a hospital and toured scenic spots and historical places.

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Arrives in Switzerland

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 6, 1973)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by its chairman wang yao-ting arrived in zurich today for a friendly visit to switzerland.

the visit is in response to an invitation from the swiss office of commercial expansion.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were hans j. halbheen and yves martin, responsible people of the office of commercial expansion, and chen chih-fang, chinese ambassador to switzerland.

the office of commercial expansion gave a cocktail party in honour of the chinese delegation this evening. gerard bauer, president of the office, and wang yao-ting, head of the delegation, in their speeches wished that economic and trade relations between the two countries will further develop. the party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UNITED NATIONS

A Farce in United Nations

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 5, 1973)

after chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation, spoke at the general debate of the u.n. general assembly on october 2, the soviet representative and the "representative" of the traitorous lon nol clique, hastily put on a two-man show of "replying".

chiao kuan-hua's speech aroused enthusiastic response at the general assembly. frequent animation took place in the quiet hall. his remark -- "has the ghost of john dulles gone to the kremlin?" -- evoked resounding laughter in the assembly hall. sternly exposing the soviet "proposal" for a 10 per cent reduction of the military budgets by the permanent member states of the security council, he said to the soviet union: "be forthright and simple exclamation declare publicly that you will cancel all the military debts, that there is no need for repayment and that you will let them be gone with the wind exclamation would not that be more practical?" this prompted animated discussion in low voice among the representatives. when chiao kuan-hua concluded his speech, he was greeted with heartening and prolonged applause. the representatives of 30 to 40 countries walked over from all parts of the hall to offer their congratulations.

an arab representative told chiao kuan-hua: "you have spoken what the arab countries wanted to say but could not say." a representative of african national liberation movement said that the chinese representative's speech "is a support and encouragement to the oppressed peoples in the world."

the speech of chiao kuan-hua was welcomed by the majority of people, particularly by the representatives of third world countries. it also made a handful of people miserable as if they were sitting on tenterhooks.

less than half an hour after chiao kuan-hua had concluded his speech, news came from the lounge that the soviet representative and the "representative" of the traitorous lon nol clique would speak "in reply". the obvious aim of serving notice in advance was to attract a full house. but the tactic turned out to be a flop. when the soviet representative s. safronchuk mounted the rostrum to give his "reply", more than 80 per cent of the seats in the assembly hall were empty.

so, it was in this nearly empty hall that the soviet representative made an empty "speech in reply". he dared not reply to the questions of substance in chiao's speech apart from flinging out charges such as "monstrous false charges", "unfounded assertions" and "to divert the united nations from a businesslike discussion of concrete problems."

a representative of african national liberation movement said afterwards that the soviet representative could not make a single reply to any of the serious arguments put forward by china, from the withdrawal of troops from czechoslovakia to disarmament.

an even more miserable fate awaited the "representative" of the traitorous lon nol clique douc rasy when he spoke immediately after the soviet representative. a sudden rush of people left the already quite empty hall. an african representative, while leaving the hall, called his friends loudly: "let's go exclamation let's go exclamation" the "reply" of the "representative" of the lon nol clique carried neither logic nor sequence. it was a futile effort to deny that the phnompenh traitorous clique is a puppet regime. he even ridiculously claimed that "the united nations will be paralysed" if they were driven out of it. he kept on rambling until the president of the assembly warned him repeatedly that his time was up.

it was most interesting to note that the soviet representative's "reply" evoked only some scattered applause from a few usual soviet followers apart from the soviet delegation itself, and it was all the more conspicuous that the "representative" of the traitorous lon nol clique applauded wildly at the back of the hall. when the "representative" of the lon nol clique was speaking, only the seats of the soviet delegation were full with their occupants listening respectfully.

it may be recalled that a week earlier, the soviet foreign minister had said during the general debate that "the soviet union will continue... to side with the patriotic forces of indochina". now, only a few days later, the members of the soviet delegation remained in their seats as a sign of support while many afro-asian representatives walked out in protest when the "foreign minister" of the traitorous lon nol clique spoke. the "reply" farce staged by the soviet delegation in close cooperation with the "representative" of the traitorous lon nol clique once again shows most clearly by what sort of "patriotic forces" the soviet union stands.

the clumsy farce was over. but it is more than food for pleasantries at the representatives' lounge and press room; it helps people understand how low the soviet revisionist social imperialists have sunk.

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets with Foreign Ministers of Some Countries to UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 5, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs, today had separate meetings and friendly talks with foreign ministers or deputy foreign ministers of a number of countries to the current u.n. general assembly.

this morning, chiao kuan-hua met with rudolf kirchschlaeger, austrian minister of foreign affairs, and phaidon annino-cavalierato, greek alternate minister of foreign affairs. in the afternoon, he met with aziz ahmed, pakistan minister of state for defence and foreign affairs, and mohammad saleh mutie, minister of foreign affairs of the people's democratic republic of yemen.

Racism Denounced at Third Committee of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 5, 1973)

the third committee of the u.n. general assembly began discussing the question of racism and racial discrimination on september 27. in the past 10 days, many representatives and especially those from afro-asian and latin american countries condemned racism and racial discrimination pursued by imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism, and expressed their determination to combat racism in south africa, namibia, angola, mozambique and other areas, and to win still greater victories in their struggle.

in his speech, jacob kabinga, representative of zambia, reaffirmed the opposition of his government and people to racism. he said that his compatriots were enraged by massacres and suppression in southern africa. it was regrettable that certain member states preaching peaceful change were the very ones arming the racists of south africa, he said.

didier iloy, representative of the congo, condemned assistance given to the racist regimes by certain western powers. he pointed out that the representatives of the liberation movements were the only true spokesmen for their people.

amre moussa, representative of egypt, stressed that despite many resolutions and decisions, racism had proliferated as was seen in israel and southern africa. actions by the

united nations and the security council had been to no avail. he said that the people of southern africa should continue the struggle against racism.

petraq pojani, representative of albania, condemned the actions of the racist regimes in africa and congratulated those waging struggles against those regimes. he welcomed the independence declaration of guinea (bissau). albania would continue to support all those engaged in combating racial discrimination or colonialism, he added.

scotland, representative of guyana, said that guyana saw itself as committed to the struggle against the colonialists in southern africa.

cato, representative of ghana, said that apartheid was becoming increasingly callous and vicious and colonial repression was being intensified. he urged all governments to withhold assistance and support to those countries which practised racial discrimination.

ben mehal, representative of algeria, said that the portuguese colonialists were cold-bloodly killing defenceless people in mozambique. in rhodesia and south africa, african workers were murdered. in palestine, the policy of the zionist regime was also discriminatory and racist, and the zionists and segregationists resorted to the same methods of domination and exploitation.

he said that all possible actions should be taken to isolate the racist regimes and called for the immediate implementation of the relevant united nations resolutions against racial discrimination.

nicolae ropotean, representative of romania, pointed out that his government stood for taking effective measures by the united nations in support of the peoples of southern africa and portuguese colonial territories against racist and colonial regimes.

shen shih-lien, chinese representative to the third committee, reiterated in his speech the chinese people's deep sympathy for the plight of the people in azania, zimbabwe, namibia, mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau), and resolute support for their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for national liberation and basic human rights.

he noted that "the evils of racial discrimination and apartheid in southern africa are by no means isolated phenomenon, but are closely linked with the aggressive and colonialist policies of imperialism.

"some western powers, while professing in words their desire to defend the principles of the u.n. charter and strengthen the role of the united nations, are in deed daily trampling upon the charter and deliberately violating the implementation of relevant resolutions against colonialism,

racial discrimination and apartheid. they extended political, diplomatic, economic, and military assistance to the white racist regime in southern africa, this is the root cause why the racists dare to ignore the relevant u.n. resolutions in defiance of the universal will of the people."

he said: "the chinese delegation strongly condemns those countries which violate the resolutions of the general assembly and the security council on sanctions against the racist regimes and demands that those countries that give political and economic support to the racist regimes in southern africa take action to sever all contacts with them".

he also spoke of the increasingly broad assistance given by the world people, particularly the african people, in the past year to the struggle of the people in southern africa for national liberation. the 10th summit conference of the o.a.u. held last may in addis ababa and the summit conference of the non-aligned countries held recently in algiers gave strong support to the struggle of the people in southern africa. he concluded by saying that "so long as the people of southern africa unite with all the forces fighting against racism and persevere in struggle, then big mountains, imperialism, colonialism and racism, which lie like a dead weight upon them, will surely be smashed".

during the discussion, representatives of most of the member countries expressed their support for the programme "decade for action to cambat racism and racial discrimination".

CHINA AND US

Wu Yu-hsun Meets and Fetes Chinese-American Scholar

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences and vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, this evening met and feted chinese-american scholar professor chang-yun fan. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned and scientific workers, including yueh tai-heng, fang hsiao, chang wen-yu, chao chung-yao, chien chi and chang kung-liang.

Chinese-American Physicists Arrve in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1973)

chinese-american physicists dr. chien-shiung wu and dr. chia-liu yuan arrived here today from nanking.

welcoming them at the railway station were their friends and leading members of departments concerned: chou pei-yuan, wang ti-cheng, chang wen-yu, wang cheng-shu, pi teh-hsien, yueh tai-heng, fang hsiao, and others.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Yugoslav Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with milojko drulovic, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia to china. they discussed matters related to the presentation of the latter's credentials.

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